"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,405. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUMANIANS ENTER BULGARIA; CZAR'S FLEET AND ARMY ON WAY; AUSTRIANS GIVE UP WIDE AREA

WAR COUNCIL IN VIENNA

Kaiser, Francis Joseph and Bulgarian King to Discuss Situation.

REPORT RUSTCHUK SEIZED

Bulgarian Danube Town Opposite Giurgevo Taken by Ferdinand's Troops.

FIGHTING IS NOW GENERAL

From Bukowina to Orsova Rumanians Are Engaged with Teuton Armies.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—Fighting has become general over the 400-mile Transylvanian front, according to the correspondent of the Bund of Geneva at Austro-German headquarters. The Austro-Hungarians, he says, are finding it impossible to hold on to the political boundary and are retreating to the second fortified line of defense.

It is reported that a council of war will assemble shortly at Vienna, at which Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will be present.

An important factor in the new war situation is the closing of the Danube, which has been the principal route for the shipment of munitions from Germany to Turkey and the shipping of supplies to Germany.

The Rumanian official announcement, issued on Tuesday, follows:

General mobilization of the Rumanian Army began Thursday night, Aug. 24. On the same night (?) Rumanian troops crossed the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

[This appears to be an erroneous rendition of the official announcement, as Rumania did not declare war on Austria until Aug. 27.]

Russian troops, beginning to cross the Dobrudja, were welcomed enthusiastically by our population.

Austrian monitors and batteries are firing on the towns of Orsova, Turnu-Severin, and Giurgevo.

A dispatch from Bucharest to The Times says that it was on Sunday night, Aug. 27, that the Rumanian forces descended the slopes of the Carpathians and occupied the district around Kronstadt.

Manifesto to Troops.

King Ferdinand has issued the following order of the day, addressed to the army:

"I have called upon you who are stout-hearted and full of hope. The spirits of the great Rumanian chieftains, Michael the Brave and Stephen the Great, interred in the provinces you are about to deliver, exhort you to victories worthy of them and of our heroic and victorious allies.

"Terrific fighting awaits you, but you will endure its rigors as did your ancestors. In future ages the entire race will bless and glorify you."

A report received in Paris says the Rumanians have occupied the Bulgarian town of Rustchuk on the Danube opposite the Rumanian town of Giorgevo. No confirmation of the report has been received.

The Munich Nachrichten says that the Central Powers do not doubt Bulgaria's loyalty, but are alarmed at her obscure attitude and the lack of news from that country. Rome reports that Bulgaria requires a reinforcement of 200,000 Turkish troops before she will declare war on Rumania.

What Hindenburg May Do.

Chief speculation regarding Field Marshal von Hindenburg's policy is whether and in what direction he will change Germany's plan of campaign, which, to the moment he assumed authority, has been a plain, straightforward one. Military experts here believe that vital military need of the Central Powers was the shortening of their line of defense, even before it was extended more than three hundred miles by the addition of the Rumanian boundary to the fighting front.

Whether public opinion and political interest, in view of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's declaration that peace should be made on the basis of the present map of Europe, will permit any sacrifice of the territory the Central Powers have gained is questioned. Heretofore the German Government has discussed victory and defeat chiefly in terms of the continental territory gained and lost by the belligerents.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been regarded here as a fighting General rather than a strategist. His success in the northeast is attributed largely to his intimate knowledge of the country.

Von Hindenburg is credited with the unshakable conviction that the war must be won by pounding Russia, whereas General von Falkenhayn was apparently committed to forcing a verdict on the western front.

Some influential British experts, notably the military correspondent of The Times, have hitherto criticised the es-

Continued on Page 4.

Russians Are Acclaimed on March Across Rumania; Fleet Gathers at Constantza, Perhaps to Attack Varna

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Official announcement is made in Bucharest that Russian troops have begun to cross the Province of Dobrudja (in Rumania, on the Black Sea coast) on their way to attack Bulgaria. The Russians, the announcement adds, were welcomed enthusiastically by the population.

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest says the commander of the Russian forces in Rumania arrived today at Bucharest with his staff, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the people. He will have an audience with the King tomorrow.

At the same time a dispatch from Petrograd says Russian warships have arrived at Constanza, the principal seaport of Rumania. The Bulgarians, it is reported, fear that the Russians will make a combined land and sea attack on Varna, the Bulgarian port on the Black Sea.

AUSTRIA ADMITS FURTHER RETREAT

Berlin Hints of Withdrawal in Hungary to Line from Orsova to Dorna Watra.

RUMANIANS PRESS ON

Seize Vulcan Pass, in Transylvanian Alps—Teutons Still Hold Hermannstadt.

By LEONHARD ADELT.

The Berliner Tageblatt Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 31.—Just as Marshal von Hindenburg's appointment guarantees the complete co-ordination of operations in the east and west, so the regulation of the higher commando over the troops on the Rumanian front according to a predetermined plan will follow under one competent leadership.

This plan called for a systematic withdrawal of the Siebenbuergen (Transylvanian) army, which is now taking place in perfect order despite the proximity of the Rumanians pressing after them. In the East Carpathians the defenders have occupied the crests and passes of the Gyergyo range, thus linking up with the German and Austro-Hungarian Bukowina army group. The Rumanian Moldava army pressed after them along branch railway lines of Gyimes and Palanka and now are engaged in sharp fighting with the left wing of the Austrian Siebenbuergen army.

Further south, below the watershed between the Maros and Aluta Rivers, begins the evacuated zone with the small town of Kezdi-Vasarhely. The Aluta and its tributaries here form a valley behind which the Szekely Mountains form a shorter, straighter line of defense than the Wallachian Carpathians. As a result the whole valley, with its capital, Kronstadt, was left for the present to the Rumanians. The loss of this city, one of the loveliest situated in Europe, will be painfully felt in Hungary, as in Austria and Germany, but its loss is not final. The inhabitants were for a year prepared for its evacuation, and all valuables were long since removed. The railway, telegraph and municipal authorities and banks functioned right up to the last hour, and when the order to evacuate came no panic ensued.

On the other hand, Hermannstadt and Red Tower Pass were not surrendered. Only the next pass immediately to the west fell into the hands of the Rumanians. Still, on the other hand, the Rumanians were unable to push through the romantic Cerna valley between the Iron Gate (near Turnu Severin) and the Baths of Hercules.

Austrians "in New Positions."

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Rumanian forces which attacked the Austrians yesterday were repulsed, the Austrian War Office announced today. The Austrians captured positions in the mountains.

The official report shows that the Rumanians have penetrated well into the interior of Transylvania. The Austrians have fallen back west of Csik Szereda, fifty miles northeast of Kronstadt, which is six miles over the border. The announcement follows:

On the heights east of Herkulesbad (also known as Mehadia, near the Iron Gates of the Danube, fifteen miles north of Orsova) Rumanian attacks were repulsed.

Austro-Hungarian troops fighting in the Csik Mountains took new positions on the heights west of Csik Szereda. Otherwise there is no change on the Hungarian front.

The German official statement regarding operations in the Balkans merely says there were no incidents of importance.

"Austro-Hungarian newspapers emphasize the fact," says the Overseas News Agency, "that the new war theatre resulting from Rumania's entry into the conflict is situated on an indented frontier 372 miles long, while a straight line drawn between both ends of the line from Dornawatra to Orsova is only 160 miles.

"The newspapers also have seen that the defensive lines situated at important strategic points do not coincide everywhere with the frontier. It has been planned therefore to withdraw the Austro-Hungarian troops into strongly prepared position where outflanking and enveloping movements of the enemy may be observed and where the terrain is favorable to the Teuton defenders. This method stood the test in the Italian theatre of war."

GREECE ON VERGE OF JOINING ALLIES

Athens Dispatch of Wednesday Predicted Abandonment of Neutrality Within 48 Hours.

SERBS DRIVE BACK BULGARS

Operations in Macedonia Said to Have Ended in a "Staggering Defeat for Invaders."

ATHENS, Aug. 30, (via London, Aug. 31.)—Rapid developments in the diplomatic situation here today make it appear that within forty-eight hours Greece will have abandoned the policy of neutrality in the war.

King Constantine will receive the French Minister tomorrow (Thursday) and the Russian and British Ministers shortly afterward.

All staff officers on leave have been recalled for active service.

The Greek general elections will be held on Oct. 8.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—No confirmation of the reported flight of King Constantine from Athens to Larissa has been received in official circles here, which considers it highly improbable.

The report that the King of Greece had fled from the capital and had taken refuge with a German escort of 300 Uhlans at Larissa was forwarded from Saloniki by Ward Price, the official British press representative in Greece, under date of Tuesday evening.

BULGAR RETREAT BEGAN.

Correspondents Say the Serbs Have Forced a Retirement.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent says:

"The Bulgar retreat before the Allied left appears to have been begun in earnest. News has just been received here saying the enemy has evacuated Sorovitch, leaving only a weak rearguard in the town."

The Times special correspondent with the Serbian army at Saloniki, Aug. 30, telegraphs:

"The Bulgarian offensive in the Ostrovo region appears to be temporarily, if not definitely, broken. The Serbians, occupying very strong positions, stood their ground magnificently, inflicting such enormous losses on the enemy that the Bulgarian victory of which the Bulgar-German communiques boast should more properly be described as a staggering defeat.

"It is known with certainty here that the Bulgarians have been experiencing the greatest difficulty in conveying their numerous wounded to the rear, in spite of the fact that they enjoy the use of the railway between Banitza and Florina."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Fighting has been very severe all along the Macedonian front, says an Athens dispatch to the Wireless Press, which adds that the Bulgarian regiments suffered a severe check at the hands of the Serbians on the Entente's left flank, and that the Bulgarian losses are estimated at 15,000.

The Bulgarian regiments, says the dispatch, attacked the Serbians in close formation, after the German style, near Lorovitz and suffered severely.

SOFIA, Aug. 31, (via London.)—The official report issued today says:

There has been no essential change on the Macedonian front. Our troops who reached and captured the positions indicated to them are now consolidating their captures.

After the defeat inflicted upon him had broken his offensive the enemy is contenting himself all along the front with maintaining an artillery fire without effect.

Only to the north of Lake Ostrovo and in the Delmanitza Valley has the enemy striven by fruitless counter-attacks in the region of his lost positions to modify the situation which has become precarious for him. All these attempts were repulsed.

On Lake Ahinos we sank two hostile steam launches by artillery fire.

The enemy's fleet bombarded without result the mouth of the Mista, and an aerial squadron attacked a bridge near the Buk station without doing any damage.

German Ship Ran 3 Blockades and Took Supplies to Africa

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (by Wireless Telegraph to The Associated Press.)—A brief account of the voyage of the German steamship Marie, which reached the Dutch harbor of Batavia on May 13, after escaping the British blockade against German East Africa, instead of taking refuge in an African river as then reported, shows that the vessel left Germany in January with a cargo of supplies for the German forces fighting in East Africa.

The Marie successfully ran the blockade in the North Sea and at the mouth of the Sudi River and delivered her cargo, which, German officials say, enabled the German soldiers to continue their resistance against the forces of the Entente Allies invading the German colony.

German naval officers say the expedition deserves to rank with the cruisers of the commerce raiders Emden and Mowe. The Marie was unarmed. Three times she broke blockades established by warships of the Entente Allies and on the last occasion she was forced to run in darkness within fifty yards of a British gunboat which was patrolling the Sudi River.

During a several days' bombardment by British cruisers and gunboats, when 1,131 shells were fired, the Marie was hit 105 times. Nevertheless, the vessel was able to reach a neutral harbor.

FORD PLANT PROFITS $59,994,118 IN YEAR

Chief Owner's Share of the Earnings Is Estimated at $34,196,647.

OUTPUT WAS 508,000 CARS

Result Proves Profit-Sharing Plan Is Sound, Ford Asserts—Will Employ More Men.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—According to its annual statement, issued today, the Ford Motor Company made a profit of $59,994,118 in the fiscal year ending July 31, or more than $1,000,000 a week. If the company had sold forty-six more cars, its profits would have passed the $60,000,000 mark. As it was, it manufactured more than 500,000 automobiles, and did a gross business of $206,867,347.47. Of the 49,870 employes of the Ford Company throughout the world, 74 per cent. shared in the profits. Some of the details of the report follow:

Number of cars made in year	508,000
Cars sold during year	472,350
Profits	$59,994,118
Cash on hand	$52,550,771
Materials on hand	$31,8[illegible]
Total of employes at home plant	34,481
Total of employes [illegible]	49,870
Total employes getting $5 a day or more	36,626

It is, as has been stated, Mr. Ford holds 57 per cent. of the stock his dividends for the fiscal year were $34,196,647.

"When we announced our profit-sharing plan there were hundreds of manufacturers who said it couldn't be done," said Henry Ford today in reviewing the statement. "They declared it wouldn't work. Our statement shows whether it has worked or not. We had a wonderful year and it will enable us to give employment to a steadily increasing number of men.

"My ambition is to employ still more men. To do this we are putting the greatest share of our profits back into the business."

The largest contract ever made by the company [illegible] three-year supply of tires [illegible] $35,000,000. Officials recently announced that the output would be greatly increased, perhaps to 1,000,000 cars a year.

When a reorganization of the Ford Motor Company was effected on Oct. 13, 1915, it was announced that the company had $54,000,000 in cash and had made profits exceeding $27,000,000 in the preceding ten months. The reorganization was due to the withdrawal from the company of James Couzens, the General Manager and Treasurer, after a disagreement with Mr. Ford over his peace and preparedness views.

It was in January, 1914, that Mr. Ford announced his profit-sharing plan, by which the company was to distribute $10,000,000 annually to its employes, at the same time fixing a minimum wage of $5 a day for the male employes. At that time the company employed 16,000 men at the Detroit plant and turned out 300,000 cars a year. The profit-sharing plan Mr. Ford announced at the outset would be changed as the profits of the company increased.

The Directors of the company on June 4, 1915, increased the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000. Of this $48,000,000 was to be distributed among the eight shareholders as a stock dividend. The remainder was to be reserved in the company's treasury for exigencies.

20,000 TO HEAR WILSON NOTIFIED TOMORROW

Long Branch Already Decorated for the Ceremony at Shadow Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson feels so optimistic about the outcome of the railroad strike situation that he will leave Washington tomorrow for Long Branch preparatory to the notification ceremonies at Shadow Lawn on Saturday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 31.—This place is being decorated for the Wilson notification ceremony at Shadow Lawn Saturday afternoon. It is expected that between 20,000 and 30,000 persons will be present. Samuel Schleimer, Secretary of the State Committee, has announced that the gates of Shadow Lawn will be opened at 2:30 o'clock.

A large delegation from Tammany Hall has planned to come to the ceremony by special train and to listen to the President's speech, but not to meet him.

The speakers' stand has already been erected and there are banners in the streets directing the way to the Summer White House. For the occasion there be many uniformed policemen from Newark, Jersey City and Asbury Park to augment the local force, besides a large number of Secret Service men.

RAILROAD STRIKE CRISIS PASSES; CONGRESS TO GIVE THE 8-HOUR DAY, UNIONS TO SUSPEND STRIKE ORDER

GARRETSON IN TEARS

Denies at Senate Hearing President's Request to Halt Strike.

SAYS PRIMAL FORCES RULE

Public the Carcass and We the Vultures Perhaps, Admits Brotherhood Chairman.

'EIGHT-HOUR DAY OR STRIKE'

Engineers' Head Ends Conference with This Ultimatum, Despite Later Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the Railway Brotherhood Conference Committee, stood at a table in the Interstate Commerce Committee room in the Senate Office Building late this afternoon and, with tears wetting his cheeks, denied the appeal of President Wilson and of Senator Newlands and other Congressional leaders that he call off the strike set for Monday morning so Congress might have more time to consider the strike legislative program. In a voice made shaky by emotion the veteran leader said:

"When the President of the United States asked me to postpone the strike I had found my Gethsemane. On the one side I faced the condemnation of every one of those powers that go so far to shape public opinion. Anarchist, rebel—no term was too evil for me. Do I feel that? Am I not human? On the other side I faced the trusting loyalty of the men who expect me to lead them where they want to go. To do what the President asks, what you ask, would be treachery. It means that across the fair record of thirty years would be written the word 'Traitor.' Can I face that?"

Garretson's reply came at the end of a ten hours' hearing before the committee on the three bills which the Administration leaders had drafted. It was a refusal to yield in the unions' cause, but before the hearing adjourned all Washington had heard that a settlement of the proposed strike was nevertheless under way.

From 8 o'clock in the morning until after 7 o'clock tonight representatives of the brotherhoods, the railroads and the shippers of the country deliberated and argued over the legislative program, while the members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, plainly far from familiar with the details of the issues before them, listened and urged delay that would give them time to understand. Beside them sat Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Before them a group of railroad Presidents, representing $20,000,000,000 worth of railways, faced four men, the heads of the brotherhoods, who were ready to halt the commerce of the United States, to put [illegible] that the organizations they led could make good.

Roads Would Accept Whole Program.

Out of these hours of argument came this one constructive development, the declaration by Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the railway Executives' Advisory Committee, that the railroads would favor the whole legislative program provided the whole program were enacted; that if the eight-hour bill were passed the railroads would insist that Congress enact the bill which practically directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a freight increase should the report of the proposed Federal Commission find this justified.

The high principles of which both sides made much at the start of the controversy months ago were left out of the discussion today.

"In times like this," said Mr. Garretson, "men go back to primal instincts. They go back to the days of the caveman, the caveman who, with his half-gnawed bone, snarled at the other caveman who wanted to take his bone away. I am reminded today of the time I worked on a train down in Mexico, where the vulture was a sacred bird. When we hit a cow specks in the sky that were vultures could soon be seen over the carcass. Now the public is the carcass. And we are all, perhaps, the vultures. We brotherhood leaders are protecting the pockets of our men; the railroads are protecting the pockets of their stockholders, and the shippers are protecting their own pockets. The country will pay.

"But I take no stock in this talk of endangering prosperity. What sort of prosperity is it that piles up great fortunes for the few and leaves the pockets of the great masses empty? If that be prosperity, then prosperity is a damnable thing."

Mr. Garretson outlined the labor struggles that had led up to the crisis, and at the outset told the committee that, so far as calling off the strike was concerned, the four heads of the employes' organizations were in the grip of a power greater than themselves. He said the Canadian Compulsory Arbitration act had been used by railway managers in some instances simply to hold off the men while strikebreakers were collected.

"That law," said Mr. Garretson, "has made Canadian railroad employes lawbreakers. William MacKenzie King, former head of the Mediation and Arbitration Board of Canada, said there were not jails enough in Canada to hold the violators of that law. Do you intend to make American railroad employes respecters of the law, or will you breed contempt for it? This law you have here for investigation and report is a weak paraphrase of the New Zealand law. In that country every agency of the Government is friendly to labor from top to bottom. Here every agency of the Government is either pas-

Continued on Page 2.

Text of the Railway Bill Introduced in Congress Which Will be the Basis of Strike Settlement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—This is the text of the eight-hour bill introduced in Congress today which the railroad brotherhood chiefs accept as the basis of a strike settlement:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, that:

Section 1. Beginning Jan. 1, 1917, eight hours shall in contracts for labor and service be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation of all employes who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier or railroad which is subject to the provisions of the act of Feb. 4, 1887, entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended, and who are now, or may hereafter be, actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property on railroads from any State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

Section 2. That the President shall appoint a commission of three which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard workday as above defined, and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employes during a period of not less than six months, nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within thirty days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the President and Congress; that each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the President. That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work of such commission, including salaries per diem, traveling expenses of members and employes, and rent, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries, and other necessary expenses, the same to be approved by the Chairman of said commission and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Section 3. That pending the report of the commission herein provided and for a period of thirty days thereafter the compensation of railway employes subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employes shall be paid at a rate not less than a pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

Section 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $100 and not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

DEALERS QUICKLY RAISE FOOD PRICES

Favorable News from Capital Comes Too Late to Prevent Rise Here and Elsewhere.

OFFICIALS PREPARE TO ACT

Public Markets and New Laws Discussed—Live Stock at New High Mark in Chicago.

News from Washington that the great railroad strike would probably be headed off by legislation reached New York too late yesterday to forestall an abrupt rise in food prices. Hit by railroad embargoes on perishable freight and believing the strike imminent, dealers were quick to act.

In the Wallabout, Gansevoort and Harlem Markets dealers asked from 10 to 25 per cent. more for their produce than on the day before. Poultry went from 18 to 20 cents a pound. Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan received information that 100 cars of poultry, containing 1,000 chickens each, were being held in the New Jersey terminals at the direction of Western shippers, who expected further advances. Despite the rapid advance in prices, those first to hear of the probability of peace in the railway situation predicted a speedy return to normal quotations, probably by today.

Commissioner Hartigan and others reported the imminent price boosting to the District Attorney, who promised an investigation, but it was admitted that there was little likelihood of the city's being able to control the threatened situation through prosecutions based upon charges of conspiracy.

Police Commissioner Woods, under whose direction exhaustive food statistics were being prepared, said he was ready to bring "the great moral pressure of public opinion" to bear upon railroad employers and employes to keep the city's supply trains running, and that if this measure should fail, he was ready to institute a motor truck and boat transportation service to bring enough food into the city to prevent famine.

Commissioner Hartigan, as Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, wrote to Acting Mayor Dowling urging him to appeal to the railroads and the brotherhoods to keep food trains moving in case of a strike, and if necessary to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to enact laws establishing a price-fixing commission. The legal right of the board to do this was questioned. Mr. Hartigan also suggested an appeal by the city to the President and another to the Governor to call an emergency session of the Legislature.

Maps Out Public Market System.

Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets said he could organize a system of public markets and deliveries by barges

Continued on Page 2.

SANTA FE LIFTS BAN ON FREIGHT

Raises Embargo on Perishable Goods, but Still Declines Live Stock Shipments.

LEHIGH VALLEY FALLS IN

Jersey Central Alone of Eastern Roads at Present Will Accept All Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 31.—An order lifting the embargo on perishable freight was issued tonight by General Freight Agent J. R. Koontz of the Santa Fe system. Mr. Koontz, however, explained:

"Many shippers informed us they were willing to take the chances in shipping, despite the possibility of a strike and we decided to let them. Our embargo on livestock still holds good."

The revised instructions to freight agents permit them to accept shipments for delivery after Sunday, the date recently set for the refusal of all shipments, provided that such shipments be prepaid, routed over the Santa Fe rails and sent at risk of the owner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The order lifting the freight embargo had not been received at the offices of the Santa Fe here up to closing time, nor did other trunk lines, with headquarters in this city, modify their original orders. Freight traffic officials said such a move was likely, however.

C. W. Mulligan, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton, said such a modifying order might be issued by his road tomorrow. H. E. Pierpont, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, made a similar statement.

PARTIAL EMBARGO IN EFFECT.

Coal, Food, and News Print Paper to be Favored by Eastern Roads.

Before it became known yesterday that action by Congress appeared likely to prevent the threatened national railway strike, the Lehigh Valley Railroad joined other Eastern roads in establishing freight embargoes which would be enforced, it was said, until the strike issue was determined. Practically all the embargoes announced—affecting nearly every great trunk line that runs into New York—went into partial effect at midnight. The only exceptions of importance were the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which up to that hour had announced no change in its normal freight service, and the Lackawanna, which put off declaring its embargo for thirty hours to care for freight already at its stations.

Plans already matured for moving such necessities as milk and perishable food stuffs will be put in operation at once.

The embargo on most roads applied

Continued on Page 2.

BOTH HOUSES TO ACT TODAY

Republicans Heed Wilson's Plea for Hurried Consideration.

SENATE TO MEET AT 10 A. M.

Threats of Filibustering Tactics Frowned Upon by the Party Leaders.

THE BILL A COMPROMISE

Provides Inquiry Into Operation of Short Day—Legislation Next Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Unless all signs fail, there will be no strike of railroad trainmen. Measures taken today, with the active assistance of President Wilson, seem to insure the passage by both houses of Congress before midnight tomorrow night of a bill that will satisfy the brotherhoods. Although the representatives of the trainmen persist in saying that they have no power to rescind the order calling out all trainmen on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, it seems to be assured that the order will be suspended even if the remedial legislation is not enacted before the time set for making the strike effective.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce tonight it was made known that President Wilson desired that the eight-hour law should be passed by both houses by tomorrow night so that he could sign it before leaving Washington to attend the ceremonies at Long Branch in connection with the formal notification of his renomination by the Democratic Party. The members of the committee, Republicans as well as Democrats, undertook the consideration of the measure in the spirit of the President's request and the understanding prevailed among the committeemen that the Republican opposition to the measure in the Senate would not be prolonged and that the bill would become a law before the departure of the President for Long Branch at midnight.

The Senate committee made some changes in the bill as it was drafted at a conference between President Wilson and Congress leaders, but these were not regarded as likely to lead to any serious differences. It was said by some of the committeemen that in order to save time the Senate might accept the House bill, or the House accept the Senate bill. At any rate, it was asserted, the prospect was bright that the measure would pass both houses by tomorrow evening and be a law before the day was out.

The remedial bill is admittedly a makeshift. It provides that, beginning on Jan. 1, eight hours shall be a day's work, with overtime pro rata. A commission of three persons is to be appointed by the terms of the bill, the commission to observe the effects of the eight-hour day on both railroads and their employes for a period of not less than six and not more than nine months, and within thirty days after the ending of the observation shall report to the President and the Congress. For a period of thirty days after the commission has made its report the railroads are forbidden to reduce present wages, which are established by the bill as the standard for the eight hours.

Brotherhoods Seem Satisfied.

The railroad brotherhoods demanded of the railroads that the trainmen be paid for overtime at the rate of time and a half. They appear to be well satisfied, however, with the provision of the bill that time over eight hours shall be paid for at the regular rate.

The bill was drafted today at the Capitol after conferences between President Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson, and leading Senators and Representatives. The President went to the Capitol and called Senate and House leaders to the President's Room in the Senate wing. The bill was introduced in the House this afternoon by Representative Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and subsequently Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, presented a special rule for making the measure privileged at tomorrow's sessions, and ordering a vote on it tomorrow afternoon. That it will pass the House is a foregone conclusion. The House will meet at 11 o'clock.

To save time the bill will be introduced in the Senate at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the upper house assembles, by Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. Debate will begin at once, and an effort will be made to push the bill to passage by tomorrow night, something unusual in the history of "the greatest deliberative body in the world."

There will be a conference of Republican Senators tomorrow to decide what their attitude shall be toward the measure, and while it is bitterly criticised among them, the prospects are that the opposition will not be determined and that a vote may be reached by Saturday night.

The Senate Committee on Interstate

Commerce at its meeting tonight decided to amend the compromise measure so as to make its provisions not applicable to electric and interurban railroads. All steam railroads of less than 200 miles in length were also excepted. The first of these provisions was intended to make clear that the measure was to apply only to steam railroads, while the second was intended to relieve small railroads from the drain on their revenues that would come from the institution of the eight-hour day. The Senate Committee also made an amendment that the commission should be known as the Eight-Hour Day Commission.

Wilson Withdraws Time-and-a-Half.

It is understood that President Wilson told Senators and Representatives with whom he consulted at the Capitol today that the brotherhoods had agreed to accept pro rata pay in place of the punitive pay for overtime that they demanded from the railroads. The compromise bill, as originally drafted by Chairman Adamson last night, provided that time and a half should be overtime pay, but that was changed at the suggestion of the President. Up to this morning the President was doubtful of the accuracy of statements made to him by leaders in Congress that a measure containing all the recommendations for meeting the strike situation contained in the address he read to the Senate and House on Tuesday afternoon could not be enacted at the present session, but he was persuaded while he was at the Capitol today that he was wrong and the Congressmen right.

But the President does not intend to give up his full program without an effort. It was the understanding among Senators this evening that he intended to visit the Capitol again tomorrow morning to urge the leaders of both houses to frame another bill embodying the proposals contained in his address but omitted from the compromise bill. It is not believed that Congress will undertake to consider any more legislation on the subject of the railroad strike at the present session.

What President Still Wants.

The recommendations which the President is still insistent upon are compulsory investigation of labor disputes, all strikes or lockouts to be suspended while the investigation is in progress; a direction by Congress to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the effect of the eight-hour day on railroad finances with a view to providing more revenue for the carriers if it is needed; authority to the President to take over rolling stock of railroads and draft officials and train crews to operate trains for the transportation of troops and other purely military purposes, and a law increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine.

After he had agreed to the compromise President Wilson sent for three of the brotherhood heads—Stone of the Engineers, Carter of the Firemen, and Lee of the Trainmen—and asked them as a patriotic duty to recall the strike order. They told him that they could not give him any assurances. It was beyond their power, they said, to stop the order from becoming effective. All they could do, they said, was to telegraph the brotherhood local Chairmen that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble had been reached and let the Chairmen take action.

While this was going on at the White House Garretson, head of the Brotherhood of Conductors, was telling the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce the same thing. But nobody in a position to know their side of the situation believes that the strike will not be called off, or at least that the strike will not take place. The assurances that had come to the President that the compromise bill would be satisfactory to the heads of the unions were regarded as authentic.

Expect Republicans to Agree.

No difficulty is expected from Republican members when the compromise bill is brought up for action tomorrow morning. The Republican leaders say the legislation is one-sided and largely intended for its political effect. They contend privately that the railroad brotherhoods are holding up Congress in a campaign year, and that the railroads are being imposed upon. In spite of this feeling they are not expected to make more than perfunctory opposition to the measure, and no doubt exists here that it will be rushed through the House.

The situation in the Senate is much the same. Yesterday many Republican Senators were saying that an eight-hour law that applied only to railroad trainmen was unconstitutional, but today little talk along this line was heard, although some thought it significant that Senator Clarke of Arkansas, the President pro tempore and one of the leading members of the upper House, declared that the eight-hour provision was contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. The expectation tonight is that when the Republican Senators confer tomorrow morning it will be decided that there shall be no dilatory tactics and that the bill shall be permitted to come to a vote without other opposition than is given by speeches and the offering of amendments.

So far, only one Republican member of the Senate has indicated that he will be disposed to filibuster against the measure. Under the freedom of debate allowed in the Senate one Senator can talk as long as he pleases, or is physically able, and no vote can be taken as long as any Senator refuses to consent to fix a time for it. But while some bitterly critical speeches of the compromise bill are expected, the Republican Senators, judged by their attitude this evening, will say what they have to say and let it go at that.

Congress Plea to Brotherhood.

Of course the Republican conference tomorrow may decide that the bill shall not be passed by tomorrow night, but there seems to be no likelihood that a disposition will be manifested to make a determined opposition to the bill with protracted debate that would cause a marked prolongation of the legislative session.

Should it become apparent that the brotherhood heads will let their strike order stand unless the enactment of the compromise bill occurs before Monday morning, an effort will be made to placate them by the passage of a concurrent resolution by the two houses of Congress requesting the brotherhoods to postpone the strike pending action by Congress on the legislation designed to grant some of the demands of the trainmen. Such a resolution was offered in the Senate yesterday by Senator Lee of Maryland, and there seems to be reason to believe that the brotherhoods will not permit the strike to take place if it is adopted. The Lee resolution names one week as the period in which the legislation must be enacted.

So, from several different angles, the indications are that the strike which was to have paralyzed the transportation systems of the United States will not take place. By the time the commission provided for in the compromise bill makes its report Congress will be in session again and legislation intended to prevent a recurrence of the present situation will be under consideration.

Chairman Adamson introduced the substitute bill with the understanding that it had the full approval of the President, who suggested modifications of the bill which Mr. Adamson put into tentative shape last night. Immediately following a conference between the President and the House leaders, the latter hastened a redraft of the bill and it was introduced in the House at 5 o'clock today.

Adamson Explains Bill.

When Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin asked Mr. Adamson to explain the bill and the developments in the strike situation, Mr. Adamson said:

"This bill embraces only the propositions which the President originally made to the employes and the common carrier, to wit, to put into force immediately an eight-hour day without affecting the surrounding circumstances and to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions and the working of the eight-hour law, within six to nine months, in the commission's discretion, and to make a report of their findings to Congress.

"We introduced the bill in that shape because it is what the President originally proposed and what the brotherhoods would accept, and we thought that if Congress would pass that much it would be entirely consistent with what has been done, and the employes could not afford to have a strike if we pass that much."

As the House prepared to adjourn Mr. Kitchin gave notice that the strike situation would have the right of way tomorrow and suggested that all members be on hand early.

Regardless of the length of time consumed by the Senate, however, the House leaders are practically certain that there will be no strike on Monday. Optimism returned among the members of the lower body with the agreement on the Adamson bill. Chairman Adamson and his colleagues are confident that if one branch of Congress passes an eight-hour bill before Saturday night, the railroad employes will be in honor bound to postpone or call off their strike pending acceptance in both chambers of the compromise bill, which now has the sanction of the Administration.

One of the so-called "labor members" of the House today privately expressed the opinion that an eight-hour day, with pro rata overtime, would meet the present emergency.

"I have reason to believe," he said, "that the men will accept an eight-hour day and will waive their original demand for time and a half. The prospects are now good that there will be no walkout."

This member has recently been in consultation with the representatives of the brotherhoods here.

WESTERN ROADS TO FIGHT BILL.

Holden Says Congress Has No Power to Fix Wages.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Passage by Congress of the Adamson compromise eight-hour bill probably would postpone a trainmen's strike, but it would not settle the matter, Presidents of three Western railroads asserted tonight. Furthermore, they said, such legislation would be far from satisfactory to the railroads.

"The railroads would take no precipitate action in case the bill were passed," said Hale Holden, President of the Burlington, spokesman for the railway managers at the recent conferences with President Wilson. "But we certainly will not allow an illegal law to stand if we can help it.

"It is my understanding that the Supreme Court of the United States has held recently in two cases that the Congress of the United States has absolutely no power to fix wages. That is what the Adamson bill amounts to, according to my understanding. If this bill is passed it would only postpone the issue."

Similar sentiments were expressed by E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and President H. R. Kurrie of the Monon.

"If the men accept the Adamson compromise it will probably postpone the strike," said Mr. Ripley, "but it will not settle the matter. It is not satisfactory to the railroads, and Congress has no right to pass such a measure."

R. H. Ashton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad system, differed in his viewpoint on the Adamson bill from Holden and Ripley.

"The railroads are law-abiding organizations," he said. "If Congress passes the Adamson bill and it is approved by the brotherhoods a strike would be averted."

OPPOSE HASTE BY CONGRESS.

Chamber of Commerce Fears the Sacrifice of Arbitration.

At a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, called to consider the railroad controversy, it was decided to ask Congress not to sacrifice the right of deliberate inquiry to the fear of a strike by enacting ill-considered and hasty legislation. The following conclusions were wired to President Wilson, the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, the New York Congressmen, and the Congressional Committees having commercial legislation in charge:

"In view of the fact that the growth of industrial problems is commensurate with the growth of industry and through the rapid development of industry these problems have necessarily become extremely complex, making it substantially impossible to determine in advance the economic effect of radical changes, it is our opinion that emergency legislation at this time, in advance of a complete study of its probable effects upon industrial relations, and without opportunity for the public correctly to form and express its opinion, will be fraught with far-reaching and incalculable dangers to the whole body politic. The loss to the nation by a temporary interruption of all railroad traffic would be very great, but it would be a material loss, which could be met and recouped. On the other hand, the sacrifice of the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes, especially in the field occupied by the great public service corporations and their employes, would involve a moral loss incalculable in its effects upon the future relations between industrial enterprises and the public. The force of public opinion, when correctly formed and fully developed, is more powerful than any statutory law. It is, in fact, the mainspring of all law. Public opinion could compel arbitration where statutory law perhaps could not, but the public must be given the opportunity and be furnished with the means of acquiring facts from a competent and impartial source in order to reach an intelligent conclusion."

The Merchants' Association sent a telegram along similar lines to Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce:

"The Merchants' Association of New York believes," said the message, "that no legislation for composing the railroad troubles should be passed until Congress has had ample time to obtain full information as to all the facts and to give them due consideration. If hasty and ill-considered, it may, and probably will, cause unlimited trouble.

"We therefore respectfully urge the adoption by Congress of a joint resolution demanding of the railroad employes the suspension of all action involving a strike pending full consideration by Congress of all the facts and the devising by it of suitable measures for a settlement."

MANUFACTURERS WORRIED.

Problems of Transportation and Coal Cause Serious Concern.

In the absence of definite news from Washington during the day, manufacturers in and about New York made plans yesterday to face two great problems—transportation for their products and a threatened coal shortage. In the event of a strike manufacturing interests would be among the greatest sufferers.

A railroad official explained yesterday that it would be hardly possible for the roads to move more trains than needed for the transportation of necessary foodstuffs if a strike should be called. This would leave the coal dealers and the manufacturers out of consideration.

"But the manufacturers, to keep their factories open," he continued, "must have transportation facilities. There must be a steady flow of raw materials into the city and of finished products out, or the machinery of collection and distribution will become clogged. There isn't enough storage room in the city to absorb the products of the factories, and there is not enough raw material now stored up to supply the factories for any length of time. So a strike of any duration would mean the closing down of factories, throwing thousands out of work.

Estimates as to the quantity of coal in the city varied from sufficient to last for two weeks to enough for six weeks. In one office conversant with the situation it was said that there were only about 400,000 tons of hard coal and less soft coal now in the city and that, inasmuch as the city consumed some 18,000,000 tons of both soft and hard coal a year, the supply would not last more than two weeks.

On July 31 there were actually 384,239 tons of anthracite stored in the city and at New Jersey terminals, and, though coal has been rushed here in the last few days, the quantity is not thought to exceed this. The city administration alone uses more than 115,000 tons a year, and many big office buildings consume from 25 to 75, some of them 100, tons a day.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and other big consumers of coal are said to have sufficient to last only from two to four weeks.

RAILROADS READY IF STRIKE IS CALLED

Thousands of Emergency Men Hired and Many Ex-Employes Will Return.

WILL ABANDON NIGHT RUNS

Passengers, Milk, and Mail to be Cared For First, Perishable Foodstuffs Next.

Efforts in which neither energy nor expense were spared, brought the railroads of the country last night as near to complete preparation to meet a possible strike of their operating employes as they could come. The preparedness measures were nationwide, but most of them were either directed or actually carried out in the great terminal offices in New York and Chicago.

According to leading officials in New York this is about what would happen if a strike should occur:

There would be a temporary cessation of traffic of all sorts. Immediately thereafter some wheels would begin to turn. Passenger service would get preference in the resumption. But that term, as railroad men use it, comprises, besides the movement of persons, the transportation of mails and milk, both of which are forwarded in that branch of the service.

Plans for Train Service.

The passenger service to be furnished at the outset would be just enough to meet the barest necessities of the public, and two unprecedented features would characterize it. Even the most famous fliers would be made up entirely of day coaches, neither sleeping cars nor parlor cars being moved at first. Dining cars, too, might be abandoned at the start.

The other unusual feature would be that all trains in the beginning of the strike would be run in daylight only. There are two reasons for this. The most sanguine operating officials believe that the walkout would be comprehensive enough to force them to keep every available man working at once so that there would be no night crews available. The second reason is the fear of possible violence either by strikers or sympathizers who might try to make trouble under cover of darkness.

Just as soon as a limited passenger service was resumed, every attention would be turned to perishable freight, consisting almost altogether of foodstuffs. Probably a central bureau would determine the needs of all communities and the movement of trains would be governed by the necessity for food in various places. Other freight would be handled in the order of its importance. In this program no provision for troop trains and supplies to soldiers on the border has been mentioned by officials, but it is understood that whatever demands the Government made would be met.

Many Men Promise to Work.

Railroad officials in this city said yesterday that a census of their men had convinced them that the walkout, if it came, would not be nearly so complete as the brotherhood heads had predicted. Many assurances of loyalty had come to them, and, though they admitted that there would be some added defections at the last moment under pressure if a strike was ordered, they asserted that a nucleus of their trained operatives would remain on which they could build an emergency service.

Railroad officials were cheered also by a flood of applications for work from former employes which reached them yesterday. It was said that one road terminating at New York had received 300 such applications from retired men, many of them engineers, who craved the diversion—and the extra pay—of a few days or a few weeks of railroading. In some cases men barred from the service for cause saw a chance to rehabilitate themselves. Added to these volunteers were former trainmen who had been promoted to executive jobs. All over the country these men prepared to exchange white collars and business suits for overalls and to resume work on the trains.

To all these recruits have been added thousands of strikebreakers for whom every big labor agency has spread a dragnet all over the country. Railroads have furnished lists of former employes and many such have been traced.

Several thousand strikebreakers are said to be in the city. Many were quartered yesterday in the Grand Central Terminal, where arrangements had been made to feed and house them. Others were scattered in hotels and lodging houses here and in New Jersey. It was said yesterday that it was hoped that many of the thousands of Pullman employes who would be thrown into idleness could be used in the train service. Pullman conductors are counted upon to make acceptable train conductors.

Special Guards on Duty.

Elaborate police arrangements in the event of a strike have been made by the railroads. At every terminal and at strategic points along the lines guards have been posted under the leadership of the regular police of the roads. The latter are armed and trained and their numbers have been augmented greatly. So confident are the railroad men that their own organizations can protect their property and prevent tampering with rails or switches that they deny having made any requests for protection to city, State, or national officials.

At each of the employment agencies in this city has been stationed a railroad executive trained in hiring operatives. From the recruiting stations the men have been rushed to emergency training stations established by several large roads, where they have been taught their prospective duties.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the principal roads, according to an official of the New York Central, whereby there will be country-wide co-operation in the movement of trains so as to lighten the burden that the roads will face should there be a strike. Under that plan duplication of service will be avoided, competition for the time being will cease and available men will be shifted where they are needed most.

Strikers to Forfeit Pensions.

Nearly all the lines which will be affected if the men walk out determined yesterday to emphasize the loss of pension privileges which will be imposed upon those who strike. This threat has been reinforced by direct, personal appeals for loyalty which have been sent to every employe of the roads.

Among the means which, it was admitted yesterday, high officials discussed for averting trouble was an effort to obtain an injunction preventing the union officials from calling a strike. If this method is adopted, an employe of some road, probably the New York Central, will be picked to seek such a restraining order in the United States District Court on the ground that his livelihood will be jeopardized by a strike. In the New York Central offices yesterday it was said the plan had not passed the stage of "consideration," and could not even be said to be "contemplated."

Despite their optimism as to their ability to cope with the situation if the strike comes, several railroads yesterday issued warnings of delay and even of possible suspension of service to their patrons. The Lehigh Valley in such a statement promised at least some passenger trains; the Southern Railway announced that it might be compelled to discontinue some passenger trains, and the Erie declared it would endeavor to maintain at least partial service with its own employes in other departments without calling upon outside strikebreakers.

GUARDSMEN AS ENGINEERS.

Army Lists Men Available for Service if Emergency Arises.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 31.—Every trainman, engineman, mechanic, and boilermaker among the 40,000 National Guard troops stationed near El Paso has been listed and ordered to prepare for immediate duty should the army call upon him to operate trains in case of a strike.

Active preparations are already being made to operate the shuttle and supply trains from Fort Bliss and Camp Stewart to the city and army camps. In the Michigan regiments fifty trainmen and enginemen have been listed. Eight former employes of the Baldwin Locomotive Company have been found in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and mechanics, boilermakers, conductors, and brakemen are reporting all through the militia service here.

The Quartermaster's Corps here, which supplies 10,000 troops on the border, is making no unusual preparations. The officers say that the food supply will reach them from the East and West without delay, hinting that the army would operate the railroads.

WON'T LEND MOTORMEN.

Interborough Employes Wouldn't Be Used in a Railroad Strike.

Efforts were begun yesterday under the direction of Assistant Grand Chief J. B. Griffing to bring the motormen of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and other subway and electric lines near New York into the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. It was reported that this was being done to prevent the motormen from being used as strike breakers in the event of a general railway strike Monday. The report was denied by Griffing and by representatives of the Interborough Company.

The work of organization, according to Mr. Griffing, had been going on for several years. He said that the brotherhood had no fear that the subway and elevated motormen would work against any labor organization, even though they themselves did not belong to it. Interborough officials stated that they had no intention of lending any of their motormen to help out the railways, as they were not "out of the woods" themselves.

DEPARTING VISITORS TAX THE RAILROADS

Thousands Seek to Quit City Before Learning a Strike Settlement Is Near.

CANCELING RESERVATIONS

Persons in Other Parts of the Country Give Up Contemplated Trips to New York.

Before cheering news from Washington put a different complexion on the situation most persons in this city faced with keen anxiety yesterday the prospect that a strike affecting every mile of railroad from coast to coast might be declared. This apprehension was greater in the case of the railroad officials directly charged with keeping passenger trains moving. One such official went so far as to admit that the feeling that such a strike was impossible had nearly disappeared in railroad circles.

The anxiety of the public was shown by the thousands of cancellations of reservations for long trips which poured in upon the ticket agents from the West, the South, and the Northwest. Just about as many Easterners signified their intention of remaining in this vicinity for the present.

Crowds Flock to Stations.

Notwithstanding the many cancellations, there was no actual diminution in traffic. The "get-back-home" movement became too great for that, as evidenced by the crowds that thronged every New York station throughout the day. Many New York houses recalled their traveling salesmen, and these made haste to get back to the city while trains were sure to be running.

Many persons besieged the information kiosks at the Pennsylvania Station and Grand Central Terminal and the Broadway and Fifth Avenue ticket offices begging for assurance that it was safe to linger in New York. The word had gone forth from the headquarters of the various roads that "the public must make up its own mind;" "all we know is what you can read in the newspapers," the travelers were informed.

As a result those returning to town mingled in the stations with the thousands who were quitting New York under the belief that but forty-eight hours remained in which they could be sure of getting away. Many of those who left were buyers who had come to the city to lay in their Fall stocks. Two factors influenced their decisions to abandon their business trips—fear that they would not be able to get home again and the belief that there wasn't much use to buy goods if the railroads were not going to be able to transport them.

The traffic offices of nearly all roads tapping nearby Summer resorts received reports from seaside, mountain, and farmland that unprecedented demands would be made upon them during the next two days. Ordinarily the flood tide of returning vacationists does not start until after Labor Day.

A curious contradiction to the action of most travelers was that of several thousand excursionists, who had bought one-way-fare-plus-$3 tickets for a six-day-limit visit to Niagara Falls. The five roads offering these in accordance with annual custom reported that nearly all the purchasers seemed to have decided to brave the risk of being stranded at the great cataract, since there had been few requests for cancellations.

Extra Cars Put On Trains.

Incoming trains yesterday on the Pennsylvania, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the New York Central, and a number of other roads were unwontedly heavy, many of them being run in two or even three sections. Hundreds of those who returned to the city were unable to get Pullman berths, some being forced to sit up in day coaches for long distances.

Outgoing trains last night carried every available Pullman that could be obtained in the yards, and even then the demand far exceeded the supply. Reservations were unprecedentedly heavy and were made subject to delay or inability to supply accommodations after Monday morning.

The chance that a complete tie-up of traffic, should the strike occur, would leave many persons stranded in New York who would undergo real hardship through inability to provide themselves with funds was recognized by city officials yesterday, but no definite action looking toward their relief was taken. Such steps will be taken, however, in the improbable event that a strike is called.

One of the most disheartening bits of news that came to travelers fond of luxury yesterday was that if a strike actually occurred, Pullman and parlor car service would be suspended all over the country.

RUSH FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boston Stations Jammed—New Haven Running Special Trains.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The effect of the prospective railroad strike was shown strikingly today where at least expected. An exodus from the nation's playground, the northern New England States, was under way. Hundreds of persons passed through this city hurrying to their homes, and appeals for accommodations flooded ticket offices, agencies, and stations. All indications were that unless the situation is cleared within the next two days New England Summer colonies will be almost deserted by Labor Day.

Never in the history of this city, according to transportation officials, has there been such a tremendous rush of Summer people through Boston. All reservations for chairs and berths have been taken long ahead, and some persons, insistent on these comforts of travel, are now here waiting to use tickets dated three days hence.

The Federal Express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, operated during the Summer season on a weekly schedule, is now making two trips a week, often in four sections, because of the unusual demand for accommodations. Other through trains are run in two and three sections, and only the shortage of cars has limited further extension of the service, railroad officials said.

The concern of vacationists over the situation and anxious inquiries from relatives at distant points resulted in the utter congestion of long distance telephone communication today.

Service between this city and Portland, Me., was subject to a delay of three hours. To New Hampshire points the telephone company announced a two-hour delay, and calls to places in Vermont were accepted with the statement that they could not be handled promptly.

White Mountain Resorts Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 31.—White Mountain resorts today felt little uneasiness concerning the threatened railroad strike and all the large hotels announced their intention of remaining open during the Autumn season. They all have a two months' supply of foods and coal. Many of the hotels own and operate their own dairy and truck farms. Three-fourths of the White Mountain visitors come in their own motor cars and are therefore independent of railroads.

TO RUN SUBURBAN TRAINS.

All Roads Will Sell Commutation Tickets for September.

The prospect of continuing their service for commuters seemed so bright yesterday on all the railroads running suburban trains in the vicinity of New York that the officials announced they would sell September commutation books as usual.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey announced that it would extend the service of its Sandy Hook steamers so that commuters on the Jersey shore need not fear inability to travel back and forth. The only roads which are expected in case of a strike to come near abandoning their suburban service are those whose patrons can, at some inconvenience and delay to themselves, substitute trolleys for trains.

The New York Central continued its efforts yesterday to recruit enough subway and elevated motormen to take the places of those on its suburban divisions, excepting the Putnam, which is a steam road. If it succeeds, service as far as White Plains and Harmon will be maintained.

Some New Jersey and Westchester taxicab and livery companies were reported yesterday to be preparing to institute regular automobile service to or from nearby points if the railroads were taxed beyond their capacity by a strike.

The Long Island Railroad issued this statement to commuters yesterday:

The Long Island Railroad, on account of threatened strike of employes in train service, cannot guarantee its advertised service after 7 A. M. Sept. 4. It proposes to run its schedule service as advertised, if possible. Failing in this, a reduced schedule of trains will be put into effect.

The public can obtain full advice after 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 4, from any agent or Bureau of Information, and time tables will be ready for distribution.

On account of threatened strike, all tickets sold are subject to restricted train service and delay en route and at junction points on and after 7 A. M. Monday, Sept. 4, 1916.

The Lackawanna Railroad will sell commutation tickets as under normal conditions, it announced. These tickets are being sold subject to the possible interruption of passenger traffic on account of the threatened strike. In case of such interruption of traffic, the responsibility of the railroad company is limited to a refund of the redemptive value of the ticket.

DEALERS QUICKLY RAISE FOOD PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

and motor trucks that would keep the city supplied with food in case of a strike.

While city officials were busy, private and public agencies were rushing to provide themselves with food as for a state of siege. The Commissioner of Correction announced that he had obtained sufficient food for the institutions under his department's care to last thirty days, and the Commissioner of Charities said he had a three weeks' supply. The Health Commissioner reported a week's supply of perishable food available for hospitals under his jurisdiction. He said also that provision had been made with the milk companies to furnish Grade A pasturized milk to the baby health stations in preference to other consumers.

Hotels, clubs, homes, and housing institutions reported that they had stocked their iceboxes and storerooms with staple foodstuffs to last from one to four weeks.

The sum of the situation last night was that no one feared that New York would soon face a famine even if a strike should come, but every one admitted that extraordinary measures would have to be taken to meet such a situation.

The extent to which foodstuffs are brought into the city under normal conditions is illustrated in figures, unverified, but apparently close approximations of the facts, compiled in the Bureau of Statistics of the Police Department. According to these figures the number of railroad cars carrying food to the city each week is 9,838. Of this number 766 carry dairy products other than milk, 2,068 carry milk, 660 meat, 518 live stock, 215 poultry, 2,160 grain and flour, 748 fruit, 1,636 vegetables, 206 canned goods, 32 sea food, and 324 groceries.

Some of these carloads are for export—how many had not been estimated — but Commissioner Woods though that the majority of them were for home consumption and he pointed out that such a quantity of food brought into the city weekly must indicate the extent to which New York depends for nourishment upon daily transportation. The Commissioner issued a detailed statement on the milk supply, in which he said 40,750 cans of milk and cream were consumed in the city daily.

Despite his confidence in the cheering prospects from Washington that there would be no railroad strike, Commissioner Woods had his preparedness organization ready. Every available motor car and truck in the city was described on a police list; every policeman's ability as a chauffeur, engineer, laborer, &c., was noted; the carrying capacity of every vessel in the harbor was indexed; every farm and dairy on Long Island and within 175 miles of New York in other directions was entered on the police records. With organization, supplemented by volunteers of the Home Defense League, Commissioner Woods believed that he could obtain, transport and deliver sufficient food to keep the city going without resort to the extra legal power of seizure.

It was learned late last night that food started for New York on ordinary freight trains is now rushing to the city by express. Commission merchants in various parts of the country, according to a Chicago dispatch, who had shipments of perishable goods en route before the embargoes were announced, directed the railroads to transfer their shipments to the express service.

Food Rates Soar in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Advancing from a few cents in some cases to 20 and 25 cents on other commodities, food prices in general throughout the city went up today before it was learned that the railroad strike might be averted. Butter, eggs, flour, and potatoes, showed the highest increases. Dealers predicted tonight that similar advances in other goods, notably groceries, would occur tomorrow. The milk dealers of the city announced that they had taken steps to procure at least half their normal supply by motor truck if the railroads found it impossible to transport milk in the quantities needed.

Southern Roads Optimistic.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—Officials of Southern roads are optimistic in statements regarding ability to run trains, if there is a strike. Some say 40 per cent. of the men will refuse to quit work. The roads are offering inducements to train crews to disregard the strike order. There have been no announcements of strikebreakers being hired, but there is a report that one division of the Southern Railway recently employed 500 new men, who are being prepared to run trains. The Southern Express Company issued an embargo today on all live stock, perishables, explosives, and inflammables. All other shipments are subject to delay. The Central of Georgia Railway has announced that if there is a strike all shops will be closed indefinitely, affecting more than 1,700 men.

Rates Higher in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In the Central Market here the cost of food increased today. Retailers declared that the distributing agencies of the great meat packing houses had advanced prices 4 and 5 cents a pound on meats which had been in their hands since last Monday.

BIG JUMP IN CHICAGO.

Food Advances, Live Stock Reaching Highest Figure in 51 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Chicago commission merchants, who distribute foodstuffs throughout the Middle West, made extraordinary efforts today to send out their food shipments so that their customers would be able to cope with the threatened freight embargo on perishable goods. Meanwhile food prices advanced as customers in tributary territory clamored for their consignments.

Reflections of the threatened livestock embargo were seen when prices during the day reached the highest figure since the opening of the Union Stock Yards in 1865. Hogs went up to $11.50 before noon from $11.25 Wednesday. Cattle soared in price from $11 to $11.50, and sheep advanced 50 cents, from $10.75 to $11.25.

A year ago potatoes quoted today at $2.25 sold at only 50 cents a bushel wholesale and 16 cents a pound was regarded as an extreme price for the grade of fowls that are now selling at 20 cents and more. An abundant supply of butter and eggs is on hand in storage. Fruit and vegetables will be shipped by boat and motor trucks from the country.

The Chicago packers had not felt the effect of the threatened embargoes against the shipment of perishable freight. Operations in the plants of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and Libby, McNeill & Libby were in full swing, and the officers of these firms said no setback had been indicated. They refused to predict the effect of a general freight embargo.

UNIONS DODGE MILK ISSUE.

Brotherhood's Attorney Can't Say Whether Babies Are to be Fed.

In reply to a message asking whether uninterrupted milk train service would be maintained if a strike were called, George F. Alger, counsel for the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, received this telegram yesterday from Miles Dawson, counsel for the railroad brotherhoods.

"I have no information concerning the matter inquired about, but understand railroad companies affirm ability to keep milk trains running."

Mr. Alger said the 2,500,000 quarts of milk which the city consumes daily could not be brought into the city except by train, some of it coming from points 500 miles away and the average haul of eighteen of the larger dealers being 208 miles.

These dealers were ready, said their counsel, to co-operate with the railroads in every way, in the event of a strike, being prepared even to assign employes to assist in the operation of trains.

GARRETSON WEEPS AT SENATE HEARING

Continued on Page 2.

sively or actively in accord with the existing order of things. Even the influence of the unseen government is hopelessly against the application of such a law, and all too many visible agencies of the Government are also against it. We want to put on record our protest against anything that savors of making men stay at work against their will."

Gompers on the Stand.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, explained there was a misapprehension as to the proposed mediation bill; it did not compel the men to work, but provided for an investigation and prevented concerted action to strike until the investigation was concluded.

"But," replied Mr. Garretson, "this bill makes the combination of men for self defense a criminal act until there is an investigation."

"Correct," said Senator Newlands.

"We will never accept it," said Mr. Garretson. "If Congress passes it we will obey, and a contest will be started that will never die until it is wiped off the statute book. If it means that you will also tie the hands of the other side that will be different."

Mr. Gompers then addressed the committee and had talked only a few minutes when he was corrected by Senator Newlands in regard to a statement that the Mediation and Conciliation bill provided for compulsory arbitration. The Senator said that there was nothing in the bill to prevent the individual from quitting when he pleased, but concert of action was to be forbidden.

"O well, the individual has long ceased to be an individual in modern labor conditions," responded Mr. Gompers; "how can he resent any wrong or injustice? He is only a cog in a wheel. Individual rights have gone. The main thing to be kept in mind here just now is that involuntary servitude is not to be enforced so long as we have the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States. You make it an unlawful act when 5,000 men quit, but not when one man quits. You may make strikes illegal and strikers criminals, but you are not going to suppress strikes.

"The proposition is that men shall be compelled to work while the investigation is going on. You would undo the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution and negative the Emancipation Proclamation in order that the railroads might continue to receive their income, in order to help them to continue to operate their roads. If the employes understand their duty to society they will do it. But this artificial way is dangerous. If you hold down the safety valve there will be an explosion somewhere."

W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen, told the committee the railway managers had delayed in their negotiations with the President and in many ways had been remiss in failure to make definite propositions to President Wilson. He said the organizations of employes were ready to accept the proposal of the President, and unless they received word before Saturday night that a satisfactory settlement had been reached the strike would start.

"We have waited for a certain respect to be shown to the President of the United States," said Mr. Lee. "One of these bills, if passed, will stop the strike. That is the eight-hour day, with other things left to investigation by Congress or some one else, as may be thought best."

Thinks Overtime Would Ruin Roads.

Judge R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific Board, was the first speaker for the railroads. He pointed out that in the four organizations there were only 18 per cent. of the arilroad employes of the country, and asserted no class of labor was better paid. He declared the railroad managers were trustees in the situation. If the eight-hour day were granted someone must pay the bill, for Congress had no power to change economic law.

"If Congress should forbid men working more than eight hours," said Judge Lovett, "the men would be up in arms at once. If the one-and-a-half-time pay for overtime work were to be sanctioned, I doubt if there would be a railroad schedule in the country that could be maintained. There would be a great deal of overtime and it would be due mainly to accidents and breakdowns.

"They say if we surrender there will be no strike. We feel that we cannot surrender. If Congress grants the eight-hour day and puts the cost on the country, that is the business of Congress and not ours. We have done our utmost to adjust the strike without surrendering. It is evident that Congress can stop the strike without compelling any man to work against his will. But, after all, the question is, shall the country be tied hand and foot and laid before these four men? We conduct the railroads according to law. If this thing is to be done, we will do our best to go on."

Won't Run Faster Trains.

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee, said the result of the eight-hour day would be only to increase wages. Senator Cummins asked if the railroads would not run their trains faster if the eight-hour day were in effect. Mr. Lee said that had been studied out, and even on the basis of time and a half for overtime the roads had figured it would be cheaper to pay the bill and continue present schedules.

J. M. Sheean, counsel for the Conference Committee, told the committee that if the railroads were to be run that the trainmen might make more miles, shorter and faster trains would be all right; but if the railroads were to be run for the best interests of the public, shorter trains would be all wrong.

A. P. Thom said it was the duty of the railroad executives to see that the wage fund was not raided by a small part of the railroad employes, and also their duty to see that the investors got a fair return. He said:

"We think the whole matter should be settled by the enlightened conscience of impartial men. We are told that society demands the eight-hour day, but these men are not asking for the eight-hour day. If my friends were told by Congress they could work only eight hours a day they would revolt. The only proposal is that there shall be ten-tenths pay for eight-tenths work. The yardstick would be shortened so the men would get more hours to be paid for.

"If these unions can force Congress to act under duress of a threat to imperil the life of the nation, and if there can be no hearing of the merits of the issues, then our society has broken down. It means that when the unions are strong enough they can force what they want, no matter how right or how wrong they are."

Elliott H. Goodwin, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was the first speaker for the shippers. He presented a resolution asking that Congress do no more than pass a law halting the strike until there could be a full investigation. Henry C. Barlow, representing the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, asked that Congress do not pass the act instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider a rate increase.

W. M. Walters, for the National Industrial Traffic League, said the bills could easily be construed as giving the eight-hour day to all the railroad employes, as well as to the 400,000 members of the brotherhoods. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, was in favor of the instigation of a sweeping inquiry, with the provision by Congress that during the inquiry there be no conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce.

"This issue should not be fought out; it should be thought out," said he.

Give Warning They're Not Bluffing.

W. S. Carter, head of the firemen, opened the rebuttal for the unions.

"These shippers and the railroads are trying to scare you into not giving the eight-hour day, which you must do to avoid the strike," he said. "I was once in favor of arbitration, but I have had a change of heart. I have come to the conclusion that labor disputes are not arbitrable if the workers are to get justice. As soon as a man gets to a place where he can hire another man he loses all sympathy for the worker. We have turned to the colleges to get impartial arbitrators, but there we find that, between endowments and pensions, the professors are in the same class with the employers.

"I tell you there are some things that can't be arbitrated, and the eight-hour day is one of them. These things are not arbitrable because you can't get neutral arbitrators who know anything about them."

W. S. Stone head of the engineers, said he had been listening all day to the same arguments he had been hearing for twenty-five years.

"It is all right for the railroads to get a proper return for the amount of money really invested in them," he said, "but it is not proper for them to get returns on as much water as flows down the Potomac River. The Chief Executive of the nation has said that we are right and we intend to stand on his decision and our decision.

"I hope you gentlemen will realize the seriousness of the situation. We are making no bluff. It's cold, hard facts we present when we say we'll have the eight-hour day or strike. It's cold, hard facts and we mean it, every word."

Those who participated in the hearing besides members of the Senate Committee, included the four heads of the railroad employes' organizations, Mr. Garretson, President of the Order of Railroad Conductors; W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. S. Carle, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Samuel Gompers, President, and Frank Morrison, Secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, and these railroad Presidents and Managers: W. W. Attlebury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania; R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the board of the Union Pacific; Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railways; E. H. Chapman, Vice President of the Southern; John G. Walters, Secretary Rate Conference Committee of Manufacturers for Eastern lines; A. F. Greig, assistant to receiver St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; J. W. Sheean, counsel for the Conference Committee; C. L. Barde, General Manager New York, New Haven & Hartford; N. D. Maher, Vice President Norfolk & Western; L. W. Baldwin, General Manager Central of Georgia; W. L. Siddon, Vice President Seaboard Air Line; H. W. McMaster, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway; Fred Underwood, President of the Erie; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio; Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania; Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, and Assistant Attorney General Carroll Todd, acting Attorney General and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Edward F. Clark.

SANTA FE LIFTS BAN ON FREIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

chiefly to war munitions and other inflammable freight. This, it was said, would impede seriously the country's great trade in war munitions for the allied nations. Only those concerns making ammunition which had plants near enough to the sea so that they could use motor trucks to haul their products to the steamship piers would be able to forward their goods, it was asserted. But even this embargo would be lifted at once, it was announced, if Congress succeeded in averting the strike.

Other "dead" freight that will be favored with an exception under a general embargo if a strike is called is coal. Next to mail and milk, this will receive preferred treatment. All roads tapping coal fields will endeavor to transport, first, enough fuel to keep steam in their own engines, and, second, sufficient to keep municipal lighting and pumping plants, power houses of electric suburban roads and trolley systems and large institutions, such as hotels, charity homes, and prisons, in operation.

Newsprint paper and other near-necessities will be treated by the railroads as second only to milk, food, and coal in importance.

In New York, yesterday, railroad officials held conferences looking to co-operative measures for relieving the situation if the strike was declared. The most important step generally agreed upon was the avoidance of all duplication of service so long as only partial facilities could be afforded. Thus, two parallel roads will not try to transport freight between the same points. They will concentrate and consolidate their services and aim at periodical movements through the widest possible territory rather than frequent service between favored points.

Shippers all over the country were busy yesterday preparing to meet an embargo if it was extended to their products. Orders for raw material by the thousand were canceled by manufacturing plants which feared inability to transport finished products, while countless selling houses, fearing they could not receive finished products in time for their markets, countermanded their purchases.

This is the text of the Lehigh Valley's embargo announcement:

Because of conditions which have developed and to prevent the Lehigh Valley Railroad from becoming seriously congested with freight calculated to interfere with the promptest possible movement of the necessaries of life, the management has issued a series of embargoes. General freight will not be accepted from connecting lines except under special authority of the traffic department, and no freight which is not vitally necessary to the people of New York and the other communities along its line will be accepted.

As was stated yesterday, milk will be the first consideration, and after milk will come food products for human consumption.

Every effort will be made to keep trains loaded with these commodities moving promptly, and it is to safeguard these movements that the other embargoes have been placed. Of course, all freight received will be with the understanding that its delivery is subject to delay.

Railway officials refused yesterday to estimate the daily loss in revenue that would be represented by a general paralysis of freight movement. They declared that it would amount to many millions, and that some of it would never be recovered, even though the embargo lasted but a single day.

Roads Act in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Railroad representatives, in conference here today, decided to place an embargo on all freight shipments after 6 P. M. Saturday next. This step was taken prior to the receipt from Washington of news that the strike probably would not be called.

Embargo on the Reading.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—A general freight embargo by the Philadelphia & Reading Company was declared tonight. The order says:

"An embargo is placed, effective midnight, Sept. 1, 1916, on all live stock, perishable freight, explosives, and inflammables of all kinds from all connections or loaded at stations of this company. All other freight will be accepted at our stations and from connections, subject to delay, unless embargoes issued by connecting lines provide otherwise."

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists
25¢ 75¢

800,000,000 Sold Yearly

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA
CRESTA BLANCA WINES
PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1908
NAPA SODA WATER
CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO.

Regular Shipments of Sanderson's MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH
Are now arriving and all orders are being promptly filled

White Rock

Unsurpassed Mineral Water

WILSON OPTIMISTIC AFTER CONFERENCE

While Brotherhood Chiefs Refuse to Call Strike Off Yet, He Sees Settlement Coming.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — Fearing that there might be delays in the Senate which would prevent the passage of his strike prevention legislation by Monday, President Wilson this afternoon summoned the heads of the railway brotherhoods to the White House to ask them again to postpone the strike they have called for Labor Day. W. S. Stone, head of the engineers; W. S. Carter, head of the firemen, and W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, went to the White House at 2 o'clock, leaving A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, to look out for their interests at the hearing before the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee.

The three labor leaders heard a carefully prepared appeal by the President, pointing out that it might not be practicable for Congress to take final action by Monday. He advised the labor chiefs that if they effected a strike while Congress was trying to find a way out of the difficulty, it might result in the passage of a compulsory arbitration act by so much oppose.

In reply the three union heads said they had no power, under the laws of their organizations, to avert the strike in any way except by sending a code word that a satisfactory settlement had been reached. They told him that the strike order had gone beyond recall, and for Mr. Garretson, who of the four is the only one who has plenary power to call the strike off, they told the President that he had decided not to break the ranks of the brotherhood forces by notifying the conductors not to strike.

Despite this, it is understood that the President was tonight more optimistic than he has been since Monday. He has not changed his plans to go to Shadow Lawn, New Jersey, tomorrow, where he will deliver his acceptance speech on Saturday. He expects to return to Washington Sunday. While this would make it impossible for him to sign any act Congress might pass before Monday morning, it is certain that the labor leaders would call off the strike if both Houses of Congress passed the eight-hour bill by Monday.

Members of Congress friendly to labor have advised the head of the brotherhoods not to effect the strike Monday morning if it appears by that time that Congress intends to pass the eight-hour bill. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, refused to discuss today the report that he had advised the brotherhoods to go slowly in ordering a strike.

"What are the odds on the strike coming off?" Mr. Gompers was asked.

"You can't get away from it that there will be a strike unless the brotherhoods get the eight-hour day," was his reply.

WILSON'S RECORD ON LABOR

Samuel Gompers Compares the Acts of the Two Candidates.

President Wilson's attitude toward labor, as shown by his official acts, and the attitude of Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, are given in a letter signed by Samuel Gompers, President; James O'Connell, Vice President, and Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation, dated Aug. 28, and sent to H. O. McClurg, Secretary of Labor's Volunteer Co-operative Citizenship and Educational Committee, of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. McClurg had written twice asking for this information, saying that the members of his organization wished to compare the records of the President and his opponent.

After a brief introduction Mr. Gompers says:

"One of the first acts of the President—on March 4, 1913—was to appoint a member in good standing of the trade union movement; William B. Wilson, a member and former Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, Secretary of the Department of Labor, thereby making him a member of the President's Cabinet. This is the first instance in the history of the United States where the President of the United States selected a bona fide good standing member of the organized labor movement to become a member of his Cabinet."

Other acts of the President cited are the appointment of three members of the American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhoods as members of the Industrial Relations Commission. The letter continues:

On March 4, 1915, the President approved the Seamen's law, which abolishes involuntary servitude, provides better treatment of seamen and improves the life-saving provisions on vessels at sea.

On Feb. 15, 1913, the eight-hour law was enacted for women and child workers in the District of Columbia.

On Oct. 20, 1914, the eight-hour provision was approved for employes under the Alaska Coal Land act.

On March 4, 1915, the Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in the United States arsenals prohibited.

On March 3, 1915, the same prohibited in the United States navy yards, gun factories, and torpedo stations.

On March 9, 1914, piecework was prohibited in the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

On March 3, 1915, Bureau of Mines act extended and strengthened. Ten new experiment stations and seven new safety stations provided.

On March 9, 1914, Compensation for Injuries act extended to Post Office employes.

On March 4, 1915, Eight-hour law for Post Office clerks and carriers retained, notwithstanding the efforts of the Postmaster General to change radically.

On March 3, 1915, an additional annual appropriation of $240,000 for the year 1914-15 was provided for the pay roll of the metal trades mechanics employed at the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard. This was equivalent to 7.6 per cent. increase in wages.

On June 12, 1914, prevented a reduction in wages and installation and collection of rents for employes in the Panama Canal Zone.

On July 28, 1916, the Post Office Appropriation bill was approved. This bill contains provisions improving the conditions of letter carriers, clerks, and other Post Office employes.

There are several other important labor measures upon the calendars of both Houses which, if passed, it is confidently expected the President will approve.

Mr. Gompers cites Mr. Hughes's action as Justice of the United States Supreme Court in concurring in the decision on the Danbury hatters' case, which forced them to pay more than $240,000 to D. E. Loewe & Co.

SAYS WILSON STOOD FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Head of Trainmen Declares the President Upheld Refusal to Arbitrate That Demand.

PUTS BLAME ON MANAGERS

Brotherhoods Willing to Refer All Other Questions to Impartial Tribunal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen's brotherhood, issued a statement late tonight for the brotherhoods in which he places President Wilson in the light of advocating a refusal by the workers to arbitrate the eight-hour day.

The statement also declares the responsibility for the strike crisis rests upon the railroads. It says:

The following telegram forwarded to all station agents of the Richmond Division of the Southern Railway, under date of Aug. 29, over the signature of C. G. Arthur, Superintendent, is of interest:

"The four organizations in negotiations in Washington with the President of the United State broke and the General Chairmen of the railroads left the city Sunday night. Before leaving a strike order was issued calling for a general cessation of transportation throughout the United States effective 7 A. M. Monday, Sept. 4.

"The negotiations between the President of the United States and the Presidents of the railroads were progressing very well when the organizations caused a break. Unless something favorable occurs today embargoes on all classes of freight will doubtless be issued within twenty-four hours. In justice to the public we serve it is desired that shippers be notified orally of this great crisis. You will therefore please do so at once."

At the request of President Wilson the 600 brotherhood representatives came to Washington Aug. 17 and met the President, who proposed the following basis of settlement:

"Concession of eight-hour day.

"Postponement of the other demand, as to payment for overtime, and the counter suggestions of the railway managers until experience actually discloses the consequences of the eight-hour day; in the meantime the constitution, by authority of the Congress, of a commission or body of men, appointed by the President, to observe, investigate and report upon these consequences, without recommendation. Then such action upon the facts as the parties to the present controversy may think best."

We were advised that identically the same proposition was given to the railway managers on the same date. Our committeemen, after due consideration, accepted the President's suggestion, thereby waiving the time and one-half request for overtime, and remained in session at Washington.

During this time we are advised the companies refused to accept the President's proposition, but, instead, commenced preparing for a strike on the various railways of the country, employing armed guards to patrol their terminals in some instances, and equipping depots, shops, and other buildings with beds and supplies for the purpose of herding strikebreakers in other sections of the country, while under the guise of dealing honestly with the President of the United States in an endeavor to settle the controversy.

The attempts to secure strike breakers made it necessary for us to ask the President to release us and permit the 600 committeemen to go home. These committeemen on leaving Washington were advised how to proceed and the strike order voted upon by them was approved by the chief executives, effective on the morning of Sept. 4.

Up to the present moment no honest expression of willingness to accept the President's recommendation has come from the railroad representatives. We are as deeply appreciative of the results of a strike as are other citizens of the United States, but we believe we have gone more than half way in accepting the President's suggestion and waiting eleven days for a reply to him from the railroad officials, and the result of the strike must necessarily rest on the heads of the operating officers of the railway companies.

Any report to the effect that we have refused all manner of arbitration is false. We have steadily refused to arbitrate the establishment of an eight-hour work day, supported in this by the President of the United States.

UNDERWOOD'S LONG HOURS.

Erie President Worked Three Days Without Stopping, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President F. D. Underwood of the Erie sat through the ten hours' hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today and took copious notes. After A. B. Garretson had told of what he regarded as inhuman working conditions before the organizations became strong, Mr. Underwood wrote:

"I was both a brakeman and a conductor on the trip basis and I have been on duty as long as I could stand up. Sometimes it was seventy-two hours, but always it was the unwritten law that a man got rest when he asked for it."

After several labor leaders had declared they were as ready to defend the flag as any one, Mr. Underwood made this notation:

"There is not in the National Guard on the border a single engineer, fireman, conductor, or trainman. The leaders would fire a man out of the brotherhoods if he joined the National Guard."

Another note was:

"The whole plan is to get more money than they get now and to make more jobs for more men, in order that the unions be kept up to full strength."

MUNITION PLANT CLOSES.

Railroad Embargo Forces Aetna Company to Shut Down.

GARY, Ind., Aug. 31.—The Aetna Explosive Company closed its plant today because of the embargo of the railroads on the shipment of explosives.

One thousand men are thrown out of employment by the shut-down.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT FOR CAPITOL VISITS

Gallinger Calls Conferences with Congressmen a "Grand Stand Play."

STONE DEFENDS THE CALLS

Sees No Difference Between Going to President's Capitol Room and Going to the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson's recent unofficial visits to the Capitol, and particularly his visit to the President's room in the Senate wing today, came in for criticism in the Senate this afternoon during a debate that at times took on a personal aspect. The critic was Senator Gallinger, Republican floor leader, who charged that the President's visits were "grand stand plays." He interrupted some remarks of Senator Stone of Missouri in condemnation of Charles E. Hughes to say that Mr. Wilson's appearance was not in accord with the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

Senator Stone demanded to know in what way President Wilson had violated the Constitution by coming to the Capitol. At first Mr. Gallinger said he would let the Missouri Senator work it out for himself, but a little later he offered an explanation. "The President had come to the Capitol while the railroad strike legislation was pending," he said, "and had called Senators to the President's room and told them what should be done.

"I have never been invited into that room," said Senator Gallinger, waving his hand toward the lobby where the President's room is located, "during the pendency of a bill to hear outlined what the legislative department of the Government should do."

Senator Stone took issue with Senator Gallinger on this. He said he did not see any difference between being summoned to the President's room at the Capitol, and being summoned to the White House, and asserted that Mr. Gallinger would go to the White House if a Republican President invited him. Senators had frequently been called to the White House by Republican Presidents, said Mr. Stone.

"Yes," admitted Mr. Gallinger, "but that is different from the President coming here. The Senator knows there never has been such interference with legislation as under this Administration. The Senator knows it is a grand stand play," added Mr. Gallinger, with evident reference to the President's visit to the Capitol this morning in connection with strike legislation.

"What is the room for," demanded Senator Stone, "if not for the use of the President? I would rather the President came here. He shows a little more respect for Senators than to send a cold, formal message: 'Come to the White House; I want to see you.'"

This led Senator Gallinger to say he couldn't understand how the President, after he had appeared in person to read an address Tuesday, could come to the Senate today "to tell Democratic members how to frame a bill."

After that the two Senators began smiling at each other and the incident ended in an exchange of compliments.

YOAKUM WOULD SPLIT R. R. INCOME WITH MEN

Former Head of Rock Island Suggests "Fifty-Fifty" Division of Gross Income.

B. F. Yoakum, at one time Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, has written a letter to President Wilson asserting that $167,000,000 will be added to the freight bills of farm and mining products, lumber and manufactured goods, if the eight-hour day with ten hours' pay demanded by the four transportation brotherhoods is granted.

Quoting a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Yoakum contends that 68½ cents of each dollar earned by the railroads comes from freight, and that four commodities pay 57 cents of this amount. The four largest classes of shippers, he wrote, and the proportion each contributed to the 68½ cents earned from hauling freight, eliminating fractions, are as follows:

Products of the farm	.12
Manufacturers	.15
Products of the mines	.23
Lumber and other products of the forest	.07

"Estimated on the same tonnage as last year," he continues, "the annual increase in freight bills (as you suggest as a solution) on each of the above commodities, to offset the increased expense to the railroads, would be as follows:

Increase on products of the farm	$35,000,000
Increase on manufactures	44,000,000
Increase on products of mines	68,000,000
Increase on lumber and products of forests	20,000,000
Total	$167,000,000

Mr. Yoakum reminds the President in his letter that employes are now receiving 44 cents out of every dollar earned by the railroads, and that an increase of 20 per cent. as contemplated will give them 52¾ cents. Estimating that the total earnings of all the railroads for the year ended June 30, 1916, are $3,400,000,000, and that all employes would demand and receive the same concessions as made to the members of the four brotherhood organizations, Mr. Yoakum argues that railroad payrolls ultimately would be increased by $207,000,000 a year. He says stockholders, bondholders, and others also deserve consideration, and suggests as a means of averting future friction between the railroads and their employes that all concerned pool their interests and go "fifty-fifty" on the earnings.

"An established schedule of compensation," he wrote to the President, "with a minimum rate of pay to each class, and in addition thereto the employes to participate on the basis of earnings, so that they would benefit by the prosperous years and stand a downward scale in lean years until the agreed minimum is reached, would result in the division of the dollar in good and bad times alike.

"There are approximately the same number of railroad bond and stockholders as there are employes. The division of earnings of the railroads is approaching 50 cents of each dollar for the employes and 50 cents for property requirements, and each stock owners. A scheme to pool the earnings would be simple and lasting."

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A Sensible Cigarette

Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 for 15¢

GOVERNMENT FIRST TO GRANT 8-HOUR DAY

Congress by Law, in 1868, Reduced Working Hours of Federal Workmen.

FIRST BIG STRIKE IN 1877

Railways Were Then Tied Up in 14 States—U. S. Troops Called Out in Many Strikes.

With the possibility of a great railroad strike being averted by Congress by law, granting in part the demands of the workers, interest attaches to the fact that a survey of the strikes which have occurred in the industrial history of this country reveals that the first strike of national importance was conducted by railway employes and is known in the histories as the railroad strike of 1877. It tied up roads in fourteen States, caused much violence and disorder, and, even at that date, brought up the question of Federal interference.

Many of the questions of the present crisis have played their part in past industrial disputes. The eight-hour day demand was first made in 1868, when Congress established the eight-hour day for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by the Government, and President Grant by proclamation later ordered there be no reduction of pay because of the shortened time of labor. President Van Buren had in 1840 by Executive order established the ten-hour system for Federal employes, though it was not lived up to at first.

A list of the most important strikes in the history of the United States follows:

1877.

July—Railway employes of fourteen States; cause, railroads reduced wages; state and Federal troops in service; much violence and disorder; ended in two weeks; each side claimed victory.

July—Anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania demanded higher wages; rioting suppressed by State authorities; ended gradually during August; companies agreed to 10 per cent. wage increase.

1880.

May 26—Leadville, Col.; 5,000 miners participating; cause, ostensibly wage increase, but real grievance understood as strict rules maintained by companies; 5,000 miners participated; martial law proclaimed; total loss of $4,000,000 estimated; result, concessions by both sides.

1882.

March—Cumberland, Md.; coal miners asked wage increase; lasted six months; employers won.

May 9—Cleveland, Ohio; steel and iron workers demanded wage advance; 75,000 men with fund of $500,000; lasted many months; strikers lost; old wage scale resumed.

1886.

February—On Gould system of railroads in Texas, Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois; cause, rights of Knights of Labor; considerable disorder and several deaths; lasted seven weeks; result, complete failure for unions.

May—Chicago; freight handlers and then other industries employing 60,000; cause, eight-hour day; Haymarket riot, in which anarchists took part, with seventy killed and wounded, occurred during this strike, which was more a general demonstration than an individual effort.

November—Chicago stock yards strike; largest since railroad troubles of 1877; militia called out.

1892.

July—Homestead, Pa.; steel and iron workers opposed reduction in wages and non-recognition of union; conditions approximating warfare, with even the use of cannon; entire State militia called out, strike ended Nov. 20, by which time company had displaced about 4,000 old workmen by nonunion men, less than 1,000 old employes being able to secure employment in the mills.

July—Coeur d'Alene mining regions of Idaho; much disorder; strikers dynamited railroad bridges to prevent entrance of troops, but military order was established on the 17th and leaders placed under arrest.

August—Buffalo; Erie and Lehigh Valley switchmen; loaded freight trains burned on Aug. 14; entire militia called out; strike failed because of nonsupport from other unions.

1894.

May 11—Pullman, Ill., a suburb of Chicago; Pullman company employes resisted cut in wages, which developed into a boycott of handling cars of the Pullman Company and sympathetic strikes in twenty-seven States; centred in Chicago, where terrorism prevailed and mobs tried to prevent running of cars; Federal troops finally granted by President Cleveland over protest of Governor Altgeld; Eugene V. Debs, President of the union, arrested for violating the "blanket injunction" of the United States District Court; strike lasted until July 17, when it dwindled away, lacking the leadership of Debs, who refused to give bail and went to prison; strike caused great discussion of question of "government by injunction."

1895.

January—Brooklyn employes of electric system on strike; much rioting during month that strike lasted; strike subsided when militia was sent to scene.

1902.

May 12—Anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania struck over wage conditions and recognition of union; John Mitchell led strikers and George F. Baer headed officials of coal-carrying railroads; in October President Roosevelt held conference with leaders of both sides in Washington; installed aid of J. Pierpont Morgan in winning operators to Arbitration Committee, which Mitchell had accepted; miners' advance went back to work and relieved coal famine; five months later commission made findings which were called a victory for miners, though involving compromise on certain points.

1905.

August—International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers declared general strike against American Bridge Company for sub-letting contract in New Haven to firm with which union was unfriendly; the interest in the strike itself was lost sight of in the development which grew out of the situation, the dynamiting cases, among them that of the plant of The Los Angeles Times, where twenty-one men were killed; William J. Burns fixed the blame on union officials.

1907.

August—Los Angeles; telegraphers started strike against Western Union, which in a few days spread over practically the whole country and took in the Postal Telegraph Company. Union recognition and matters of regulation were important factors in causing the strike, which lasted until November. It ended in a return to conditions existing before the strike.

1911.

November—New York strike of street cleaners, which left the streets littered with unremoved garbage for weeks; strike broken by Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, who brought in outside men.

1912.

January—Lawrence, Mass.; textile workers strike; much disorder and rioting; strike led by I. W. W.; State militia called on Jan. 15; several deaths; strikers' children sent out of town; ended March 24, strikers obtaining substantial advantages.

1913.

January—Garment workers strike, paralyzing industry; protocol signed between Ladies' International Garment Workers' Union and Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association on Jan. 18; strikers won preferential union shop and concessions on hours and wages.

Sept. 23—Trinidad, Col., mine workers begin strike which extends over Colorado, involving the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller property; great disorder; "Mother Jones" indignities and alleged massacre of miners' families involved; Federal troops sent into district for months; situation attracted widest attention all over country and many prominent men took sides; President Wilson appointed commission; lasted until December, 1914.

1916.

Aug. 5—New York; employes of all surface lines in Borough of Manhattan and others; demand increases in pay and recognition of union; settled Aug. 7 by Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Straus, with victory for men.

Another fact revealed by a study of labor history is that, next to the Typographical Union, the organization of the locomotive engineers, established in 1863, is the oldest union founded on a national basis which has existed up to the present day. The railway conductors and the railway firemen also appear in the list of the earliest six national organizations now existing.

MORRISSEY IS NEAR DEATH.

Former Chief of Trainmen Stricken in Illinois Home.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 31.—P. H. Morrissey, assistant to the Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, formerly Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is reported near death at his home tonight, suffering from a brain tumor. He suffered a nervous breakdown last May and has been ill since that time.

Mr. Morrissey is 53 years old. He began as a brakeman on the Chicago & Alton, and later was a trainman on the Burlington. For twenty-two years he was active in the trainmen's brotherhood as Grand Chief. He resigned to become President of the American Employes' and Investors' Association in Chicago, and two years ago resigned to accept the position he now holds. He had served on many railway labor arbitration boards.

WHITRIDGE MEETS CAR MEN.

Third Avenue Accedes to Many of Employes' Demands.

The first conference between union representatives of employes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and officials of the company on a list of twenty-six demands covering working conditions and wages was held yesterday. The result indicated an amicable settlement of existing difficulties. President Frederick W. Whitridge presided. Nearly half of the union demands, not including, however, the wage question, were accepted in spirit by the company and both sides left the conference in the best of spirits.

William B. Fitzgerald, chief organizer of the union, said that discussion of the remaining demands would be resumed on Tuesday. The exact wording of the agreement to be signed by the union and the company will be taken up at that time.

The organization of the "all in the family" union of employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was virtually completed yesterday with the election of thirty-nine acting departmental Trustees for the B. R. T. Employes' Benefit Association. The Trustees will hold office permanently following the adoption of an amendment to the constitution and by-laws giving that body power to make and settle all demands for changes in working conditions.

MRS. TIARKS DIED OF FRIGHT

Police Say Youth Has Confessed He Had Tied Her Hands.

The police think they have the solution of the mysterious death of Mrs. Caroline Tiarks, who was found dead Saturday morning in her home at 515 West 138th Street with her hands bound. Inspectors Faurot and Cray of the Detective Bureau are authorities for the statement that Herbert Sauer, a former employe of the dead woman's son, has confessed he visited her home, frightened her so that she died, and then tied the aged woman's hands to give the impression burglars had done the work. He denies he meant to harm her, and says she took alarm at his innocent act of picking up her watch and chain. The latter he took with him when he left in a state of great excitement, he says. The detectives say he told them he threw the watch into a lavatory at the house where he lived.

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5 more are under way.

TURNER Construction Co

What This Morning's Newspapers Say of Proposed Settlement

NEW YORK CITY.

No Public Sympathy With Unions.

From The World.

Leaders of the railroad brotherhoods can call off the strike that they have ordered. They admitted it yesterday before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The power is in their hands. As the President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen expressed it, the strike order is to be obeyed by the men unless they receive from us a message meaning 'satisfactory settlement effected; continue to work.'"

In view of what President Wilson has done and what Congress is doing, there is not the shadow of a shred of excuse for a general railroad strike. The country can survive a strike, however great the damage may be, and however acute the suffering may be. Can the unions survive it? Let the leaders soberly ask themselves that question before it is too late. There is no public sentiment back of them in the desperate measures that they have adopted. There will be no public sympathy with them if they deal the blow that they have aimed at the nation.

"Politics, Prejudice, and Passion."

From The American.

Only a little common sense is needed on both sides to prevent a general railroad strike that would be the most disastrous in the history of the country. But general denunciation of labor leaders, on the one hand, and of railroad managers on the other, does not aid, it aggravates, a very grave situation. Politics, prejudice, and passion should be put out of the controversy. President Wilson unfortunately injected politics into it when he decided, without inquiring as to the facts, that the trainmen should at once be granted what they demanded, and that the railroads should immediately be permitted to again raise their rates to the public.

Passion was injected into the controversy by the unions when they issued their strike order at a time when the President of the United States and powerful forces of public opinion were at work in their behalf to obtain both shorter hours and higher pay. Prejudice was injected by the railroads when, claiming to desire impartial arbitration of all the issues, they deliberately excluded from such arbitration all the roads or classes of labor which they could control arbitrarily. All the railroads represent about 10 per cent. of the property of the United States. All the organized railroad employes represent less than 10 per cent. of the skilled and unskilled men's labor of the United States. The other 90 per cent. of American labor and 90 per cent. of American property will be directly affected by the right settlement of this threatened railroad strike.

"By Public Contribution."

From The Tribune.

So far as the quoted opinions of leaders in Congress indicate, the only part of President Wilson's "emergency program" to prevent the railroad strike which has a chance of passage is the eight-hour bill. What the bill really provides is that 400,000 workers, now the highest paid men in the transportation service, shall receive additional wages equivalent to a contribution of from 50 cents to $1 annually from every individual in the United States. That money has got to come from the public. This is not a question which concerns the railroads as properties half as much as it concerns the individuals now struggling against living's cost who are unable, by strike or otherwise, to increase their own compensation. Are they willing to give each year, even to prevent this strike, 50 cents or $1 to this little group of men whose annual compensation now is far above that of the average wage-earner as shown by census statistics? That is the question Congress must ponder. The public may not understand it in its entirety if Congress should surrender overnight to the strike threat of the unions. But the public will understand it, beyond peradventure, before Election Day. Congress may think it is in danger from the unions if it doesn't pass the bill, but it will be in much worse danger from infuriated voters whose money it has transferred to greedy unionists if it does.

Never Such a Situation Before.

From The Herald.

It is now probable that the railroad strike will be averted by the remarkable expedient of having a remarkable Congress pass a remarkable bill declaring that railway employes are entitled to an eight-hour day at the same wages for which they are now working ten hours—but with a proviso. This pay is assured only during a period of three months, while a special commission is investigating the question and "for thirty days thereafter." It is assumed that the brotherhoods will be satisfied with this and will feel that the recognition of the principle will mean that it is to be permanent. There never was such a situation before the halls of Congress. May such never be again. There never was such a threat against the peace and welfare of the country. May such never be again. The strike may be averted, but it is at best a one-handled jug the Government is handing to the country.

ALBANY.

Urges Fight for Arbitration.

From The Knickerbocker Press.

At the present time, 400,000 men propose to dictate terms to a nation of 100,000,000 people without giving the 100,000,000 people a chance to be heard. Such a state of mind existing in a minority cannot be righted by the passage of an act of Congress. The Knickerbocker Press has not entered into the merits of the questions in dispute. To determine those questions requires a full hearing. If we have to have a fight, let's stand up and fight as a nation for the principle of arbitration, freed from all technicalities of an act of Congress or procedure in the courts.

BUFFALO.

Bill Is Only a Makeshift.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The proposed law is plainly a makeshift to bridge over an emergency dangerous to every interest of the whole nation. It offers no protection of the public in case the trainmen soon conclude another holdup for another fifty millions of increased pay. While the legislation may avert an immediate calamity, its lasting value is doubtful. Every clear-headed man in the United States must see that the railroads are indispensable to the life of this age; that their solvency is vital to all business prosperity. Every attack such as that now made upon them may hasten the Government ownership which railroad managers of great ability are coming to welcome.

PROVIDENCE.

Congress Makes One-sided Bargain.

From The Providence Journal.

Confronted by a situation threatening the public peace, which no authority in Washington has had intelligence and backbone enough to grapple with in the public's interest, the leaders of Congress bargain with the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods. It is a one-sided bargain, a contract all in favor of one of the parties. What Mr. Wilson, surrendering to the strong arm, was willing to do, but could not, Congress, in a panic, proposes to do. The immediate crisis may be averted. But no such legislation, hastily enacted by a terrorized Congress, is going to settle the trouble.

PHILADELPHIA.

Public Gets Scant Comfort.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

If the eight-hour bill is passed by Congress tomorrow the danger of a railway strike will in all human probability be averted. The brotherhood heads could not in such circumstances refuse to rescind their order. That is the sole comfort which the public can get out of a situation which never should have been allowed to develop to its present point. For an eight-hour bill will be a surrender to a demand the justice of which has not been proved. The only thing the President could do was to appeal to Congress to help him out of the pit he had digged for himself. In the circumstances Congress had little choice of tools for the operation.

BALTIMORE.

Strike Menace Intolerable.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The whole country will breathe more freely today at the probability that the railroad controversy will be tided over without a strike, at least for the present. At the instance of President Wilson, Congress has acted with most commendable promptness, and the trainmen's representatives could hardly do less than to agree to call off the strike if the Adamson bill, which embodies essentially the President's proposals, shall be passed, which seems certain. The trainmen's brotherhoods have simply held up the country at the point of a starvation gun, and demanded more money, and the country has had to pay. We do not for a moment mean to say that the men did not deserve the added wages. It is simply intolerable that they set out then, whether they be railroad Presidents or trainmen, should menace the lives, health, comfort, and prosperity of 100,000,000 persons, and no people capable of self-government ought to allow it.

Strikers Must Not Tie Up Business.

From The Baltimore American.

Unless all signs fail, there will be no railroad strike. The brotherhood officials have agreed to the acceptance, as a basis of calling off the strike, of a compromise eight-hour bill which has the approval of the President and which was introduced in the House late yesterday afternoon. The American people demanded that action be taken to prevent an industrial disaster and Congress must do its best. The railroad companies are prepared to fight a strike and fight it to the bitter end, but there must be no strike. The business of the country must not be interfered with by strikers for a single day.

CLEVELAND.

Public Sentiment Affects Situation.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That a peaceful solution may yet be found for the difficulty that threatens to throw the country into a general railroad strike next Monday morning seems to be a growing impression at Washington. The situation has improved since the President took the case to Congress. The situation is pre-eminently one affected by public sentiment. Neither party to this controversy can afford to precipitate the fight unless supported by public opinion. The party flying in the face of an adverse popular sentiment would be foredoomed to failure. No one understands this better than the veteran heads of the railroad brotherhoods.

ST. PAUL.

Law May Be Open to Suspicion.

From The Pioneer Press.

The outlook at this time, subject to change by later developments, is that the threatened railway strike will be averted by the passage by Congress of the Adamson compromise eight-hour day measure. If the admission is to be made that the writing of this law into the Federal statutes will prevent the stoppage of railway traffic at this time, that is as far as it can go. If it is true, as suggested, that nothing that legally may be enacted into law concerning the eight-hour day, and subsequently enforced, is objectionable to either side of the controversy, the law will be open to suspicion, and the question will be asked why the railway executives and the brotherhood chiefs did not get together and save the country the period of agitation and anxiety.

ST. LOUIS.

Unsupported by Public Opinion.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The Congressional leaders have decided to embody only a part of the recommendations in legislation. The Adamson bill, which has been given the right of way in the House under a special rule, provides for a basic eight-hour day on railroads and for the creation of a commission to observe and report on its effect during a certain specified period of time, but disregards the rest of the President's recommendations, including the prohibition of either strike or lockout until after full investigation and report by a board created under the statute. It is of the utmost importance that Congress should be made to feel that this emasculation of the legislative program of the President will not be supported by public opinion.

OMAHA.

Law's Value Is Questionable.

From The Omaha Bee.

The value of such a law is questionable in its first aspect. It has the appearance of expediency rather than of real merit. The railroad brotherhoods are using their economic power to force political action for the determination of an economic question. This does not involve the merit of the shorter workday at all. However right it may be fundamentally as a factor in industry, to make it effective it must be attained by agreement.

DES MOINES.

Strike Would Be Civil War.

From The Des Moines Register.

If Congress heeds the divisionists and splits up into factional groups it will stamp itself as a cowardly, incompetent body. There is greater evil in a railroad strike than in this means taken to avert it. This is no time for squabbling and pulling for special interests. Congress and the President have power to determine whether the United States shall engage in a foreign war. Unless Congress shows the white feather, it can determine whether we shall have an equally ruinous civil war. A railroad strike is civil war, nothing less.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Settlement Method Unfair.

From The Salt Lake Tribune.

The principle of arbitration, to which both sides professed loyalty, has lost its prestige, and the ancient principle that might makes right has been enthroned once more. This is not to argue that the eight-hour day as a basis for increased pay is not just. That question could only be determined by investigation and arbitration. But it is to argue that the method of settlement is essentially unfair. The demands of the men are conceded without investigation. The protests of the railway Presidents and General Managers are slighted and the ultimate interests of the public are ignored. The public is considered only in so far as its interests will be subserved by the prevention of a strike. In the last analysis the public must pay the freight.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Labor Men "Drunk With Power."

From The Indianapolis Star.

This is the extraordinary position of men drunk with power, intoxicated with past success, confessedly unlimited in their future expectations. They have thrown out of the window at one sweep of the hand the public favor that generations of labor statesmen have patiently built up. They have transformed organized capital in the United States from an object of suspicion and dread to the hope of liberty and the anchor of representative government among men. And in this fall from a high estate they have dragged down with them a great party and a once respected and honored President.

NEW ORLEANS.

Must Have Security for Future.

From The Times Picayune.

Congress, having taken the problem in hand, must see to it that the public's claim is fully recognized, and that its grievance is forever removed. Never again should capital and labor be left to fight out an issue of this sort while the public "holds the bag." No makeshift settlement will serve; complete security for the future must be had. Capital may rebel against the eight-hour day and labor may rebel against compulsory arbitration, but both rebellions will be equally futile if the public makes up its mind that both changes are necessary.

DALLAS.

Unions Stronger Than Government.

From The Dallas News.

It looks as if the country might escape the calamity of a strike through intervention of Congress, which seems disposed to pass at once a bill forcing the eight-hour basic day on the railroads. This is the simple expedient of throwing up your hands rather than tempt the trigger finger of the man behind the gun. • • • The thought which must hurt the pride of the normal citizen and disturb his equanimity as he contemplates the future is that a nation of 100,000,000 people has found it expedient to surrender absolutely and abjectly to the threat of a well-banded body hardly one five-hundredth of its number. The force of unionism has proved itself stronger than the force of government.

CHATTANOOGA.

Congress Is Compelled to Act.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The Adamson law the President approves and the Congress appears disposed to pass, and which the brotherhood leaders say they will accept, is well enough as a forced compromise, but it establishes a bad precedent in that it invites the recurrence of a similar disturbance later. The President and the Congress are practically compelled in order to avert national disaster, to comply with the demands of the brotherhoods without first knowing that the same are just or fair, the only justification being that there appears no other method at hand of preventing the threatened strike and its attendant peril and distress.

A Clothes Invoice for Go-aways

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FRENCH ASSAULTS GAIN AT ESTREES

Heavy Artillery Duels Are in Progress at the Same Time North of the Somme.

BRITISH MAKING FORAYS

Gas Attacks Made on a Wide Front Near Armentieres—Gunfire Is Lively There.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Local operations conducted by the French troops south of the Somme resulted in progress near Estrées and the Soyecourt Wood. There was great artillery activity north of the river, according to the French official bulletin tonight.

British forces have been busy in the neighborhood of Armentières. The day report of the War Office tells of the use of gas on a wide front there, while Berlin says the gunfire has been of a lively character.

The night bulletin of the French War office reads:

On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity during the day. North of the river a German grenade attack on our positions at Maurepas Wood was easily repulsed.

South of the Somme we succeeded in local operations which resulted in progress south of the village of Estrées and southwest of Soyecourt Wood, where we took prisoners.

The customary cannonade occurred on the rest of the front.

The day bulletin of the French War Office reads:

The night was calm on the greater part of the front.

In Lorraine today, toward the end of the day, the Germans attempted a surprise attack in Parroy Forest. They penetrated a portion of one of our trenches, whence they were driven out immediately by our counterattack.

The French official communication, issued this evening, reports some progress for the French south of the Somme, near Estrées and Soyecourt, but says that elsewhere along the front there is nothing important to report.

The British official bulletin, issued this afternoon, says:

In the operations south of Martinpuich, reported last night, two officers and 124 soldiers of other ranks surrendered. They belonged to a Bavarian regiment and their willingness to surrender instead of returning to their lines is interesting.

We discharged gas over a broad front near Arras and also near Armentières with good results.

The enemy shelled Bethune last night, which led to heavy retaliation from our guns.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

In the vicinity of High Wood today the enemy left his trenches, intending to attack, but was stopped by our machine gun fire. No attack developed.

There was some minor activity of little importance on both sides about Neuville St. Vaast and the Loos salient in the early morning and also some fairly heavy bombardments in various sections during the day.

Among the prisoners mentioned in the morning communiqué are eight officers.

The official statement of the German Army Headquarters Staff regarding the western front says:

In the sector extending on both sides of Armentières the enemy developed lively artillery activity. His reconnoitring detachments, which advanced after strong artillery bombardment in surprise attacks, were repulsed.

Near Roclincourt, north of Arras, a German patrol took a number of prisoners in the British trenches.

On both sides of the Somme artillery duels continue with great violence. Subsequently to the action reported early yesterday morning a trench projecting toward the enemy positions was lost.

In the Meuse district, (Verdun front,) apart from minor hand-grenade engagements near Fleury, quiet reigned.

RUSSIANS REPULSE TURKS.

Both Sides Report Successes in the Fighting in the Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—"Turkish attacks to the west of the region of Giumichkhan, on the Caucasian front," says the official statement issued by the Russian War Department, "were repelled with heavy losses to the enemy, who left many dead before our positions. In the direction of Diarbekr our advances continue.

"On Lake Van," continues the statement, "one of our ships successfully bombarded a Turkish encampment near the village of Tukha."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31, (via London.)—An official statement issued today by the Turkish War Department says:

Our right wing in the Caucasus successfully continues its offensive, and, following up the irregular flight of a portion of the enemy's forces, dispersed it in various directions. Such enemy soldiers as remained on the field were taken prisoners, and all who resisted were killed.

On our centre and left wing there were no important events except some surprise attacks of both sides and patrol fighting, which proved favorable to us.

Of five enemy aeroplanes which ascended from an aircraft vessel in the waters of Ghaza and dropped bombs, one was compelled to descend. It was captured with its pilot. Two enemy aeroplanes which appeared on the same day over El Arish were put to flight by our fire.

On the other fronts there was nothing of importance to report.

SUSPECTED OF BEING SPIES.

Three Inquisitive Americans Warned by Halifax Military Authorities.

B. J. Orkin, of 258 Riverside Drive, returned yesterday from Halifax, N. S., on the Red Cross Line steamship Florizel, accompanied by his brothers, Samuel and Joseph, with an interesting account of what he described was their narrow escape from being locked up as German spies. The three brothers went to the Citadel last Monday afternoon and asked the sentry on guard if they could have a talk with the Germans interned there. This request was refused. On the way back to the ship they made the acquaintance of a butcher named Neuman, who was under suspicion of having pro-German sympathies.

"Next morning," said Mr. Orkin, "a British officer, with a guard of marines, came to the Florizel and said he had a good notion to put me under arrest on suspicion of having pro-German sympathies and talking with enemies of the empire. I told the officer there was no truth in the statement; that I was a good American, a Mason, and an Elk."

The brothers were not actually molested, but were required to promise to return to New York on the Florizel without again going ashore.

CONSULATE MAIL CENSORED

British, in Shanghai Seizure, Take per with Official American Pouches.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31.—Business men here are greatly irritated by the British censorship of 147 bags of American mail which arrived in Shanghai from Vancouver Aug. 27 on the Empress of Russia.

Even the official mail of the American Consulate was censored.

RUMANIAN TROOPS ENTER BULGARIA

Continued from Page 1.

tablishment of an army at Saloniki as a dissipation of energy on sideshows. They contended that the Anglo-French forces should have been concentrated on the western front. Premier Briand, on the other hand, is credited with insisting on the Saloniki enterprise and with forcing his views upon the British staff. Opinion here has now swung entirely to the French strategy in occupying Saloniki.

BERLIN IS NOT ALARMED.

Says Austrians Have Adopted Favorite Strategy to Check Rumanians

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The first news from the Rumanian theatre of war indicates that the Austrians are repeating their favorite strategy of retreating systematically as at the outbreak of war with Italy. In military circles this first Austrian move in the campaign arouses no alarm, it is even hinted to be one link of a great, painstakingly worked out plan about which nothing further may be said at this time.

How thoroughly the Rumanians prepared their offensive is indicated by the speed with which their operations developed along the whole line. The Rumanian concentric attack is proceeding on the entire front from Orsova, near the Iron Gate of the Danube, to where the wooded Carpathians on the southern boundary of the Bukowina join the Servian mountain range. For public consumption a parallel is pointed out here by military critics between the Russian invasion of Transylvania, and the public is reassured by experts that the first news of the Rumanians continuing to gain ground in Transylvania need cause no anxiety, being justified by the military necessity of economising troops by taking up a shorter straight line across Transylvania. Vienna issues a report hinting hopefully that "the enemy columns will not be able to rejoice long in their initial successes."

WIDE POWER TO HINDENBURG.

Said to Have Almost the Authority of a Dictator.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug 31.—The appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as Chief of Staff is regarded here as a measure of such far-reaching military and political consequences that even at this close range it is impossible fully to discern its significance. It is certain, however, that the investment of von Hindenburg with practically dictatorial powers is the most popular thing the Kaiser has ever done. There is more joy and enthusiasm over the Field Marshal's elevation than over any victory since the earliest months of the war.

While the radical change was precipitated by Rumania's entry into the war, it is impossible to say whether the decisive factor that influenced the Kaiser was the military necessity of centring the highest leadership on all fronts in one hand or the certainty of the tonic effect on the morale of the German nation. Both considerations were undoubtedly important factors.

To the American observer the most interesting feature is the effect on German public opinion. The magic of Hindenburg's name is more potent today than ever before.

There has long been a feeling, not only at home but in the army on both the east and west fronts, that Hindenburg ought to be put in supreme charge of the military situation, but as the Russian offensive swept the Austrians off their feet and the storm on the Somme burst and Rumania's war fever was fanned to a crisis, the instinct of the public turned to Hindenburg, who already loomed up as Germany's great national hero, and there is popular joy and satisfaction over the fact that the Kaiser heard this silent cry from the heart of the whole nation and gave them Hindenburg.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been, and is likely to be, inaccessible to political factions or intriguers, and it is regarded here as certain that he and the Imperial Chancellor will be able to work in harmony, each in his respective sphere. In a military sense, he possesses the necessary prestige to conduct operations under the Emperor with full authority.

The divided sphere of action between General Headquarters and von Hindenburg's semi-independent command on the eastern front furnished one reason for unification in the supreme command, which is of importance, particularly when determining the disposition of reserves and the employment of greater masses of troops.

The action of Rumania would in any case have entailed a rearrangement of the commands on the eastern front, as a greater extension of the southern sector of the front now intrusted to Archduke Charles Francis makes the continuance of the arrangement put into effect a month ago impracticable.

Reports are current here that General von Falkenhayn is destined for a high administrative post and that changes of great political significance are impending, but these reports, it is officially stated, are incorrect.

PARIS SEES ACTION SOON.

Press Expects Gen. Sarrail and Rumanians to Strike Shortly.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Figaro, the Matin and other Paris newspapers predict decisive développements in the Balkans which will have a notable effect on the war. The Matin says:

"The diplomatic task of the Allies has ended with the entrance of Rumania into the war. United action on the whole front is absolute, and the hour has arrived for the high command to act. The Allies have complete liberty of action. In addition to mastery of the sea they possess armies which on all fields of battle have given proof of the most heroic virtues. They have at their disposal war material which permits them to give blow for blow. It is now the turn of the cannon to speak.

"But there is one battle front where the most rapid and decisive result must be obtained. That is the Saloniki front. General Sarrail (the allied commander) has French, British, Serbians, Italians and Russians."

The action of the Russians and Rumanians in the north and of the allied armies in Macedonia, the newspapers say, may be expected to hasten the decision.

BELDIMAN GOING INTO EXILE.

Rumanian Minister to Live in Denmark Until War Ends.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Rumanian Minister, Dr. Beldiman, although his passports were issued two days ago, is apparently in no haste to quite Berlin. It is understood that he will not return to Rumania, but has purchased a house in Denmark, where he will reside. He will thereby become a member of the little colony of diplomats in exile, who, owing to their strivings to preserve peace between their native lands and the countries to which they were accredited, or for other reasons, find it inconvenient to return to their home capitals and continue their official career after their recall.

They prefer to live in quiet obscurity far from the centres of political activity until the war has ceased and new conditions are determined.

AIRMEN AID RUMANIANS.

They Enabled Quick Advance Into the Carpathians, Says London Mail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—The Daily Mail publishes the following:

"The rapid advance of the Rumanians in the Carpathians was much aided by very adequate aeroplane reconnoissances. The enemy is very poorly supplied with aeroplanes on this front, although the Bulgars have more and the various Turkish troops on the line facing Silistria and Varna have some German machines.

"The mastery of the Danube by the Allies is complete and Rustchuk, Vidin, and other Bulgarian towns are exposed to destruction. Russian pontoons over the Danube already have allowed many thousands of men to set out on the march toward Bulgaria. Rumanian field guns are well known, but until recently the heavy artillery was not too numerous. Some months ago the French sent batteries of heavy guns, which must now be doing excellent service in the Carpathians.

"Although Rumania is not an industrially developed country, great strides have been made during the war period to enable munitions to be manufactured within her frontiers. Machine shops of oil companies have been manufacturing shells and shell cases for months.

"It is believed in Bucharest Bulgaria will delay as long as possible in declaring war on Rumania, hoping a separate peace may be arranged by the good offices of the Government at Bucharest; but if there is one sentiment which can be compared in intensity with the desire to free the Rumanians of Transylvania, it is the mistrust of Bulgaria and the certainty that a great Bulgaria is incompatible with future peace and development in the Balkans.

BULGARS SEEK TURKISH AID.

Berlin Says Sofia and Constantinople Will Declare War Simultaneously

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Wireless Press gave out a Rome dispatch today to the effect that Bulgaria had stipulated that she must have the assistance of 200,000 Turks as a condition for a declaration of war on her part against Rumania.

A dispatch from Berlin says that it is understood there that the Turkish and Bulgarian declarations of war on Rumania will be delivered simultaneously. The time of the delivery, however, is uncertain.

BULGAR KING GONE TO VIENNA?

Report in Rome Says Czar Ferdinand May Not Return to Sofia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The people here are much interested in the report that Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has gone to Vienna, whence he is not expected to return. This calls to mind the fact that some years ago when it seemed that Bulgaria might have to fight the other Balkan States Prince Ferdinand went to the French Riviera "for his health." Although affairs at home were very grave he did not leave there until the Bulgarians publicly informed him that if he did not return he would be dethroned.

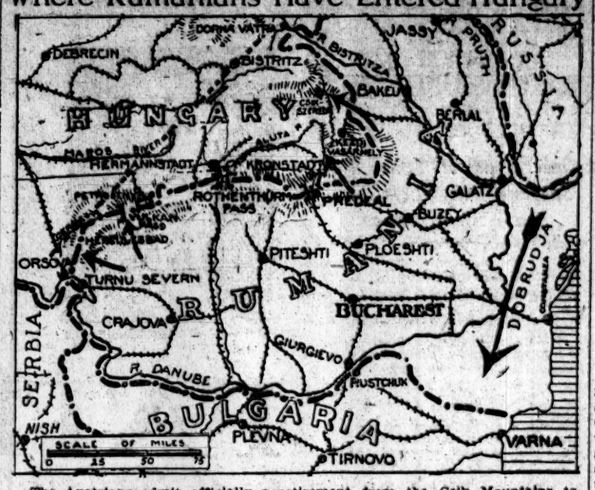
Gerard May Act for Rumania.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (via London.)—The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, has received instructions to take over the protection of Rumanian interests, if agreeable to Germany. This is regarded as certain.

Ban on Liquor Sale in Rumania.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 31, (via London.)—The Police Commissioners have forbidden the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors in all establishments throughout Rumania under penalty of severe punishment.

Where Rumanians Have Entered Hungary



The Austrians admit officially a retirement from the Calk Mountains to the west of Csik-Szereda as well as the abandonment of the valley of the Aluta, in which lies the city of Kronstadt. North of Csik-Szereda heavy fighting is continuing. The Rumanians have seized Vulkan Pass and are attacking along the valley of the Czerna River. Dispatches from Berlin hint that the Austrians may withdraw entirely from the Rumanian frontier, establishing their positions on a line drawn from Dorna-Watra to Orsova, (indicated on the map.) The Russians, it is officially announced, are crossing the Dobrudsa on their way to attack Bulgaria. Arrows on the above may indicate the general directions of the different moves.

GERMANS REPULSED NORTHEAST OF KOVEL

Petrograd Reports Defeating Teutons on the Stokhod with Heavy Losses.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—The repulse of a German attack on Russian positions in Volhynia, northeast of Kovel, with severe losses, is related in today's official announcement regarding the campaign on the Russian and Galician lines. The statement follows:

On Wednesday morning, after a short artillery preparation, the enemy attacked our positions north of the village of Helin, on the western bank of the Stokhod River, thirty-four miles northeast of Kovel. The attacks were repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

In the region of the village of Velitzk, in the direction of Kovel, two enemy aeroplanes attacked one of our machines, which was brought down within our lines. The gallant aviator, Sub-Lieutenant Tikhonnicoff, and the observer, Lieutenant Danilevitch, perished.

Berlin Reports Artillery Battles.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (via London.)—Recounting military operations on the eastern front, the official statement issued today by the German Army General Staff says:

To the west of Riga, at the bridgehead of Dvinsk, in the Stokhod salient, southeast of Kovel, southwest of Lutsk, and in a few sectors of the army of General Count von Bothmer lively artillery battles are taking place.

In the Carpathians we captured one officer and 190 men in the storming of Mount Kukul. Enemy counterattacks were repulsed.

During attacks on the military establishments of Lutsk and Torczyn aviators shot down three enemy aeroplanes. Another machine was put out of action near Listopady on the Bereaina.

RUSSIAN MORALE IS HIGH.

Correspondent Tells of Great Improvement in Army Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Times correspondent, in a dispatch from Rovno dealing with the morale of the Russian troops, says:

"The recent fighting has shown that German shells and German numbers could not blast or bayonet the Russians out of their positions this year, when they had something with which to shoot and could at last listen to the music of their own shells bursting over the Teuton lines.

"There is another matter in regard to the morale of the army this year to which General Brusiloff himself directed my attention. Now, as he said, the morale is a hundred times more vital and deep-rooted than during the early successes in Galicia in 1914. Then the soldiers fought through discipline and with a meagre realization of what it was all about. This year it is quite different. What was at the beginning a war between Governments has now become a war between peoples, and there is not a soldier in the army who does not understand now that he is fighting a hated enemy, and willing to die, if need be, to dislodge Germany from the soil of holy Russia. It is this conception which brings the troops forward singing at the top of their voices and longing to get at the Germans. The feeling against the Austrians is quite different—perfunctory hostility, I should call it.

"In addition, one now notes an improvement in technique in every branch of the Russian service. Their trenches are as good as, if not better than, those of the Teutons. Their transport is infinitely better organized than ever before, with the result that there is a saving of time, which certainly has increased its efficiency 50 per cent. The same is true of the ammunition columns, of the sanitary and Red Cross work, and every other branch of the Russian service I have seen. And last, but not least, we have shells and rifles."

PORTUGAL'S FORCE READY.

President of the Republic Gives a Reception to Officers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The President last night gave a reception to the officers of the expeditionary force and others.

Major Norton Mattos, Portuguese Minister of War, announced Aug. 18 that Portugal would soon participate in the war, fighting on the side of the Allies.

Portugal mobilized on March 16, a week after Germany declared war on her, following the seizure of thirty-six German and Austrian steamers in the Tagus River.

Previous operations of the Portuguese in Africa were due to a treaty with Great Britain, which provides for the mutual protection of their colonies against the assaults of a third power.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN AUGUST 127,945

Total of 41,219 Officers Killed, Wounded or Missing Since the War Began.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It was officially announced today that the British casualties—killed, wounded, and missing—on all the fighting fronts in the month of August totaled 4,711 officers and 123,234 men.

The foregoing brings the official total British casualty list of officers from Aug. 15, 1914, to Sept. 1, 1916, up to 41,219. The total August casualties among officers, amounting to 4,711, is 2,373 less than for the preceding month, which was 7,084. For that month the casualties among the men were 52,591, or 70,643 less than last month's total of 123,234.

There has been no cumulative list of British casualties issued officially since Jan. 28. The totals were then 24,122 officers and 525,843 of other ranks. Assuming that the relation between the casualties of officers and men has since then remained constant, the casualties of men would amount to under 1,000,000 to date.

The military significance of such enormous figures is, however, considerably diminished when it is remembered that in the British Army a man is marked "missing" if he be absent from company roll call, "wounded" if he is treated by a surgeon, and "sick" if he receives treatment for disease, although some of those so designated may be back in the ranks a few hours later. In the French and German armies a man is not reckoned a casualty unless placed hors du combat, except otherwise designated, as often in the case of those wounded, the recovery of whom in this war is over 80 per cent.

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DECLARES GERMANY CAN'T BE STARVED

England Overlooked Vast Increase in Food Production in 25 Years, Says Helfferich.

ADMITS SHORTAGE OF FEED

And Consequent Scarcity of Meat, but Says Abundant New Crops Will Rectify That.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (via London, Aug. 31.)—The outlook for the food supply and the general economic situation in Germany are highly satisfactory, and there are no indications that these considerations will assume at any time an aspect which will influence the military plans and operations of the Empire, said Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, to The Associated Press today.

Dr. Helfferich, Germany's financial and economic genius, who in succeeding Clemens Delbrueck as Secretary of the Interior, broke all records in Germany in the matter of age—he is 44 years old—looked the part of a young old man; a person below middle age with the sagacious mind of an octogenarian. His answers, quick, terse and unerring, showed an astonishing command of economic and financial questions, while at the disposal of his mind was a veritable avalanche of statistics.

In response to an inquiry as to the outlook for the new war loan, Dr. Helfferich said:

"The prospects are very favorable. So far the loan has not been announced publicly, but subscriptions are being taken up liberally by large corporations. On that point we have no anxieties."

The Secretary then discussed the food situation and general economic conditions in Germany.

Says "Hunger War" Failed.

"England made a mistake in her hunger war on Germany, acting on the basis that Germany was as much dependent on imports as England herself, whose economic structure really rests on commerce with foreign countries," he said. "Believing this to be true also of Germany, England thought she could annihilate this country by condemning to starvation the entire German people, enforcing measures calculated to offset this result with ruthless disregard of international law and of the protests of small nations.

"Germany has given ample proof during the war that England's calculations are absolutely wrong. It is true that during four decades of peace Germany developed so greatly its foreign commercial relations that they came close in proportion to England's, so that England found them dangerous. Germany owes to the development of its foreign trade a good share of its prosperity and economic growth, but for all that preserved and fostered the production of its own soil.

"Severance from the outside world may for the time being prevent further increase of our wealth and may also force great hardships, but it can never inflict a mortal wound. If the English were gifted to a greater degree with the ability to judge objectively conditions in foreign lands and to study them closely they would have foreseen that they were in error, since data concerning German production and consumption of foodstuffs and other necessary articles were available to the entire world before the war.

How Crops Have Increased.

"I will give here a few of the most important items. The average crops per hectare, equal to about 2½ English acres, have been increased in recent years through scientific methods, as the following figures show: The crops from 1883 to 1887 compare with the crops from 1909 to 1912 as follows, per hectare: Rye advanced from 20 to 37.6 hundredweight, wheat, from 26.8 to 41.4 hundredweight; oats, from 22.6 to 38; Spring barley, from 25.6 to 40.2; potatoes, from 174.8 to 266.8. The increase in the area cultivated is 5.8 per cent., but the increase in crops is 87.7 per cent., making the greater net return per hectare 77.7 per cent.

"This shows that Germany, notwithstanding her industrial progress, has not neglected food production, but has extended it in proportion to the increase in population. Improvements were effected by means of more scientific cultivation, agricultural schools and associations, and better methods generally, not forgetting rational systems of irrigation, drainage, rotation of crops and application of artificial fertilization.

"In the past only from 8 to 10 per cent. of rye and wheat were imported, but the consumption in the last thirty years has increased considerably. In the years from 1893 to 1894 our consumption of rye and wheat was 178 kilograms per capita, whereas in 1912 and 1913 it was 238 kilograms, which means an increase of 34 per cent. Without any imports whatsoever, our breadstuffs are still more plentiful per capita than they were thirty years ago, when the quantity already referred to was considered sufficient.

"In regard to meat and butter supplies we also have depended on ourselves. In meat consumption Germany stood in 1912 ahead of all other countries of Europe, with 61.12 kilograms per capita, or, with game, poultry, and fish excepted, 52.75 kilograms. In England the consumption per capita was about 50 kilograms, in Belgium and Holland 34, France 35.6, Russia 21.8. Our imports were small in proportion to our consumption, and the blockade cannot harm us seriously except in years when the crops of fodder are poor, as was the case last year.

"It cannot be denied that in the matter of animal feedstuffs we are situated less favorably since our imports were cut off. However, this year's hay crop is good. Furthermore, substitutes were raised to better this condition materially. For 1917 we have in view from 750,000 to 800,000 tons of artificial fodder.

"Sugar production in the present year, owing to favorable weather and an increase in area amounting to 10 or 12 per cent., will be materially larger, so that it will be possible easily to meet the demand for local consumption, leaving enough beets for animal feed. It should be borne in mind that Germany in peace days was the greatest sugar exporter, selling for the foreign markets almost half her total production.

"The fact that Germany is cut off from the foreign feed market undoubtedly has rendered difficult the keeping of live stock, resulting in limitation of meat and milk products. This limitation is felt, of course, but it is not fatal."

Dr. Helfferich then spoke of the present harvest, saying it was much better than that of last year, so that England, having failed to starve Germany in a year with immeasurably poor crops, might as well realize the hunger war was futile. The increase in breadstuffs amounted to several million tons, the Secretary said, although exact figures were unavailable, owing to the backwardness of thrashing. The rye was all harvested and most of the wheat. Barley, potatoes, and sugar beets promised favorable results, he said, while the yield of oats was above normal.

Loan Subscriptions $17,500,000.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Subscriptions for the new German loan, the fifth war loan, already are coming in. The Agricultural Central Loan Bank has subscribed 60,000,000 marks (about $15,000,000) and the Elberfeld Savings Bank 10,000,000 marks.

The date for the official opening of subscription lists is Sept. 4. It is understood that the loan, which, like the previous issues, will pay 5 per cent., is to be issued at 98.

$250,000,000 WAR RELIEF.

What People of England Have Contributed Since the Conflict Began.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In the first two years of the war the people of England have voluntarily contributed more than $250,000,000 to the work of the various British organizations which are concerned with measures of relief. This is a conservative estimate and does not take into account the tremendous volume of gifts and services which can never appear in any account of what has been accomplished to meet the conditions arising out of the war.

The first national fund opened in England on the outbreak of the war was called the Prince of Wales's Relief Fund. Its object was to relieve distress consequent on the war, and the receipts now total $30,000,000. In addition to this national fund local funds for a similar purpose have been raised in all parts of the country, and these represent a further $15,000,000. The call on these funds has been restricted by two conditions not anticipated in the Autumn of 1914: the tremendous demands for labor to meet the requirements of Great Britain and her allies consequent on the war; the wonderful generosity of people remaining in civilian employment in the interest of those who joined the colors. In every department of life, in banks, offices, factories, collieries, and so on, systematic arrangements were made by which shareholders, employers, and wage-earners made regular contributions to help the families and dependents of their own men who had taken up arms. It is reckoned that the total of such voluntary contributions represents at least $50,000,000.

PLAN A KITCHENER SHAFT.

Monument to be Erected in Orkney Islands, Near Where Hampshire Sank.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It has been decided to erect a prominent monument to Lord Kitchener on Marwick Head in the Isle of Birsay, Orkney, near the sunken reef where the Hampshire, on which Kitchener was a passenger, went down.

The elevation of the headland will render the monument visible a long distance off, both by land and sea.

BERLIN THREATENS REPRISALS ON RUSSIA

Transfers Her Naval Prisoners to a Special Camp and Warns the Czar of Purpose.

TAKES COUNTER-MEASURES

Demands Cessation of "Barbarous Treatment"—Newspaper Charges Flogging of Captives.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Officers and sailors of the Russian Navy who are prisoners in Germany have been brought into a reprisal camp because for more than a year German naval officers and sailors in Siberia have been treated by the Russians not as members of the navy, but as common criminals.

"The Russian officers and sailors will be treated exactly as are the German prisoners in Russia until the Russian Government decides to treat the Germans as sailors who did their duty for their country.

"The Russian actions are said to have been caused by the friendly advice of England, who declared that the Germans were not regular sailors, but pirates. All diplomatic negotiations were without result. The Russian General Staff even pretended that proved facts were untrue, and this caused the German Government to adopt the counter-measures."

The German Government, the Overseas News Agency announces, addressed a vigorous protest to the Russian Government "against the barbarous treatment of prisoners of war" and has asked for its immediate cessation. It is announced that if no satisfactory answer is received from the Russian Government after a fixed date, reprisals will be taken by the German Government.

A considerable amount of money, the news agency adds, has been transmitted to the powers protecting German interests in Petrograd in order to alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, under the heading "Hell in Russia," today prints sensational details of the alleged tortures suffered by war prisoners at the hands of the Russian authorities.

This newspaper cites a number of instances in which it charges the Russians abused their prisoners, compelling them to work long hours without sufficient food or clothing. In the Winter, with the temperature 50 degrees below zero, it is said, prisoners, including the sick, were compelled to work in the open when barefooted and dressed in rags, until arms and legs were frozen.

Rheumatism, typhoid, tuberculosis, and other diseases, this account continues, have caused the death of thousands of prisoners and medical aid is entirely insufficient. At Urgum 3,000 prisoners are reported to have died of typhoid in a short time.

Many of the prisoners, the newspaper says, become insane. One instance is cited of 250 insane prisoners who, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung asserts, were flogged and driven into a room large enough for only 100, containing no bedding, after which the doors and windows were boarded.

"They were left there twenty-six hours without food or water," the account goes on. "When the room was opened many of the prisoners fainted and the others were whipped. Other prisoners were confined for several days at a time in deep, damp pits, and were struck over the head with iron bars. Sick prisoners have been transported in cattle cars to hospitals, where they received such poor attention that, according to reports of physicians, the death rate was 50 per cent.

"The punishment of prisoners is so barbarous that some Russian soldiers have refused to carry out their orders. The commander of the Moscow district, Sandetmeki, issued a public order prohibiting humane treatment of prisoners, especially officers, and in consequence prisoners were slowly tortured to death."

RUSSIA MINES THE BALTIC.

Stockholm Hears Waters Around Aland Islands Are Being Protected.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It is officially announced in Stockholm, says a Reuter dispatch from the Swedish capital, that Russia has ordered mines to be laid around the Aland Islands as far as the Swedish territorial waters.

The Aland Islands are in the Baltic Sea and command the waterways entering the Gulf of Bothnia as well as the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and hence the way to Petrograd. The islands were fortified by Russia soon after the beginning of the war. This action caused some unrest in Sweden, as the nearest of the islands is but a six hours' sail from Stockholm. Russia, it has been reported, has given informal assurances to Sweden that the fortifications on the islands were only temporary and would be removed at the end of the war.

ITALIANS KEEP MOUNTAIN.

Heavy Austrian Shelling Fails to Dislodge Them from Monte Cauriol.

ROME, Aug. 31, (via London.)—An intense artillery fire was directed by the Austrians yesterday against the new positions of the Italians on Monte Cauriol, possession of which threatens the Austrian communications. The official announcement says:

In the Upper Posina and Astico Valleys small attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

Yesterday artillery of all calibres concentrated an intense fire on new positions on Monte Cauriol, which commands the Fiemme Valley and threatens the communications between Cavalese and the Upper Astico. Our troops, however, continue to consolidate the positions.

In the Drava Valley we again shelled the railway stations at Tcbiacco and Silian.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso the enemy is attempting hastily to consolidate himself and is displaying great activity with his artillery and aircraft. Yesterday we drove off an attack made near Tivoli, to the east of the town.

Hostile aircraft dropped numerous bombs on the lagoon in Marano, killing one woman, injuring a few civilians, and causing a small amount of damage.

HADDOCK SERVES IN NAVY.

Former Captain of Olympic Now on Admiral's Staff at Malta.

Captain Harry J. Haddock, formerly commander of the Olympic, has resigned from the White Star Line and has just been appointed Aide de Camp to King George. At the present time he is serving at Malta on the staff of the Admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

W. H. Mattinson, purser in the White Star Line, has received a commission in the Canadian forces and will leave with the next detachment from Halifax for England on the Olympic.

Up to the present time the Olympic has carried over 50,000 troops from Canada to England and 25,000 to the Gallipoli peninsula.

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No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5335.*
No. 281 Lenox Avenue *Tel. Morningside 120*
No. 173 Hunter Avenue Long Island City *Tel. Astoria 1036*
No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3533*
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BLAMES THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN

Does Not Believe His Statement That U-Boat Was Not Observed —Note Deemed a Disavowal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In a note just received from the German Government giving an explanation of the gunfire attack made by a German submarine on the American steamer Owego on Aug. 3 last, the Captain of the latter vessel is accused of full responsibility for the attack.

The note, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, on Aug. 27, and which he cabled, admits that eleven shots were fired by the German submarine, but contends that the first shots were fired as warning shots, that they were ignored and that it was necessary to fire other shots to compel the Owego to halt for visit and search. Finally, according to the German explanation, the first officer of the Owego came on board the submarine and explained that the Captain of the merchant vessel had not observed the submarine until after a shot was fired across the bow of the vessel.

The statement of facts made by the German Government and the note's implied disavowal of intent on the part of the submarine commander to act except in accordance with the rule of visit and search, probably will close the incident. The note is considered important as showing, according to the German statement, that the Owego was merely fired on to the extent necessary to compel the steamer to halt. The Owego was not sunk, but was permitted to proceed after its papers were exhibited.

Ambassador Gerard's cablegram transmitting the German note follows:

"American Embassy, Berlin,
Aug. 27, 1916.

"Foreign Office, in note dated Aug. 26, which was received today, replies as follows in regard to American steamer Owego:

"As established by the Admiralty Staff of the Imperial Navy, a German submarine at 2:40 in the afternoon on Aug. 3, with very clear weather and smooth sea, sighted a slow-going steamer of an old type and stood by. At a distance of 6,000 meters (about 3.72 miles) the submarine made the steamer a signal to stop and gave two warning shots. As nothing happened on the steamer, whose flag was not recognizable, but which nevertheless continued to proceed on its way, three further warning shots were fired.

"As the steamer neither made an 'Understood' signal nor stood by, five was opened on it. After six shots (eleven shots in all) it hoisted American flag on the forestay and stopped. The distance was now 2,000 meters. The submarine signaled, 'Send immediately boat with the papers,' to which the Captain of the steamer answered by hoisting his designation signal, but did nothing more.

"When, after a further seventeen minutes, no preparations were made to launch a boat, the commander of the submarine fired a shot across the steamer's bow. After ten minutes the first officer came on board the submarine and stated that the Captain had not observed the submarine until then. The Imperial Government cannot give any credence to this evasive excuse, since the note of Aug. 18 mentions ten shots fired at the steamer, from which it is undeniably clear that the warning shots were heard by the Captain of the Owego, but that no attention was paid to them.

"Under these circumstances, the Imperial Government finds itself under the necessity of emphasizing the fact that, while the conduct of the commander of the submarine was in every respect correct, the behavior of the steamer Owego was not in accordance with the usages of international law. The Captain would therefore have had only himself to blame had his conduct brought about unpleasant results.

GERARD.

The Captain of the Owego has been quoted as saying that the fog was so thick that he did not know the submarine was firing on him till the shots fell nearby. No affidavits were taken by the American Consul at Rotterdam, where the Owego landed, but the German statement will be submitted to him as soon as possible, and the incident will be considered closed unless he wishes to enter protest.

VATICAN TO BE IMPARTIAL.

Papal Secretary Sees Hope of Better Relations with France.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Vatican is considering the action of Germany in compelling the inhabitants of the north of France to work in the fields, according to a statement by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, says the Rome correspondent of the Journal. The Cardinal declined, however, to discuss the status of this subject.

Questioned as to the possibility of the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and the Holy See, the Cardinal said the Vatican would be delighted by such an event but that all would depend upon the French Government and whether that Government desired it.

With the re-establishing of peace, all the belligerents would have imperative need for rest which would for a number of years at least put an end to internal wars, said the Cardinal. Religious peace, he stated, would never be complete in France without a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Holy See. He asserted that after the war, the points of contact between the civil power in France and the ecclesiastical authority would not disappear but rather would go on multiplying and, he predicted, a Government, really careful of the interests of the French Republic, would not sacrifice them to "an old-fashioned anti-clericalism."

"There are some reasons which I believe give Catholics hope," added the Cardinal.

The Cardinal referred to the desire of the Pope for a peace which shall be just and durable without the oppression of any people and with regard to their aspirations.

"Otherwise there would be no peace or it would not be lasting," concluded the Cardinal. "In awaiting this peace, the Holy See will maintain absolute impartiality toward the belligerents, whatever any one may say to the contrary."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Students of the war who are without detailed contour maps of the western border of Rumania and the eastern part of Transylvania are apt to become confused over the exact nature of the terrain, due to the fact that the line of demarcation between the Carpathian Mountains and the Transylvanian Alps is not clear, and also to the fact that the nature of the Transylvanian Mountains is not understood.

The Carpathian Mountains after leaving the Bukowina, of which province they form the western boundary, follow along the western border of Rumania to a point about due west of the village of Bacau, or about eighty miles from the northwestern tip of Rumania. From this point on along the Rumanian border we are in the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps.

The difference between the two, in so far as this difference affects military operations, is very marked. The Carpathians have a distinct ridge for their entire length, which ridge is broken here and there by saddles, which generally constitute the passes. It is across these saddles that the principal roads and the railroads, when such exist, pass over the mountain barrier. The Transylvanian Mountains, on the other hand, possess no such distinguishing ridge. In fact, the entire province is more nearly a tangled maze of peaks, a jumble of heights thrown together, with small plains in between. This fact is to be traced out in the river courses.

The Carpathian Mountains, where they form the western boundary of Rumania, are a watershed, the rivers flowing in both directions—that is, both into Rumania and through Transylvania. Their general direction is south, for it is in this direction that they leave the mountains proper and come down to the Rumanian plain through the foothills. The northern border of Rumania, while seemingly mountainous, really runs across these foothills from Orsova to a point east of Kronstadt. This peculiarity of the terrain of the country toward which Rumanian activity is for the present being carried must be remembered in order to obtain a clear conception of just what is happening.

As to the actual fighting of yesterday in the new theatre, and because of the possibilities of immediate important results, this theatre is the most interesting of all at the present time, but little has been reported officially. It is reported, however, that the Russians are beginning to cross the Dobrudja, though at what point and by what means is not noted. The Dobrudja comprises that part of Rumanian territory east of the Danube River and takes in all of the Black Sea coast. The Russians could have come, therefore, from Bessarabia by crossing the Danube, or could have come by the sea, landing at Constanza, from which point good railroad lines run in practically all directions.

We are still kept in the dark as to where Rumania will strike. Present indications still are that the first effort will be made against Transylvania and maintained there at least until this province has been neutralized to the extent of permitting a more extensive southward movement without fear of interference. In all probability Rumania is not yet ready to move with her strongest force or else is waiting until the Russians who are pouring into Rumania have added sufficient strength to make success a certainty.

It is interesting to note that the British losses for the month of August have been published by the Government as having been nearly 128,000 men. As the only fighting which the British have done during the month of August has been on the Somme front, this number represents the British casualties in their effort to drive the Germans out of France. At first glance this loss is staggering, and at best it is a very serious matter.

Great Britain is the only one of all the belligerents which publishes its list of casualties, and she publishes this list in full. Every man who is injured, no matter how slightly, is recorded and reported on. In order to place any interpretation on the British losses it would be necessary to have the losses of the other nations, made up in the same way and equally inclusive, so that we would have a true basis of comparison. In the absence of such comparative data the British report of casualties is meaningless unless we were furnished at the same time with the proportion of wounded who return to the front and the length of time they were incapacitated. These data are also lacking, and we are not able to form the slightest idea, based on anything but a mere guess, what this proportion is. Some of the German papers give what purport to be German data, and assert that more than 90 per cent. of the wounded return. This is, however, so ridiculous on its face as to be utterly without weight. The press of the Allied powers is absolutely silent on this subject.

The British loss is, however, regardless of the slightly injured, staggering, and in view of it, it is but natural to question whether will it be possible politically or physically for the British Army to continue along their present lines. Their gains are so far unimportant although they are in sight of their immediate objective. It may well be questioned whether the gain is not entirely disproportionate to the results achieved. It is too early as yet to pass judgment. A situation is entirely conceivable where an enormous sacrifice is justifiable for an apparently insignificant end when it paves the way for one very much greater and really makes the more important result possible. We must wait and see what the ultimate outcome is before taking stock of the situation. Then we will be in a position to measure values.

Unfortunately, the Germans do not publish their losses, at least in such a way that they can be identified as certainly as in this list of the British, but it is practically certain from the nature of the fighting and from the known favored tactics of the German Army that the first two months of the Verdun offensive, comprising as it did the hardest fighting for Douaumont, Vaux, Le Mort Homme and Hill 304, were greatly in excess of those suffered by the British in the battle of the Somme.

TO INSPECT MEMPHIS WRECK

Naval Constructor Will Determine Whether Vessel Can Be Floated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—William G. Du Bose, naval constructor, on duty at Norfolk, was ordered to Santo Domingo today to inspect the wreck of the armored cruiser Memphis and report on the possibility of refloating her.

A corrected list of men missing in the wreck contains the name of James H. Townsend, a fireman, not shown in the first casualty list.

HOLDUP MEN SHOOT TWO.

Rob Saloon Till, Wound Policeman, and Escape in Auto.

Three well-dressed young men entered the saloon of Mrs. Joseph Mann, at 690 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, about 10 o'clock last night, and ordered drinks. When they had been served one man began an argument with Arthur Anderson, the bartender. They fought, and Anderson was struck with a blackjack and fell unconscious.

There were a dozen other customers in the saloon, but while the fight was going on two of the strangers drew revolvers and ordered them not to move. Benjamin Heffer of 955 Grand Street did not heed the order and sprang to the bhelp of the bartender. A bullet met him, and he fell with a wound in his shoulder.

The three men then robbed the cash drawer of $50, and, keeping the crowd off with their revolvers, backed into the street. The shots had caused a crowd to collect in the street, and Policeman Thomas Hart of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, who was on his way home, ran up. While he was still ten feet away, one of the trio turned quickly and shot him through the chest. Then an automobile without lights or license plates drew up at the curb, the three jumped in, and a second later were going down the street at a high rate of speed.

The wounded men were taken to the Greenpoint Avenue Hospital. They will recover.

BOMB IN A BOX FACTORY.

Forty Girls Who Had Refused to Strike in a Panic.

A bomb was exploded yesterday afternoon in the stock room in the basement of the paper box factory of John C. Schmieder, at 392 West Broadway. About forty girls employed on the premises were thrown into a panic, but no one was injured. The police were told that the employes of this factory were not participating in the general strike, although many of them had been intimidated by union pickets.

Maurice Waldman, President of the Paper Box Makers' Union, was arrested at Spring and Wooster Street yesterday and locked up in the Macdougall Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct, but later bailed out by friends.

HARDING SOUNDS WARNING.

Ohio Senator, at Ilion Celebration, Says We Must Be Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

ILION, N. Y., Aug. 31.—"The day will come when the United States must defend itself from a foreign foe, jealous of our industrial and commercial prosperity," declared Senator Harding of Ohio, speaking before 5,000 persons at Monument Park this afternoon. The Senator sounded a warning against extravagance and said that what was thought to be the high cost of living has been found to be the reflex of high standards of living.

He declared that the prosperity brought by the European war cannot last. The nation should be prepared for a reversal. The Senator paid a tribute to Elliphalet Remington, 2d, who, he said, made possible America's present prosperity.

General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., said we are woefully unprepared to take care of ourselves in the event of war. He spoke for broader and wiser expenditures for national defense.

Preparedness was the theme of today's exercises. Several thousand men marched in this evening's boosters' parade, the largest of the celebration.

TRIED TO STOP SHOOTINGS.

Dublin Guard Commander Tells of Effort to Save Skeffington.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—Lieutenant Dobbin, who was commander of the guard on the occasion of the shooting of F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of The Irish Citizen, and two companions in the Dublin rebellion last Easter, testified before the Commission of Inquiry at the Four Courts today.

The Lieutenant said that when Captain Bowen-Colthurst, (who was found guilty, but insane, at his trial for the shooting,) told him he was taking the prisoners from the guardroom to shoot them, he immediately sent Lieutenant Wilson to the Adjutant to report on the action of Captain Bowen-Colthurst.

Just as Lieutenant Wilson returned with an order instructing the Captain not to take the prisoners from the guardroom, the witness said, he (Dobbin) heard shots in the yard. Later going into the yard, he saw the prisoners, who had been shot, lying on the ground.

BENNETT'S NAME AT TOP.

Whitman's Opponent Wins First Place on Primary Ballot.

Senator William M. Bennett, who is opposing Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries for the Gubernatorial nomination, has won first place in the drawing for places on the official primary ballot. His name will precede that of Governor Whitman.

Governor Whitman, it was announced yesterday at his headquarters, will speak tonight at the Tompkins County Fair in Trumansburg. He will then return to Albany.

FEARING RACE WAR, LIMA ASKS TROOPS

Prosecutor Appeals to Ohio Governor, but Lynching Riots Are Not Renewed.

MOB BALKED BY WILLIS

Governor Telephoned to Ottawa and Had Negro Spirited Away—Sheriff's Child Dead from Shock.

Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Fearing a race war here as a result of the attempt made last night to lynch a negro prisoner accused of assaulting a white woman, County Prosecutor Arthur Barr tonight called on Governor Willis to send State troops to handle the situation. In addition, the city and county officials late in the afternoon prepared for the trouble which threatened. Saloons were ordered to close at 6 o'clock and all negroes were warned to remain off the streets. Scores of negroes are leaving the city.

Fifty special Deputy Sheriffs and the entire police force patrolled the streets tonight ready to prevent the formation of another mob. Indictment of at least 200 citizens by the Grand Jury which meets Tuesday is expected by Prosecutor Barr as a result of last night's riot.

It was understood that the State authorities at Columbus took no action on Prosecutor Barr's request, as only the Sheriff, Mayor, or County Judge is authorized to make a formal request for troops.

A large crowd gathered in front of the county jail early this evening, but there were no demonstrations.

Sheriff Sherman Eley, who was tortured last night until he directed the mob to Ottawa, where he had taken the negro Daniels for safety and where he made his escape from the angered crowd, returned to Lima today to learn that his little daughter had died from shock, caused last night when the mob forced the jail while looking for the negro.

The negro tonight was in the Henry County Jail at Napoleon, where he was rushed late last night while the mob was en route from Lima to Ottawa to get him.

Mrs. Cecil Kephart, sister of Sheriff Eley's wife, was said to be in a serious condition tonight after being manhandled by the mob last night when it broke into the jail.

Sheriff Eley himself is suffering from two broken ribs, a broken arm, and internal injuries sustained when the mob dragged him out of the Elks Club, where he had taken refuge.

Forty minutes before the mob, last night, with Eley as a prisoner, started for Ottawa to get Daniels, Governor Willis, to whom Mayor Simpson had explained the situation by telephone, warned the Ottawa authorities to get the negro away, and the prisoner was taken in an automobile to Napoleon. The mob searched Ottawa for several hours early this morning, but could find no trace of the prisoner, so returned to this city and disbanded.

FEARED A POSTAGE RISE.

Frankfort Girl Expected Stamps to Go Up with Everything Else.

How deeply the notion that nothing is exempt from the increase in prices due to the war has impressed itself upon many of the people of Germany is illustrated by the following story printed in a recent number of the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"Recently a young woman of the people entered the main Post Office in Frankfort and asked for twenty sheets of 5 and 10 pfennig stamps and 500 5-pfennig post cards. In official calm the postal employe sat behind his shutter and handed out what she wanted. At last she had them all together and stowed away the valuable bits of paper. But before leaving she laughed craftily and said to the salesman who was waiting for new customers:

"'Thank God! It certainly was luck that I was able to get so much stuff before Aug. 1 at the old prices!'

"And she strode away in great satisfaction."

Innocent Boy Freed from Prison.

Through the efforts of Leonard McGee, attorney for the Legal Aid Society, Harry Goodman, 17 years old, who has been confined in the City Prison on a charge of burglary, was freed yesterday by Magistrate Groehl after a hearing. He was arrested on Monday on a charge of having entered the home of the Misses Helen and Irene Carey at 14 Duane Street. At the hearing there were several discrepancies in the testimony which convinced Magistrate Groehl that the boy was innocent of the charge.

Dutch Care for Austrian Interests.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31, (via London.)—At the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government, the Dutch Minister at Bucharest has been authorized to take charge of Austro-Hungarian interests in Rumania.

TROOPS CHEER ORDER FOR THEIR RECALL

Men of the 3d, 14th, and 71st New York Regiments May Entrain Sunday.

SOME ARE SORRY TO LEAVE

Washington Has No Hint of Countermanding Orders Despite End of Strike Menace.

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SIXTH DIVISION U. S. A., McALLEN, TEX., Aug. 31.—Orders for the movement of three regiments of infantry, "two from New York City and one from Buffalo or vicinity," reached the headquarters of the New York division at 1 o'clock this morning. Major Gen. O'Ryan was in the field with the regiments on the hike, but immediately after communication was established with him orders were issued to the Seventy-first at McAllen, the Fourteenth at Mission and the Third at Pharr to prepare to entrain.

The headquarters of the Third are at Rochester, which is the nearest General O'Ryan could come to "Buffalo or vicinity," the Seventy-fourth being on the hike with four days' marching yet to do. The regiments chosen to return to their homes embrace all now in the camp, and if movement starts by Sunday no infantry will be in any of the three towns.

The men heard of the order to start for home after their return from drill shortly after 10 o'clock. They cheered wildly, and for an hour all three camps were in a turmoil. Work was stopped on the mess shacks, which were being built for the regiments, and on roads which were being constructed on military reservation here.

Railroad officials say cars cannot be ready for the troops before Sunday, and in the meantime nothing is being done toward striking the camps. Actual entraining will take from 12 to 18 hours after the arrival of the cars, and the men will continue as they are now until Saturday, it is expected.

The men believe that they are to be mustered out of the service, and do not believe there is any connection between the movement and the railroad strike. The officers warned the men they might look for delays on account of the possibility of actual service before reaching New York State. The officers here understand that the orders are the result of the strike situation alone. It is believed here that the lines carrying troops from the strike order looms effective will be commandeered by the Government forthwith.

Could Man the Trains.

Data is being gathered among all State troops in the lower Rio Grande Valley as to the number of men with railroad experience of any kind. Information now at hand is said to indicate that the New York division alone could man ten trains and provide other essentials of operation as far north as Kansas City.

The towns near here were filled this afternoon and evening with celebrating soldiers. Most of these come from organizations not affected, and the camps are rife with rumors of every sort. A curious reaction in the regiments under orders is that some of the men are already beginning to regret that they are going so soon. After first hour jubilation the camps have been as quiet as on any day since the arrival of the troopers.

Brig. Gen. W. S. McNair today reviewed the First and Second Field Artillery, the first review of a brigade of artillery in this country since the civil war. No brigade then was as large as that of this division, and the spectacular ceremony on the prairie nine miles from this town attracted wide attention. Though still far short of the number of horses needed, each regiment turned out six firing batteries, each gun and caisson being drawn by six horses.

Second Lieutenant Clyde F. Marion, K Company, Seventy-first Infantry, returned to New York today. His resignation has been accepted following the filing of charges against him for being absent without leave for one night while his regiment was on the hike.

No Report From Jersey Troops.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 31.—Guardsmen designated to return to their home States by the divisional commanders as reported to General Funston this afternoon included, besides the New York regiments, the Fourth Maryland Infantry, the First and Second Illinois Infantry, and the Fifth California Infantry. No word has yet been received from the New Jersey troops.

Orders to Start Not Countermanded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson's orders for the return of 15,000 militiamen from the border to State in which railway terminals are situated, for possible use in protecting Government property and upholding the laws in the event of a railway strike, have not been countermanded.

The prospect that the strike may be averted by legislation, enacted by Congress tomorrow, has caused talk of the possibility that the War Department may alter its plans and not return the 15,000 troops to the home mobilization camps.

The return of the Seventy-first, Fourteenth and Third New York Regiments will break up the divisional organization of troops from the Empire State on the border and to that extent interfere with their tactical training. It had been hoped by officers of the General Staff that the New York Division and other divisional units, to be formed by the amalgamation of regiments or brigades from other States, might be used for manoeuvres on a large scale.

If there is no strike and the fourteen regiments do not have their orders countermanded, the question will present itself to the War Department as to the use to which these guardsmen are to be put when they have returned. It is thought that men in these units will not wish to remain indefinitely in camp in the North, with cool weather coming on, unless they are again to be used on the border, and the War Department is likely to be pressed with demands that these men be mustered out of service.

Vermont Guardsmen Recalled.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 31.—Vermont guardsmen, who left Burlington yesterday under orders from the War Department to proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, abandoned their trip because, according to officers in charge of the troops, the railroads would not guarantee that the troops could reach the border before the time set for a strike on Monday. The troop train passed through here today on its return to Camp Gates.

CARRANZA TROOPS RETAKE SATEVO

Villa Said to Have Been in Command of Defeated Forces—Pershing Reported Withdrawing.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 31.—The town of Satevo, Chihuahua, captured by Villa bandits last week, was reoccupied by Carranza troops yesterday and the outlaws pursued to the hills, where a sanguinary battle was fought for five hours with revolvers and bare fists, according to reports to General Jacinto Trevino today from General Ellsondo. Villa was in personal command, it was said.

Ellzondo estimated that in killed, wounded, and captured the bandits lost 150. The Carranza casualties were heavy, he said.

Villa's band numbered between 300 and 400 men, while 500 Carranza soldiers were engaged. The Carranza force withdrew at dark to Santa Ysabel after Villa had retired to a well-fortified position.

Revolutionists under the Chavez brothers made an unsuccessful attempt today to induce the garrison at Villa Ahumada, the field base in Northern Chihuanua, to mutiny, according to dispatches to General Trevino. Seven of the alleged leaders in the plot have been arrested and are to be brought here for trial.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 31.—Mexican military reports to Juarez today said that after General Pershing's recent visit to El Valle there was an apparent northward movement of American expeditionary troops from that point. The reports added that there are indications of plans to withdraw all American troops south of Colonia Dublan to the field headquarters there.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Presidential yacht Mayflower has been assigned to the use of Secretary Lane and other members of the American Joint Mexican Commission, which will hold a preliminary meeting in New York next Monday before proceeding to Portsmouth, N. H., to begin conferences for the settlement of border differences. The commissioners will go to Portsmouth from New York on the yacht.

MAY DROP GEN. OBREGON.

Mexico City Hears of Impending Changes in War Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—Important changes among the military authorities are expected here within the next twenty-four hours. General Obregon will soon leave for Chapala, a Summer resort in the State of Jalisco, where he will remain for several weeks attending to his health.

It is reported that General Manuel Diegues, the Governor of Jalisco, will replace General Obregon as Minister of War. General Carranza is going to spend a week at Coyocan, a small village near Mexico City.

City Brevities.

Friends of Fire Chief John Kenlon received word from Providence, R. I., yesterday that the International Association of Fire Chiefs in convention in that city had elected Kenlon Second Vice President of the organization. The usual procedure will automatically make him President in 1919.

The body of a young man, about 17 years old, who was killed yesterday morning as he attempted to jump from a Brighton Beach Express at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, was identified later in the day as Albert E. Harris of 592 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

RUNAWAY MOTOR KILLS A PASSERBY

Car, Beyond Chauffeur's Control, Crushes Man and Crashes Into Store.

2 OTHERS DIE IN ACCIDENTS

Girl Killed Near Rockefeller Estate in Tarrytown—Woman Runs Down an Aged Man.

Three persons were killed and several others severely injured in auto accidents in and near New York City yesterday.

Hyman Silverblut, 52 years old, of 54 Eldridge Street, was standing on the sidewalk outside of a bakery where he was employed, at 7 Ludlow Street, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was knocked down and his chest was crushed in by an automobile owned by Leo Harrison of 1,619 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. The accident, which was unusual, occurred when Harry Lima, the chauffeur, went to crank his motor. The automobile was standing on the opposite side of Ludlow Street, and as Lima turned the handle the car suddenly dashed across the street and mounted the sidewalk where Silverblut was standing. After knocking the baker down the car crashed through the window of a delicatessen store.

When Dr. Jennings arrived with an ambulance from the Gouverneur Hospital he found the man was dead, and Mrs. Harrison, wife of the owner of the automobile, who was sitting in the car with her husband, had fainted. The eatables in the store were scattered in all directions, and Mrs. Finkelstein, the keeper of the store, had collapsed among the debris.

Patrolman Jeremiah Sullivan, who is an auto expert, arrived from Police Headquarters, and, with the assistance of men in the crowd which had gathered, the automobile was extricated from the store and backed into the street. It was found to be in perfect order, with the lever in speed. Lima said he was positive that when he went to crank the machine the lever was in neutral, and some children must have jumped on the step and changed it. He was locked up on a technical charge of homicide.

Miss Mary Leary, 22 years old, daughter of Joseph Leary of 86 Storm Street, Tarrytown, was killed early yesterday on the County House Road in Pocantico Hills alongside the John D. Rockefeller estate in an automobile accident, in which her sister Anna and two young men were hurt. Anna Leary is 16 years old. Both her arms are broken and she has contusions of the head and concussion of the brain. She is in the Tarrytown Hospital in a critical condition, and it is expected her injuries will prove fatal.

Benjamin Banks, 24 years old, of Port Chester was treated at the hospital for a lacerated and cut head and bruises and lacerations of the body. Edward Erhart, 26 years old of 24 Smith Street, Port Chester, was also treated there for injuries to his head and bruises on his body. After being treated at the hospital the two men were locked up by the police. They were arraigned before Coroner Mills, who let them go.

Miss Anna Leary was driving at the time of the accident and lost control of the car, which struck a stone wall.

While crossing Broad Street, Newark, yesterday afternoon, Daniel McKirnan, 87 years old, of 543 Elm Street, was run down by an automobile and injured so badly that he died last night in the city hospital, Newark. Mrs. Alfred A. Sounague, of 142 Bloomfield Avenue, who was driving the car, will be charged with manslaughter.

PORTRAITS FOR HOSPITAL.

Johns Hopkins Receives Gifts Valued at $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Blanchard Randall and Dr. Howard Kelly have presented to Johns Hopkins Hospital a collection of portraits of medical men valued at $100,000. The collection now gives Johns Hopkins Hospital one of the finest portrait galleries in the world.

The larger of the collections was given by Mr. Randall, who is one of the Board of Trustees of the institution. It consists of forty-eight portraits. Dr. Kelly, who is one of the consulting physicians at the institution, added eleven portraits, some of which date back to the early part of the sixteenth century.

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Lv. W. 42nd St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Mauch Chunk $1.50
LABOR DAY, ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 10th
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

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NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 3rd, ONLY
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Imported and domestic madras of superior quality, all sizes and sleeve lengths up to 36.

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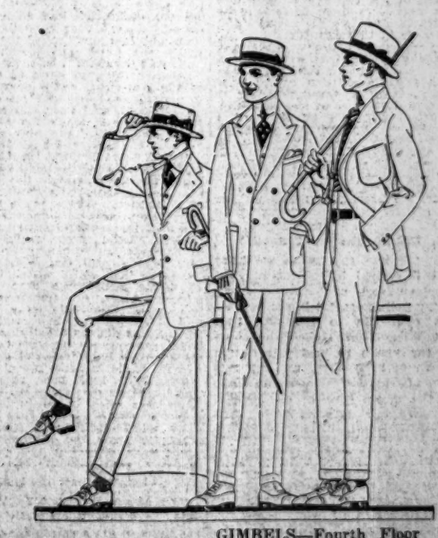

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

COLONEL ASSAILS WILSON IN MAINE

Makes Mexico His Text and Says President Kissed Hand That Slapped His Face.

LAYS HYPHENISM TO HIM

Charges That Anti-Americanism Is Due to Lack of Courage on Mr. Wilson's Part.

GETS OVATION AT LEWISTON

Party Managers Fear There Is More Roosevelt Than Hughes in the Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 31.—Theodore Roosevelt delivered his first speech of the Hughes campaign here tonight, and an audience that packed the City Hall Auditorium to standing room cheered him until it was hoarse.

From the time the Colonel's train entered the State this afternoon until he started away from Lewiston at midnight he received ovation after ovation from shouting, cheering, parading crowds.

For Roosevelt it seemed a triumphal march through this the most doubtful part of Maine. But that is one of the things that are causing the local Hughes campaign leaders a little worry tonight.

They listened to his speech intently, and they saw the crowd go wild when Roosevelt stepped on the platform and when he arose to speak, after overzealous paraders had delayed the meeting an hour, but the speech was meant for Hughes and not for Roosevelt, and, while the Colonel mentioned Mr. Hughes favorably in the first and last sentences of the speech, the cheering of the crowd at these times seemed to some of the leaders a bit perfunctory.

The rest of the Colonel's long speech was a rapid-fire and violent bombardment of Woodrow Wilson and the policies of the Administration. The Colonel landed squarely on the hyphen question, and did not refrain from singling out the German-American hyphenates for special attention.

Colonel Roosevelt jumped into a discussion of the Mexican situation in his most vigorous style. He had written a speech full of sharp thrusts at our "bloody peace" in Mexico. Then he assailed the Wilson Administration for its "safety first" policy following the invasion of Belgium.

A Personal Demonstration.

A venerable Maine farmer who had fought his way to a seat in the front row cheered madly.

"Teddy could be elected unanimously in Maine," he exclaimed.

And the managers of Mr. Hughes's campaign in Maine wondered if a good deal of it was not just that—a personal rather than a party demonstration.

When the meeting was over not a few were wondering just what would be the effect of the speech and whether Mr. Hughes would embrace the Colonel's remarks as his policies when he arrived here.

Colonel Roosevelt set the pace in the Maine campaign in his first speech, and the Maine men are waiting for Hughes to see if he will keep up the tempo.

"President Wilson did not merely kiss the hand that slapped him in the face," Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed during his Mexican attack. "He kissed that hand when it was red with the blood of American men, women, and children who had been murdered and mutilated with, as President Wilson through his Secretary of State says, 'ruthless brutality.'"

He declared, for instance, that the Spanish war was far less costly in lives than the Mexican peace, then complained that "peace still continues to rage as furiously as ever in Mexico."

In his reference to hyphenates, the Colonel said:

"During the last two years we have seen an evil revival in this country of non-American and anti-American division along politico-racial lines, and we owe this primarily to the fact that President Wilson has lacked the courage and the vision to lead this nation in the path of high duty, and by this lack of affirmative leadership has loosened the moral fibre of our people."

The Colonel did not mention the tariff, and this also gave the Hughes leaders cause for some concern

The Speech.

Colonel Roosevelt began with this indorsement of Mr. Hughes:

"I come here to Maine to advocate the election of Charles E. Hughes as President of the United States, and the election of a Senate and House of Representatives to support him, and to give some of the reasons why in my judgment it would be a grave misfortune for the people of the United States to reelect Mr. Wilson.

"I make no merely partisan appeal. I ask the support of all good citizens for our cause. I ask the support of all good Americans. And I not merely ask but demand as a matter of right that every citizen voting this year shall consider the question at issue from the standpoint of America, and not from the standpoint of any other nation."

Colonel Roosevelt then said the policy of America must be shaped with a view to its own honor and interest and the honor and interest of the world as a whole.

"The citizen," he said, "* * * who endeavors to shape America's policy in the interest of the country from which he or his ancestors have sprung is no true American and has no moral right to citizen ship in this country.

"Any attempt to organize American citizens along politico-racial lines is a foul and evil thing. And organization of American citizens which acts in the interest of a foreign power is guilty of moral treason to the Republic. It is because of such action that I condemn those professional German-Americans who in our politics act as servants and allies of Germany, not as Americans interested solely in the honor and welfare of America; and I would condemn just as quickly English-Americans or French-Americans or Irish-Americans who acted in such manner.

Lays Hyphenism to Wilson.

"During the last two years we have seen an evil revival in this country of non-American and anti-American division along politico-racial lines; and we owe this primarily to the fact that President Wilson has lacked the courage and the vision to lead this nation in the path of high duty, and by this lack of affirmative leadership has loosened the moral fibre of our people, has weakened our national spirit, and has encouraged the upgrowth within our own borders of separatism along the lines of racial origin. When our own Government so acted as to bring shame on all our people, it shook the spirit of loyalty among those to whom it was vital that loyalty should be taught. Full-hearted allegiance is shattered by the Government that fails to uphold the honor and interest of the nation by immediate and effective action when the lives of its citizens are menaced or taken by foreign powers."

He spoke of preparedness as inseparably connected with Americanism and accused the pacifists of moral baseness.

"Thanks to the fact that President Wilson has sometimes led us wrong, and sometimes not led us at all, and that at the best he has merely followed afar off when convinced that it was politically safe to do so, we are at this moment no more prepared to defend ourselves than we were two years ago when the world war broke out," said he. "At last we have begun the work of restoring our navy to the position it formerly held; but it will take years to undo the harm done when in 1910 the Democratic Party gained control of the House and stopped upbuilding the navy.

"Our first duty is to protect our own rights; our second, to stand up for the rights of others. President Wilson has signally failed to perform either duty. They can be performed only by deed. Words alone are useless. But, above all, fine words about abstract qualities which are contradicted by unworthy deeds in concrete cases are much worse than useless, because they teach us habits of hypocrisy, and because they cause other nations to regard us with utter contempt. President Wilson in his Decoration Day speech said: 'We hold dear the principle that small and weak States have as much right to their sovereignty and independence as large and strong nations.' These were the fine words. They were spoken about the abstract. When it became his duty to reduce them to deeds in the concrete Mr. Wilson immediately flinched. The case of Belgium exactly met his definition."

Likened to Pontius Pilate.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke of the President's neutrality being compared to the neutrality of Pontius Pilate, but he said this was unjust to the latter. The President's words, he said, were used merely to cloak ignoble inaction. He continued:

"At this moment Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilson's fuglemen, advance as his greatest claim that 'he has kept us out of war.' This claim can be seriously made only by individuals who indorse President Wilson's belief that deeds are nothing, and words everything. War means a clash between the armed forces of two countries. Nowadays (thanks quite as much to the professional pacifists as to the militarists) it means, furthermore, the destruction of the lives of civilians, and the property of civilians, as well as the property of the Government. Under President McKinley we had a war with Spain. Under President Wilson we are assured that we have had 'peace' with Mexico. These are the words. Now for the deeds. During the war with Spain fewer Americans were killed by the Spaniards than have been killed by Mexicans during the present 'peace' with Mexico. Let me repeat this. A greater number of Americans have been killed by Mexicans during these years, when we are officially informed that we have been at peace with them, than were killed by the Spaniards during our entire war with Spain. Moreover, when the war with Spain was through, it was through. But peace still continues to rage as furiously as ever in Mexico."

Colonel Roosevelt then turned to the Vera Cruz incident, and declared the operations there were just as much war as was the conflict with Spain.

"But Mr. Wilson was beaten in his war," said the Colonel. "It was a war which was entered into pointlessly and abandoned ignobly; it was a war which failed; a war which did damage both to the Mexicans and ourselves, and which in its outcome reflected infinite dishonor upon our nation. But it was a war, nevertheless."

Colonel Roosevelt turned his attention to the pursuit of Villa, declaring that in this venture "more Americans had been killed and wounded than in all the fights by land and sea during the Spanish war, save only the battle of Santiago itself. In other words, during this murderous 'peace' of Messrs. Wilson and Carranza, in less than three months more American blood was shed than in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, and than in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, and than in the taking of Manila, and than in the fight at Guasimas; in short, in all the operations combined during the Spanish war, save only the actual battle of Santiago itself. And yet there are persons who seemingly take comfort in speaking of one set of operations as being war, and who praise the other set as being part of our 'policy of peace'—the bloodstained peace of Messrs. Wilson and Carranza."

The speaker quoted at length from Secretary Lansing's note to Carranza on June 20, in which were recounted many of the border outrages and those committed upon Americans in Mexico.

Kissed the Hand that Slapped Him.

"President Wilson therefore explicitly shows that the Carranzistas, not once but repeatedly, made attacks on American towns and killed American citizens and mutilated them in September, 1915. Yet on Oct. 19, 1915, less than a month later, this same President Wilson, through his same Secretary of State, formally announced to Carranza's agent that it was his 'pleasure' to take the opportunity 'of extending recognition to the de facto Government of Mexico, of which General Venustiano Carranza is the Chief Executive.' President Wilson thus recognized the Government which, his own Secretary of State declares, had been less than a month previously engaged in repeated assaults upon American, and in their invasion of American soil, the Government at whose head was General Carranza, who, less than two months previously, on Aug. 2, 1915, had contemptuously refused to pay any heed to any representations of President Wilson on behalf of mediation, saying that 'under no consideration would I permit interference in the internal affairs of Mexico.' President Wilson did not merely kiss the hand that slapped him in the face. He kissed that hand when it was red with the blood of American men, women, and children, who had been murdered and mutilated with, as President Wilson, through his Secretary of State, says, 'ruthless brutality.'

"In all this shameful history of Mr. Wilson's dealings with Mexico during the last three years nothing has been more shameful than his conduct at Tampico.

"At that time the particular bandit Mr. Wilson was favoring happened to be Villa. This, however, is of no consequence. Mr. Wilson has sometimes helped the different Mexican leaders of bandits against one another; now Villa against Huerta; now Carranza against Villa; but he has never stood up effectively for American rights against any of them. When he has ventured to take action against any of them he has always hastily abandoned the attempt as soon as the resistance by the bandit involved became serious.

"At Tampico there was a general movement of attack by the Mexicans on Americans and other foreigners. We had a squadron of American warships in the neighborhood. The Wilson Administration declined to permit this squadron to be used to defend the lives of American men and the honor of American women, and the commanders of the German and English ships at Tampico had to step in and perform the task our representative had so basely abandoned. At the very time that the Mexican mob had surrounded the building in which the Americans had taken refuge and was howling for their blood, the American fleet, in spite of the protests of the American naval commander and in accordance with wireless orders from Washington, was forced to steam out of the harbor and leave the Americans to be massacred by the Mexicans or rescued by the Germans and English.

"On Aug. 27, 1913, President Wilson said with marked oratorical effect: 'We shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away from Mexico.' Three years have passed since the date of this oration; three years of incessant elocution on the part of Mr. Wilson; three years of repeated invocations to humanity and peace by Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilson still continues to 'vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away.' There are not many of them left now. Hundreds have been killed, and Mr. Wilson has watched their fortunes as disinterestedly as if they had been rats pursued by terriers. This Administration has displayed no more feeling of responsibility for the American women who have been raped, and for the American men, women, and children who have been killed in Mexico, than a farmer shows for the rats killed by his dogs when the hays is taken from a barn. And now the American people are asked to sanction this policy in the name of peace, righteousness and humanity!

War Without Its Benefits.

"President Wilson took Vera Cruz in 1914, as we were officially informed at the time, to get a salute for the flag, and to prevent the shipment of arms into Mexico. He did not get his salute. He did not prevent the shipment of arms. But several hundred men were killed or wounded; and then he brought the army home without achieving either object. President Wilson sent an army into Mexico in 1916, as we were informed at the time, to get Villa 'dead or alive.' They did not get him dead. They did not get him alive. Again several hundred men were killed and wounded. Again President Wilson is bringing the army home without achieving his object.

"Of course, it is a mere play upon words to say that these were not 'wars.' They were wars, and nothing else; ignoble, pointless, unsuccessful little wars; but wars. They cost millions of dollars and hundreds of lives, squandered to no purpose; they accomplished nothing; but they were wars. And yet Mr. Wilson's defenders say that he 'has kept us out of war.' As a matter of fact his policy in Mexico has combined all the evils of feeble peace with all the evils of feeble war. He has secured none of the benefits of war; but he has not avoided war. He has sacrificed the honor and the interest of the country; but he has not received the thirty pieces of silver.

"In fact, when Mr. Wilson forgets himself he admits that we have been at war; for example, on May 11, 1914, in an address over the dead marines at the navy yard in Brooklyn, (in which, by the way, he in effect claimed sympathy on the ground that his feelings had been as much lacerated by sneers as the bodies of the dead men by bullets,) he said that the marines had been engaged in a 'war not of choice.' A war of service to whom or what? Certainly not to the United States; nor to Mexico, nor to humanity at large. Was it to Mr. Wilson?

"As it is with 'war,' so it is with 'intervention.' President Wilson has again and again said he would not 'intervene' in Mexico. As a matter of fact he has intervened continuously. On Jan. 8, 1915, he announced that the Mexicans had the right to 'spill blood,' to spill as much blood as they pleased, without interference. The fact that the blood they were spilling included the blood of American citizens, both soldiers and civilians—and among them women and children—evidently did not weigh with him.

"On Dec. 10, 1915, he said that it was 'none of our business what the Mexicans did with their Government, and so long as I have the power to prevent it nobody shall butt in to alter it for them.' Yet at that very time he had been 'butting in' for two years, and he has been butting in ever since; and he has avowed that he wished to alter it for them in all kinds of ways, from land tenures up and down. But as he never followed any policy of either intervention or non-intervention with any resolution—always yielding at the critical moment to some bandit chief of whom he became fearful—both his spasms of intervention and his spasms of non-intervention have alike been entirely futile.

"In August, 1913, he sent a special envoy to Mexico to tell Huerta he would not recognize him. He announced this himself in a note in October, and on Dec. 2 he announced he would not deal with the Huerta Government. This was intervention, and nothing else; it was such intervention as if in 1877 some European Government had declined to recognize Hayes as President, and insisted upon the seating of Tilden. Mr. Wilson intervened when he backed Villa against Huerta. He intervened when he turned against Villa and recognized Carranza.

Warning to Factions.

"At one time Mr. Wilson's policy of intervention produced such unhappy results that on June 2, 1915, he issued a formal warning to the Mexican factions in which he said that 'Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. She has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her cattle confiscated, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.' A delightful picture of the effects of Mr. Wilson's policy, by the way!

"He therefore tells Mexico that, unless within a very short time the Mexican leaders get together for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country, the United States 'will be constrained to decide what means should be employed' to deal with the situation. But, as usual with Mr. Wilson, this solemn warning meant precisely and exactly nothing, and the Carranzistas and Villistas and the rest knew that it meant precisely nothing. They knew that Mr. Wilson would either not back up his words by deeds at all or else that he would back them up so feebly that by a sufficient show of resistance he could be forced to abandon his purpose.

"Some of the defenders of Mr. Wilson, in answer to Mr. Hughes's merciless indictment of Mr. Wilson's course, have sought to justify Mr. Wilson by attempting to turn the whole issue on the character of Huerta, who was the de facto President when Mr. Wilson became President of the United States. They ask Mr. Hughes, 'Would you have recognized Huerta?' The answer is that any one of several courses could have been adopted, provided only that the course adopted had been followed with resolution and with full acceptance of the responsibility involved.

"There was much to be said in favor of the policy of recognizing Huerta and avoiding intervention. There was also much to be said in favor of the policy of refusing to recognize Huerta, which was intervention, and then of fully accepting the responsibility implied in intervention. But there is nothing to be said in favor of wobbling between the two policies, and neither recognizing Huerta nor accepting the responsibility for the chaos caused by failure to recognize him. Yet this was the course Mr. Wilson followed.

Carranza Worse Than Huerta.

"There was no excuse for the recognition of Carranza in view of Mr. Wilson's failure to recognize Huerta. All the objections to Huerta applied with greater force to Carranza. Mr. Wilson's apologists say that Huerta was the murderer of Mexicans. But Mr. Wilson himself, as quoted above, has shown that Carranza was the murderer of Americans. Therefore Mr. Wilson treats the murder of Mexicans as a bar to recognition; but not the murder of both Americans and Mexicans. And now, having condoned the repeated murders of Americans by the Carranzistas, and having abased himself before Carranza, and having aided in placing Carranza in power, what is Mr. Wilson's reward, and who pays it? The reward is that Mr. Wilson has to place 150,000 troops on the border to partially prevent the raids and murders that his friend Mr. Carranza will not or can not prevent. Mr. Wilson's course has been precisely like that of a Police Commissioner who declined to permit his policemen to use their nightsticks against burglars, and instead insisted that the householders should sit up all night so as to scare the burglars away.

"It should be a cardinal rule of conduct in international as in individual affairs never to hit if hitting can possibly be avoided; but never under any circumstances to hit soft. Mr. Wilson has been engaged in continual hitting. But he has always hit soft. And whenever his opponent has hit back he has promptly dropped his arms, stopped hitting, and taken refuge in platitudes about peace, nonintervention, and humanity. Where, however, his opponent was sufficiently weak, as in the case of Haiti, he has dropped these platitudes, and has (with 'blood-spilling') intervened. Haiti did not behave as badly to us as Mexico behaved; but Mr. Wilson intervened, fought the Haitiens, shedding their blood and the blood of our troops, took possession, and now has our armed forces in control of Haiti and directing its government. His course of action in Haiti can be defended only if his course of action in Mexico is unqualifiedly condemned; for such action was far more needed in Mexico than in Haiti. But there was a difference in the two cases; and to Mr. Wilson it was a vital difference. Haiti was weaker than Mexico. No one was afraid of Haiti.

"Safety First."

"We are told that the mass of the voters, the mass of the American people, will approve the policy of the Administration, the policy of drift, the policy of spineless failure to do our duty to ourselves and to others because they believe in 'safety first.' Such being the case, it is worth while examining just what 'safety' or 'safety first' means, and how far a policy based only on considerations of safety is materially advantageous and morally justifiable.

"To treat 'safety' as an indispensable element of any continuous national policy is eminently proper. It is indispensable to wisdom that we shall shape our military policy so as to make ourselves—our home country, our Canal Zone, all our islands—absolutely safe against successful attack by any great European or Asiatic military power. To this extent safety coincides with duty. But this ultimate safety in the future is to be obtained not by shirking but by performing our duty in the present.

"When President Wilson two years ago assured the American Nation that there was no need for preparedness, no need for worry about our military shortcomings, no need for self-sacrifice and effort in order to make good these shortcomings, he was sacrificing our future safety to considerations of momentary political popularity obtained by pandering to popular desire for the enjoyment of material ease and the avoidance of effort and of serious facing of duties. Mr. Wilson then put 'safety first' as compared to duty; but he put it last as compared to momentary enjoyment of ease and material pleasures, and lazy refusal to face facts.

"I hold that this was exactly the reverse of what he ought to have done. I hold that it is our clear duty to sacrifice some of our present ease and soft enjoyment of material things in order to guarantee our future national safety. I hold that we should provide for the ample safeguarding of the heritage which our fathers left us and which our children should receive from us undiminished. I therefore believe, as I have before said, that not only should we provide a big and efficient navy and a small and efficient regular army, but that we should also provide for a system of obligatory military training of our young men, on the Swiss and Australian models. With all my heart I believe in insuring the safety that can only come through the full performance of duty, by the exercise of courage and forethought under the compulsion of a high sense of honor and patriotism.

Treaties as Scraps of Paper.

"But this is not in the least what Mr. Wilson's advocates mean when they ask us to support him, because he and they are for 'safety first.' They are for the unworthy safety that is merely obtained by the abandonment of duty. They are for the momentary safety which short-sighted men secure when they purchase escape from present risk and effort at the cost of future disaster. They are for the 'safety' of each man to spend his time in moneymaking and in flabby ease, at the cost of remaining untrained and unfit to render service to the nation in the nation's hour of need. They are for the mean safety which this nation secured when it treated The Hague conventions, which it had signed, like scraps of paper and declined to make even a protest on behalf of tortured Belgium. They are for the safety this nation temporarily secured by tame submission to the murder of its men, women, and children on land by Mexican bandits, and at sea in the Lusitania and similar cases by German submarines. This kind of 'safety first' means duty last, honor last, courage last. I do not believe in it. I believe that it is obtained at the cost of moral degradation in the present and at the risk of national ruin in the future.

An Opiate to Idealism.

"Since 1912 we have had four years of a policy which has been an opiate to the spirit of idealism. It has meant the relaxation of our moral fibre. Horror of war, combined with a sordid appeal to self-interest and to fear, has paralyzed the national conscience. We have been told that Americans, if they do not wish to be killed, should leave Mexico and should keep off the ocean; that to save a few American lives it is not worth while to hazard the lives of American soldiers; that Mexicans should be allowed to spill blood to their hearts' content; that the European war is no concern of ours; that even as between Belgium and Germany we should be neutral not only in act but in sympathy.

"Not once has President Wilson squarely placed before the American people the question which Abraham Lincoln put before the American people in 1860; what is our duty? Not once has he appealed to moral idealism, to the stern enthusiasm of strong men for the fight. On the contrary, he has employed every elocutionary device to lull to sleep our sense of duty, to make us content with words instead of deeds, to make our moral idealism and enthusiasm evaporate in empty phrases instead of being reduced to concrete action. America as a nation has been officially kept in a position of timid indifference and cold selfishness. America, which sprang to the succor of Cuba in 1898, has stood idle spectator of the invasion of Belgium, of the sinking of the Lusitania, of the continued slaughter of our own citizens, and of the reign of anarchy, rapine and murder in Mexico.

"Nevertheless I believe that the American people were ready for the same kind of appeal which was made to them by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, by the advocates of an honest currency in 1896, by the advocates of the Spanish war in 1898, by the advocates of nationalism in 1900. But the appeal was not made. On the contrary, Mr. Wilson invoked the spirit of timidity and selfishness. He made no effort to invoke the sense of duty. He put 'safety first,' the immediate safety of the moment, to be obtained by shrinking from duty. He did not even put American rights first, still less did he put American duty first.

"His Task Not Difficult."

"His task was not an especially difficult or dangerous task; but it needed a brave heart and a steady hand. Under his lead America could and should have put itself at the head of all the neutral nations, by its example if not by direct diplomatic agreements, in demanding that the war should be conducted in accordance with the usage of civilized nations, that international law should be observed, that the rights of neutrals and noncombatants should be respected.

"If this spirit had animated our Administration there would probably have been no invasion of Belgium, no fears of a like fate to terrorize other smaller nations, no torpedoing of merchant vessels, no bombarding of churches and hospitals, no massacring of women and children, no murder of Miss Cavell, no attempted extermination of the Armenians and Syrian Christians

"It is just that this nation should concern itself with its rights; but it is even more necessary that it should concern itself with its duties. As between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson, who can doubt which is the man who will, with austere courage, stand for the national duty? Mr. Wilson's words have contradicted one another; and all his words have been contradicted by his acts. Mr. Wilson's promise has not borne the slightest reference to his performance.

"We have against him in Mr. Hughes a man whose public life is a guarantee that whatever he says he will make good, and that all his words will be borne out by his deeds. Against Mr. Wilson's combination of grace in elocution with futility in action; against his record of words unbacked by deeds or betrayed by deeds, we set Mr. Hughes's rugged and uncompromising straightforwardness of character and action in every office he has held. We put the man who thinks and speaks directly, and whose words have always been made good, against the man whose adroit and facile elocution is used to conceal his plans or want of plans.

"The next four years may well be years of tremendous national strain. Which of the two men do you, the American people, wish at the helm during these four years—the man who has been actually tried and found wanting, or the man whose whole career in public office is a guarantee of his power and good faith? But one answer is possible; and it must be given by the American people through the election of Charles Evans Hughes as President of the United States."

FAIRBANKS ACCEPTS, ASSAILING WILSON

Attacks President's Course in Mexico and Says That He Was Vacillating.

DEMANDS A "NEW DEAL"

Lays Stress on the Tariff Issue in the Campaign—Calls Present Prosperity Ephemeral.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—Charles Warren Fairbanks was notified formally this afternoon that he had been nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Republican Party. Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois delivered the address, and Mr. Fairbanks made reply, accepting the nomination and discussing the issues of the campaign.

Republican leaders from different parts of the country attended the ceremonies, which were held on the lawn at Mr. Fairbanks's home.

Preceding the ceremonies William R. Willcox, the Republican National Chairman; A. T. Hert, manager of the Republican Western headquarters, and other leaders held a conference at the Republican State headquarters.

There were hearty cheers when Mr. Fairbanks arose to accept the nomination. He said in part:

"The Democratic Party came into power through an unhappy division within our own ranks. It represented a minority of the people, and does not today hold a commission from the majority. When invested with power it immediately set to work to force down the throats of the majority policies to which they were and ever since have been opposed. Democracy stands, as it has stubbornly stood for many years, for a free trade or revenue tariff; while the Republican Party stands, as it has always loyally stood, for the great doctrine of American protection. Our future industrial prosperity depends upon our choice between the two in the pending campaign.

"What protection and free trade mean we know from actual experience; they are not in the domain of the academic.

"The present free trade, or tariff for revenue law, which Democracy regards with such high favor, has worked infinite damage. This law, which is to be maintained if Democracy triumphs, must stand or fall not by what Democratic conventions say of it, but by what it has said for itself under normal trade conditions."

Mr. Fairbanks then charged that a condition of depression prevailed here when the hostilities in Europe began.

"Hope was fast dying out," he said, "when all Christendom was shocked by the European war. Demands from the belligerent nations were made upon us for urgent military requirements; our idle men were recalled to the fields of industry; our foreign commerce rose to colossal figures, and the golden currents sought our shores; prosperity returned to us in many quarters—not because of Democracy, but in spite of it. It is not the prosperity of peace; it is not prosperity thoroughly diffused throughout the country; it is the prosperity of war, based upon the misfortunes of others; it is a prosperity which is known to be but temporary; there is no thought of permanency in it; all is spectacular, artificial, ephemeral.

"The protective tariff when again adopted by the Republican Party must prove our safeguard. The Democratic free trade measure was disastrous to our industries and public revenues before the war began. Upon what theory, based upon rational judgment, can we assume that we shall have a more favorable experience when peace is again restored than we had in the midst of peace when Democracy overthrew our industries?"

"We are opposed to a Government-owned or a Government-operated merchant marine," Mr. Fairbanks continued. "Such a merchant marine is violative of sound governmental policy; it will prove expensive and serve to check individual enterprise from entering one of the most important fields of our national development. In the face of the tremendous drains upon the national treasury it is unfortunate indeed that the Democratic Party has seen fit to project the Government into the purchase of merchant ships and to the expenditure of so vast a sum of money as it now contemplates."

Advocates Firm Foreign Policy.

Taking up a discussion of war problems, Mr. Fairbanks advocated the maintenance of a "firm foreign policy" and then said:

"Our opponents pride themselves upon the assumed fact that their candidate for the Presidency has kept the country out of war. Their assertion is too broad; it comprehends more than the truth. We have not been kept out of war, for there has been real war in Mexico, due to our own aggression. It does not redound to our credit. That it was not greater is due to the fact that Mexico is not greater. There has been no desire upon the part of any power beyond the seas, either in Europe or in the Orient, to go to war with us.

"It is not a very difficult task for any President to keep out of war if nobody wants to fight us, and when our people thoroughly believe that an enlightened, firm diplomatic policy will meet successfully all of our international necessities.

"We regard the dealings of the President with Mexico as vacillating. He has been given a free hand and had no one to blame for what he had done or failed to do except himself. I have tried, so far as my influence would go, to uphold his hands, regardless of whether we agreed among ourselves as to the soundness of his policy. In foreign affairs we have always been loyal to our constitutional leader. Our patience has been put to the test in Mexico."

In closing his address Mr. Fairbanks said:

"There never was a time when it was more important for us, as Americans, to avoid creating lines of cleavage in this country based upon place of birth or occupational status. We cannot properly censure Americans of foreign birth for sympathy with the nations which once claimed their allegiance, as against the nations with which they are fighting, and the attempt to impute treasonable motives to any one class of our citizens because of their original nationality, or the sympathies which go with it, so long as these do not interfere with their paramount loyalty to this republic, or in any way infringe it, is severely to be condemned. The greatest menace in this country is not so much the man who loves two countries as the man who loves no country at all."

Candidates Address Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Aug. 31.—Ex-Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen, President of the State Board of Agriculture and candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senate, addressed a great gathering of Atlantic County farmers at Lenape Park here today at the opening of the county fair.

Senator Walter E. Edge, candidate for Governor, spoke at noon briefly, spending the greater part of his time talking and shaking hands with farmers from all parts of the county.

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DID KAISER WILHELM CAUSE THE GREAT WAR?

Paul Albert Helmer, the French Academician, covers in September Current History Magazine an entirely new aspect of the beginnings of the great war. He demonstrates by convincing logic that the military caste forced the Kaiser into the war. His article is a valuable contribution to the history of the great conflict.

2nd YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED BY OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN FOR EACH OF THE NATIONS

Another striking feature of the September issue of the Current History Magazine is a symposium by the authorized spokesman, representing each of the chief nations at war, in which the second year of the war is reviewed and each nation's claims officially presented.

WHAT IS MILITARISM?

The editor of the Literary Supplement of The London Times is represented in the September issue of the Current History Magazine in a profoundly stirring essay explaining what is meant by "Militarism." This will appeal especially to all neutrals. It is written with a singular freedom from bias or rancor.

GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IN THE LAND OF THE CZAR

Another article which is sure to attract attention is a careful review of the economic and political changes in Russia, indicating clearly the rapid development of Democracy in the Empire of the Czar. It is written by a Russian Jewish emigrant, who has no reason to view Russian affairs with partiality.

DETAILS BY EXPERTS OF THE BLOODIEST BATTLES NOW BEING FOUGHT IN EUROPE

Numerous pages are given to expert descriptions by pro-German and pro-Ally war correspondents and eminent literary men narrating in detail the furious battles that were fought and are even yet in progress on the Russian, the French and the Italian fronts; battles which will be known in history as the most sanguinary ever fought.

THE HEART OF A SOLDIER

One of the outstanding features of the September issue of Current History Magazine is a letter written by a soldier, a young Italian poet, to his mother just before executing a dangerous commission, in which, as he expected, he met death. It reveals the most touching filial love, profound religious devotion, and patriotic consecration to duty. This letter will be ranked as one of the classics of the war.

THE IRISH SITUATION

The Irish situation is reviewed and the official documents that appeared in August are given. The newspaper accounts were so disconnected that this consecutive story of the entire situation will prove a boon to the tens of thousands who are interested in this subject and want to preserve the historic documents relating thereto.

ALL the features of the September Number cannot be enumerated,—it would consume too much space, but matters, besides the above, which are fully treated are:

THE FRYATT CASE

THE BRITISH BLACKLIST

ENGLAND'S BLOCKADE

EXPERT STUDIES OF JUTLAND NAVAL BATTLE

A TABULATED STUDY OF THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR: HOW FIFTY BILLIONS WERE SPENT

SERBIAN AND CROATIAN RIVALRY: A STUDY OF THE BALKAN RACIAL PROBLEM.

DO THE GERMANS LEAD THE FRENCH IN SCIENCE? BY PAUL DESCHANEL, EX-PRESIDENT FRENCH CHAMBER.

☛ *There are besides 20 Pages of International Cartoons by the leading European Cartoonists.*

☛ *There are also sixteen Full Pages of Rotogravure portraits of persons whose names will live in the history of today.*

☛ *There are, besides, Maps, Charts, Diagrams, and other graphic aids to the reader who is not a war expert.*

A WEALTH OF LITERATURE
A CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC ANNALS
September issue of Current History Magazine 220 Pages.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE IS PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES—ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH. TO BE HAD ON ALL NEWS STANDS—25 CENTS A COPY, $3.00 A YEAR. ADDRESS THE NEW YORK TIMES, Current History Dept.

HUGHES, REFRESHED, RESUMES CAMPAIGN

Starts Off by Congratulating Gov. Johnson by Wire on His Nomination.

PLANS GREATER EFFORTS

Says Farewell to Estes Park and Speaks at Loveland Fair—Will Visit Topeka Today.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—Realizing that there was a hard fight ahead of him, Charles E. Hughes left Estes Park at 2 o'clock this afternoon determined to put a new punch into his campaign. In a speech to the residents of the park he said that he was going to continue his tour with all the vigor he possessed. Two hours later at the Larimer County Fair at Loveland, where 10,000 persons had gathered, he used vigorous words in declaring that the citizens of this country must be safeguarded on land and sea, not only in Mexico, but all over the world.

Mr. Hughes, in fact, started the new phase of his campaign before he left Estes Park, endeavoring to patch up differences between Progressives and Republicans of California and get them all behind him. On being assured that Governor Johnson, the Progressive leader of California, whom he failed to support or meet during his tour of that State, had been nominated for the United States Senate in the Republican primaries, despite all the handicaps placed in his path, Mr. Hughes took the initiative in reopening communication with Governor Johnson and dispatched this telegram:

> Estes Park, Col., Aug. 31.
> Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Sacramento, Cal.
> I heartily congratulate you on your nomination and I send my best wishes for your election. We are not only seeking the success of the national ticket, but it is very important that we should have the Senate and House. I trust that there will be a complete union of forces, insuring a thoroughgoing victory.
> CHARLES E. HUGHES.

So far as could be learned, Mr. Hughes had received no word from Governor Johnson before he sent the telegram of congratulation. Progressive leaders who are working for the election of Mr. Hughes, however, expressed hope that this open recognition of Governor Johnson by Mr. Hughes, although it came after the bitter primary fight in California, would go far to put down the resentment that many of the members of the Progressive Party felt because, so they charge, Mr. Hughes permitted himself to be exploited by the Crocker-Keesling faction and refused to declare in favor of Governor Johnson during the recent tour.

National Chairman Crocker, State Chairman Keesling, and others of the Old Guard in California have asserted that they would continue the fight upon Johnson with redoubled zeal if he was nominated. The telegram sent by Mr. Hughes therefore is taken by the Progressives as a repudiation of the Old Guard crowd if it continues to fight. It was the last touch needed, they assert, to make Mr. Johnson the recognized head of the Republican Party of the State in view of conditions there.

Mr. Hughes made his address to the people of Estes Park just before he left. He was high in his praise of the beauties of the country, and promised that he would return with his children and grandchildren at the first opportunity.

The party went thirty-five miles through the canyons to Loveland. The scenery was the most impressive which the party had found and in one of the great canyons Mr. and Mrs. Hughes left their automobiles and climbed about for ten minutes, while the moving picture men operated their cameras.

At the fair grounds in Loveland Mr. Hughes faced a crowd of prosperous people typical of this section of the West. At least 1,000 automobiles were parked about the grounds, and there were half as many carriages and riding horses. It was a hard crowd to preach "false prosperity" to, but Mr. Hughes devoted some time in the task, explaining that the present prosperity was due to the war. The crowd seemed to like Mr. Hughes and was cordial in its applause.

In taking up preparedness Mr. Hughes charged that the navy was undermanned and that money was not properly spent. He said:

"We propose that in the army and navy we shall have efficiency and preparedness—readiness that means peace and self-respect. It does not mean war, because the man that is ready, peaceful and just is the man nobody troubles, and whose just demands are respected by all."

Mr. Hughes is in excellent physical trim as a result of his brief vacation in the mountains and he has recovered the full power of his voice. On the way to Denver from Loveland he was accompanied by Governor Carlson, who introduced him to the people. Speeches were made to large crowds at Longmont and Boulder, Col. The train stopped for an hour at Denver, and then left for Topeka, Kan., where Mr. Hughes will deliver an address tomorrow.

COLONEL OILS THE WATERS.

Pleads with Moose Stampeders in Maine to Get Into Line.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 31.—While on the train from Boston to Portland today Colonel Roosevelt began trying to smooth over any existing differences between Republicans and Progressives in this State.

Several of the State leaders met him on the train before it reached Portland, and he began urging them to get together on both the September and the November campaigns here.

Many of the Maine Progressives are sullen. A split in the vote for Frederick Hale for Senator in the Maine election to be held on Sept. 11 has been threatened. It has been feared that many Progressives would refuse to vote for him.

"As I understand that the greatest attack is on young Hale," said the Colonel in a statement he issued before his speech, "I want to say that he is a fine fellow, a thorough young Republican, and that he will add strength to the Republicans in the Senate and help Mr. Hughes when Mr. Hughes becomes President. I am down here to do whatever I can for the Republican ticket. The thing to do is for the Progressives to forget all past bickerings and turn in to be Americans, defeat Mr. Wilson and restore the honor of the country.

"I hope that no bitterness of the past will prevent the State of Maine from doing its part to remove the moral stain which Mr. Wilson's Administration has [illegible] on the country."

The Colonel's efforts to bring harmony between the Republicans and those of the Progressives who were slow to get back into line brought considerable cheer to the Republicans.

Lane's Assistant to Run for Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A. A. Jones of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, resigned today to become Democratic candidate for the Senate in his State. The President nominated Alexander T. Vogelsang of San Francisco to succeed him.

FIGHTS FOR OPEN SHOP.

Hartley Makes That His Issue in Washington State Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Aug. 31.—The campaign of Colonel Roland H. Hartley, a business man of Everett, for the Republican nomination for Governor on a platform of the "Open Shop," is one of the features of the primary fight in this State. For several months Colonel Hartley has been going about the State in an automobile, addressing street meetings at which he has challeneged organized labor. In the matter of miles covered, the number of speeches made, and the number of voters addressed no other of the eight candidates for the party nomination has equaled his record.

Colonel Hartley has aroused the opposition of the labor unions as a whole. On the other hand his friends say that Colonel Hartley will have the support of business interests and of employers everywhere. It is estimated that Washington has about 400,000 voters and that there are about 16,000 members of labor unions in the State.

Washington uses a system of second choice voting in its primary. When four or more candidates are seeking a party nomination and no candidate receives 40 per cent. of the total party vote cast, then the second choice votes are added to the first choice, and the candidate receiving the highest number is the nominee. Besides Colonel Hartley, the candidates are Henry McBride, George A. Lee, W. J. Sutton, J. E. Frost, James McNeely, John G. Lewis, and Robert T. Hodge. Politicians do not believe that Colonel Hartley is the favorite on first choice votes at this stage of the campaign, but they say that he will receive second choice votes everywhere in the State. The primary election will be held Sept. 12.

Sothern in Photoplay "The Chattel"

A showing of "The Chattel," one of the series of motion pictures for which E. H. Sothern has been posing at the Vitagraph studios this Summer, was given before an invited audience in Fine Arts Hall, in West Forty-first Street, last night. The picture is a modern photodrama in five reels, with Peggy Hyland, a young English actress, in the leading feminine rôle. Mr. Sothern and Julia Marlowe and a number of their friends were present at the exhibition.

Pageant on Townsend Lawn Today.

Among old beech trees on the lawn of Mrs. Katherine Townsend's home at Brookwood Point, near Cooperstown, there will be staged this afternoon the first performance of an outdoors pageant called "The Princess Who Could Not Dance," which will be repeated in the evening. The work is a dramatization by Mrs. Townsend of a fairy story by Miss Ruth Plumly Thompson, and many well-known members of the Summer colony about Cooperstown are taking part.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Collier made his first appearance under H. H. Frazee's direction in a new farce by James Montgomery, entitled "Nothing But the Truth," last night in the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch. In the cast with Mr. Collier were Rapley Holmes, Ned A. Sparks, Morgan Coman, Arnold Lucy, Margaret Brainerd, Ione Bright, Mary Harper, Vivian Wessell, and Theresa Michelena.

Dion Boucicault has made arrangements with A. E. Thomas to produce the latter's comedy, "Her Husband's Wife," in London. The play will be presented this month in the New Theatre, with Mr. Boucicault, Irene Vanbrugh, and Marie Lohr in the roles created, respectively, by Henry Miller, Laura Hope Crews, and Grace Elliston.

Joseph Brennan and Louise Sydmeth have been engaged for Otis Skinner's support in "Mister Antonio," Booth Tarkington's new comedy.

The "Wilson Waltz," which is said to have gained favor in the Middle West, where preparedness is not a burning question, was introduced in the Winter Garden revue last night. The composition is dedicated to President Wilson.

The curtain on the Globe's new season and the first performance of "Fast and Grow Fat" will rise at 8:20 o'clock tonight.

Four dancers will interpret Grieg's "Morning," from the Peer Gynt Suite at the Rialto next week.

"Less Than the Dust" is the title of the next Mary Pickford picture to be released early next month. The scenes are laid in India and England and the scenario was written by Hector Turnbull. John Emerson is directing its taking.

The Strand has contracted with Florence Rose for a weekly moving picture fashion review. Pictures of the latest modes in women's wear will be shown each Sunday.

Rose Stahl and the Charles Frohman Company entered into a contract yesterday whereby the comedienne will appear under the direction of that company in Ethel Barrymore's original role in "Our Mrs. McChesney," the play based on Edna Ferber's stories. Under the terms of the contract Miss Stahl will appear not only in the principal cities of this country but in London also.

"The Two Janes" is the title of a musical farce that will be produced in the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Sept. 18. Norman Lee Swartout, W. M. Cressy, and Ted Robinson are the authors of the piece and Max Faetkenhauer composed the music. Harry Fisher, Lillian Lee, Frederick Trowbridge, and Mario Fanchonetti will be among the principals.

MUSIC NOTES.

Yvette Guilbert will appear at Maxine Elliott's Theatre in a series of Sunday evening and Friday afternoon recitals during November and December, the first to take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 3.

Anna Fitziu has been added to the casts of the City College Stadium opera performances. She will sing Nedda in "Pagliacci," which will be given on the evening of Sept. 21.

Franz Kaltenborn will give a concert with his orchestra in the Mall at Central Park on Monday evening. The composers represented will be Gomez, Puccini, Saint-Saëns, Massenet, Tschaikowsky, Myddleton, Cornelius Rubner, Taneiew, Thomas, Tosti, and Strauss.

George Barrere will begin his season on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the Cort Theatre with a concert by the Little Symphony, a miniature orchestra.

Loraine Wyman and Howard Brockway, pianist, will give a recital on Sunday evening, Oct. 29, at the Cort Theatre, at which the program will be made up of "Lonesome Tunes," ballads which have been handed down from the times of the earliest settlers among the people of the Kentucky mountains.

Luca Botta of the Metropolitan Opera Company will make a tour of the Eastern States before the opening of the opera season, one of his principal appearances being at a festival concert in New Haven early in September.

The employes of the Metropolitan Opera House will give their "annual frolic" on Saturday, Sept. 9, at Donnelly's Grove, College Point. The party will leave the opera house in sightseeing autos at 10 A. M. and spend the day at the resort. Music will be furnished by the Metropolitan Stage Band of forty pieces. Mmes. Farrar, Gadski and Alda and other opera stars have been invited.

Albert Spalding, violinist, will open his season by giving two joint recitals with Rudolph Ganz, pianist, at the Ocean Grove Auditorium on Labor Day afternoon and evening.

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DILLINGHAM HAS DONE IT AGAIN

From Minstrelsy to Flying Pianos, His Hippodrome Show Is Full of Wonders.

STILL SMARTER ICE PAGEANT

Here Charlotte Reigns, but the Enchanting Pavlowa Is Hampered by a Badly Staged Ballet.

THE BIG SHOW—Charles Dillingham's second Hippodrome revue. Lyrics by John L. Golden, music by Raymond Hubbell, staged by R. H. Burnside.

THE PRINCIPALS—Anna Pavlowa, Alexander Volinine, Charlotte, Toto, Frank Fogarty, Haru Onuki, Henry Taylor, Dixie Girard, Dippy Diers, Charles Ravel, Eddie Russell, Matt Keefe, Charles Ahearn, Joseph Parsons, George Wilson, J. P. Coombs, George Hermann, Miller and Mack, Katie Schmidt, Ellen Dallerup, Hilda Ruckerts.

Charles Dillingham has done it again. After his first season of unprecedented success at the Hippodrome, he has taken that playhouse—the largest in the world—and filled it almost to the brim with new wonders to delight the hundreds upon hundreds of thousands all over the country who are its patrons.

Stirring army and navy pictures, elephants that play ball, Pavlowa, flying pianos, a dancing skeleton, a grand minstrel show, the Six Musical Browns, the peerless Charlotte and an ice ballet that far outshines the one of last season—these are a few of the things that have been put together to make the new entertainment at the Hippodrome. This new show—"The Big Show," they call it—has been fashioned with more imagination and invention than any of its many predecessors and, when it has been drastically pruned and weeded, it will be worth going miles to see. "The Big Show" is jus that.

The three major episodes are the minstrel show, the pageant on the ice, and the Pavlowa ballet. Of these the first two are by far the most successful.

The minstrel show is probably the largest in history—a great, swaying bank of black and white with darky songs ranginf all the way from "My Old Kentucky Home" to "Mister, Let Me Tell You When the Music Starts." And these are sung not by Orville Harrold, thank Fortune, or by any other uprooted and misplaced notable, but by good old quartets, who sing swipes and barber shop chords to your heart's delight. There are 400 of these minstrels—the brothers Leighton and 398 others.

The ice ballet, which, as last season, winds up the entertainment, is smarter, more colorful, and more attractive than ever, with our old friends, Charlotte, the Lamy brothers, and Katie Schmidt still delightfully in evidence.

The Pavlowa ballet is a grievous disappointment. The quest of entertainment that will have a broad enough appeal to please 60,000 persons every week is a difficult quest, but if this ballet proves a weak spot in "The Big Show," it will not be because it is too rare and fine for the multitude. It will be because it is not good enough. Here is a charming, simple ballet—"The Slepeing Beauty," retold in song, and pantomime, and dance—whose values are forfeited by bad staging.

When Pavlowa dances—that blithe spirit, that enchanting embodiment of the sense of liberation—when she dances there are moments of beauty to thrill any pilgrim. But it is a perfect jewel in a wretched setting. The Bakst costumes—if not all the backgrounds—are brave in color and lovely in design, but the ensembles are miscellaneous and undistinguished. The lighting is atrocious, the whole ballet sprawled without focus over an absurdly large area. Here are charming materials wretchedly handled. Perhaps it would be best to pitch "The Sleeping Beauty" into the scrap basket and let Pavlowa and Volinine dance on a narrowed stage before one beautiful setting.

It would be well, too, to find a less blatantly Occidental song for the Japanese soprano to sing and some exit for the lion tamer's entire episode. Here, in motion pictures and pantomine, is a story of "The Revenge of the Lions," which works up to a scene where a man is actually turned loose in a garden full of snarling beasts.

He is supposed to fight his way to safety, but the intense amicability of these pacifist lions, the wanton way in which he has to goad them even to attract their languid attention, robs the climax of its force and reduces the whole interlude to a screaming absurdity. Then, too, something must be done with Frank Fogarty. He will have his little jokes, but the immense audience that sat silent during his monologue last evening must have been praying that he would get some new ones.

And Mr. Dillingham can scarcely afford to offend as many patrons of the Hippodrome as are sure to be offended by the revoltingly vulgar patter of George Wilson in the minstrel part. But these, mind you, are matters for the pruner's knife. They can be cut away and still leave "The Big Show" a big show—a thing full of wonders.

Some of these have been mentioned. There is a tremendous thrill in the massive tableaux that represent the army and navy. There is a joy in that famous ball game of the elephants, particularly at the point where the pitcher lumbers over to whisper a dark plot in the catcher's ear.

There is an extraordinarily striking nightmare scene in an entirely black setting. Here a skeleton dances in gruesome fashion, his dead-white piano walks off the stage and finally, out of space, another white piano comes swinging down through the air, with a girl in white standing on it and a man in white playing furiously all the while. And above all, there are the Six Musical Browns. That cherished saxaphone band, which played here all one season in "Chin-Chin," has come back to town and is one of the little, extra joys of the new show at the Hippodrome.

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ROOKIES DRIVE BACK "INVADING" ARMY

Attacked by "Enemy" While Detraining But Hold Lines Until Reinforcements Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAZY LANDING, Aug. 31, (By Courier to Plattsburg.)—The Plattsburg training brigade is bivouacked on the shore of Lake Champlain, twenty miles north of Plattsburg, after having fought its way from Chazy station, where the troops detrained this afternoon. The citizen soldiers are camping in the enemy's country, and one battalion of the Ninth Regiment, under Captain Waldron, has been thrown out on outpost duty.

Forty-eight "gondola" cars, such as are used to carry coal, brought the two infantry regiments here. The entraining and detraining of the 3,000 soldiers was accomplished quickly and without accident. The men had to climb up a ladder with their packs on. Non-commissioned officers were stationed at both ends of the cars and the men passed their guns up and received them again after they had entrained. The sixteen-mile train trip was made standing up with packs on. Cheering crowds were gathered at the towns along the line of the route.

As soon as the companies took to the road the fighting began. A band of rookie cavalrymen and a machine-gun troop, both representing the enemy, opened fire on the advance guard, and within a few minutes the northeastern section of the town was the centre of a lively skirmish. The Eighth Regiment and the first two battalions of the Ninth were rushed into the battle, and the hostile parties were soon driven back.

After a four-mile march the camp here was reached. It was too late for a swim, but the men had time to pitch their tents before the night mess. Then they made away with a few tons of corned beef hash, stewed tomatoes, coffee, and stewed apricots.

The real campaign will start tomorrow with an advance toward Rouse's Point, where large forces of enemy vacalry are supposed to be. Fifty rounds of ammunition were given out to each man tonight. The training brigade will march nine miles to Champlain, a mile from Canada.

Arrangements have been made for a series of lectures on special military topics during the hike. There will also be talks by the regimental and battalion commanders on the subjects required for the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The applicants for commissions in the reserve have already had their physical examinations. The oral and practical examinations will begin on the hike early next week.

About 1,700 men are enrolled for the September camp. There will be at least two battalions, it was said at headquarters, even if allowances are made for a large falling off. The railroad strike will not affect the camp seriously, it is said, because attendants may come all but forty miles of the way from New York by water by way of the Hudson River, Lake George, and the Lake Champlain. Arrangements for conveyance by automobile can be made for those forty miles.

AUTOS TO DISTRIBUTE FILMS

Motion-Picture Industry Prepares to Meet a Railroad Strike.

Plans to carry on the motion-picture business in the event of a railroad strike were discussed at a meeting of the National Association of the Moving Picture Industry held yesterday in the offices of the association, in The Times Building. The plans developed by the meeting, which was attended by representatives of many of the largest producing concerns, contemplate the use of automobiles for the distribution of films.

There are eight large distributing concerns and several smaller ones with exchanges in more than 100 of the larger cities of the United States. These exchanges have on hand from four to six weeks' supply of new films, so that if the railroad men strike, the picture theatres will be able to show new films for at least a month. The films will be transported from these exchanges to the neighboring cities by automobile. It was also decided that the various exchanges should assist one another, a thing heretofore unheard of in the picture industry.

As most producing companies are usually working against time, it is not likely any will suspend operations unless transportation facilities should be indefinitely tied up. The producers would thus be able to accumulate a reserve stock of new films.

A committee to work out the plans for the local distribution was appointed, with Ed. Saunders as Chairman and Henry H. Buxbaum as Secretary. Twenty-five trucks have been obtained to cover New York State, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Long Island.

Arliss is to Return in "Paganini."

George Arliss will return to the New York stage after an absence of several years Monday, Sept. 11, when he will begin an engagement at the Criterion in Edward Knoblauch's drama, "Paganini." The character Mr. Arliss portrays is that of the famous Italian violinist, Paganini. The play was produced last season out of town. "Civilization," the film now being shown at the Criterion, will be transferred to the Park Theatre Sept. 10.

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NAVAL VOLUNTEERS ASK FOR MORE WORK

Admiral Helm Learns That the Rookies Are Uneasy About the Amount of Spare Time.

TARGET PRACTICE STARTED

One-Pounders Are Fired from Motor Boats and the Crews Find It Hard to Hit the Target.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Aug. 31, Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, (by Tug to Old Point Comfort.)—Rear Admiral J. M. Helm was informed today by representatives from the civilian crews aboard the ships being utilized for the naval training cruise that the volunteers would like to have "more work and less waiting about." Admiral Helm had summoned a few men from each battleship in order to learn the sentiment among the rookies who have now completed two weeks of their instruction course.

The Admiral, in commenting on the feeling among the volunteers, said that on board ship there is more delay than on shore in rounding up the men for an appointed task because they may be in different parts of the vessel. He also added that the Captains and executive officers in the fleet have had their time pretty well taken up with duty on the bridge, and consequently have not been able to supervise the activities of the civilians as they might under less exacting circumstances.

Tonight on board the Rhode Island there was a conference of all the Captains, and from what the Admiral intimated, a more strenuous program of calisthenics and infantry drill will be ordered. The contemplated parade of the naval volunteers in New York, he said, will most likely be called off because there will be no time for this purpose.

Target practice was started today. It consisted of firing one-pounders at the rate of four shots to the minute, the range starting at 600 yards and gradually decreasing to 300 yards. The one-pounders were mounted in the bows of motor boats and the attack was made to imitate a landing party.

The pointers of the gun crews soon found it was no easy matter to score a hit with the boat rocking all about, the target constantly shifting, and the range growing less as their boat approached the supposed enemy. The volunteers from the Maine, however, made a fair record for the day. They scored 20 hits out of a possible forty. The practice with the one-pounders was concluded today and the three-inch gun practice will start tomorrow.

In operating the heavier guns the range will be approximately 1,500 yards when the command is given to fire, and the ship will move in a direction parallel to the target. The men will have sixty rounds of ammunition to expend in the practice. Fifteen gun crews will participate—five crews from three divisions. The Kentucky is not so well provided for. She has eighteen guns and only twelve rounds.

The scarcity of ammunition is ascribed to the limited amount of money available for the purpose out of the appropriation made for the training cruise. The cost of ammunition for the three-inch guns is about $7 for each shot, the projectile of cast iron being worth about $1.50 and the rest going for powder and shell casing. The three-inch gun can be fired about 300 times before it has to be relined.

Bos'n's mate McBride of the Maine is being regarded with an eye of admiration by the volunteers on board as well as the regular crew. Yesterday he fell overboard with a slice bar weighing fifty pounds and not only brought himself to safety through a racing tide, but he also had the bar with him when he got on deck again.

The practical jokers are beginning to exercise their nimble wits to amuse themselves and the other volunteers on board. One man was sent today to the ordnance officer to get a bayonet for the three-inch gun. Another was told that he had a long distance telephone waiting for him on the bridge.

The fleet will complete its target practice here on Saturday, if everything goes as originally planned. The three battleships carrying the New Yorkers will be at the home port on Sept. 5, while the other ships will start for Philadelphia, Boston, and Newport.

The New York contingent will be stationed near the Ambrose Channel Light, which is situated about twenty miles east of Coney Island.

TALCOTT LEFT $2,000,000.

Banker's Entire Estate Goes to Members of His Family.

The will of James Talcott, banker and philanthropist, who died on Aug. 21 at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., in his eighty-second year, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for probate. Two sons and two daughters and his widow, Henrietta Talcott, who resides at 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, survive him. James Frederick Talcott, a son, of Remsen, N. J., is made an executor of the estate, and Grace Talcott Van Norden, a daughter, of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the widow are named as executrices.

The will provides that James Frederick Talcott shall receive $150,000, 500 shares of American Hosiery Company stock, 500 shares of the New Britain Knitting Company stock, and the old homestead at West Hartford, Conn. Francis Edgar Talcott, another son, of 8 West Fortieth Street, gets $75,000 and the Westfield, N. J., farm known as the Squire Radly Farm, of eighty-two acres.

Arthur W. Talcott and Eloise Talcott Newson and Henrietta Talcott, grandchildren of the decedent by a son, Arthur Whiting Talcott, now dead, receive their father's share of $150,000, 500 shares of the American Hosiery Company stock, and 500 shares of the New Britain Knitting Company stock. Grace Talcott Van Norden and Edith Charlotte Talcott Bates of 71 West Eleventh Street, daughters, each receive $250,000 and 600 shares of the New Britain Knitting Company stock. Mrs. Bates also receives 400 shares of the American Hosiery Company stock.

The widow receives the residue of the $2,000,000 estate. Butcher, Tanner & Foster of 1 Madison Avenue are the attorneys of record.

Actresses Arrive on the Adriatic.

The White Star liner Adriatic arrived in Quarantine at midnight from Liverpool with 101 first-class, forty-five second-class, and twenty-two steerage passengers and 1,140 sacks of mail. Among the cabin passengers were a number of American, Austrian, and English actresses, including Gertie Millar of the Gaiety Theatre, London.

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LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Lab. Day & Thurs.
ANN MURDOCK In the Laughing Triumph, —Please Help Emily
with Charles Cherry & Ferdinand Gottschalk

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Labor Day & Wed. 2:20

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sept. 4 & Wed.
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[illegible]

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1916.

A NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

The strike is over before it had begun. The project of law compelling the railroads to increase the wages of their employés who are members of the brotherhoods, falsely called the eight-hour bill, will be at once enacted by Congress. The chiefs of the brotherhoods will then revoke the strike order. It is altogether probable that they would revoke it anyway, or at least postpone its beginning. They have had time to measure the magnitude of the crime they were about to commit and the depth of public indignation it would arouse, and to weigh the consequences to themselves and the brotherhoods.

But what will the President do to make good his declaration in the letter to Colonel POPE, that "this situation must never be allowed to arise again"? What will Congress do to empower him to prevent its recurrence? Apparently, while Congress is to enact the demands of the brotherhoods, it closes its ears and its mind to the demands of "society," the word which the President employed in his quite mistaken statement that society, meaning the public, favors the adoption of the eight-hour principle. Society has an interest immensely greater than any other in the right and permanent settlement of the present controversy, in the taking of such measures that no controversy of this nature shall ever again arise in this form.

Interruption of railroad service by a strike would be a great but transitory inconvenience. The blackmailing of the whole nation under the threat of a strike, the extortion from a nation's Legislature of a special act granting the demands of the brotherhoods without time to inquire into its justice or its practicability, puts upon the country an intolerable humiliation, it reduces 100,000,000 people to a condition of vassalage, no longer permitted to make laws that freely express their will, but held up, as the highwayman's victim is held up, and forced to instant compliance with the terms imposed upon them by the leaders of organizations comprising only 400,000 of their number. Contributions in money may be, have been, extorted from conquered cities by armed force. Unjust laws may be put upon the statute books through the agitation of factions or groups strong enough to make their political influence felt. But there is no other instance where a Congress of the United States has been forced to make laws under threat of a small part of the people to do immeasurable and irreparable injury to the others. If such an outrage can be put upon us unresisted we have lost our republican form of government.

What will the President do, we ask again, and what will Congress do? The greater evil, the greater menace to "society," is this act of extorting legislation by threats. To put up with it would be a disaster to the nation incomparably greater than any the strike could inflict. Yet already there is a feeling in Washington that the compulsory arbitration bill, being controversial, and, therefore, likely to be a cause of delay, must be laid aside, while Congress makes all haste to meet the arrogant demands of the brotherhoods. That may satisfy public opinion for the moment, but certainly Congress should not adjourn until it has put it into the power of the President to make good his declaration that such a situation must not arise again.

The minds of the people are pretty well cleared of the humbug that the brotherhoods have demanded an eight-hour day, that there is any quality of mercy or humanity in the terms they exact. The very language of the bill makes it clear that not shorter hours but higher pay is what they demand. "Eight hours shall be deemed the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services"—these are the words of the bill under consideration. Moreover, it provides for the appointment of a "wage commission" to observe the "financial effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard" workday." Ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, with added pay for all overtime, that is what the men ask for, that is what the bill will grant. The brotherhoods deceived the public for a time, they appear to have deceived the President. They insisted that their demand for eight hours was not arbitrable. It is the general opinion that the President erred grievously in not insisting, with equal firmness, that they consent to arbitration. Instead he appears to have yielded to their demand at once and then to have employed his time in seeking to compel the railroads to yield. An increase in wages is eminently a fit matter for arbitration, certainly for deliberate examination and inquiry, to the end that justice shall be done. That the President should have insisted on. The railroad Presidents proposed arbitration, were willing to arbitrate, the brotherhoods refused. That is the net situation, and the public understands it perfectly.

Meanwhile, since it is conceivable that there may be a slip, we commend to Mr. WILSON and his law advisers a pretty careful study of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Debs case, in that opinion, written by Justice BREWER, the court said:

> The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights intrusted by the Constitution to its care. The strong arm of the National Government may be put forth to brush away obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce or of the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises, the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws. * * * it is competent for the nation to remove all obstructions upon the highways, natural or artificial, to the passage of interstate commerce or the carrying of the mails; that while it may be competent for the Government (through the Executive branch and in the use of the entire Executive power of the nation) to forcibly remove all such obstructions, it is equally within its competency to appeal to the civil courts for an inquiry and determination as to the existence and character of any alleged obstructions, and if such are found to exist or threaten to occur, to invoke the powers of those courts to remove or restrain such obstructions.

GROVER CLEVELAND, in that memorable emergency, did not shrink from employing the full power of the Executive to enforce the law and to remove obstructions impeding the transaction of the nation's business.

THE MACHIAVEL FROM MUNICH.

Whether or not Mr. T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY wished to heaven that he'd been the hero who sank the Lusitania, his heart is not altogether full of the curdled milk of human kindness one would expect of a person harboring such harsh desires: he now shows that he can not only turn his back to the booter, but that, with true Christian spirit, he can return good for evil and true service for false dismissal. Scarce has his foot touched this un-American soil when we find him busily planning to re-elect WOODROW WILSON. Surely, greater love than this hath no man.

To be sure, he does not go about it in the obvious clumsy way. He does not boast about it, nor play his cards plainly out upon the table. He has not been a diplomat in Munich for nothing. Schlau muss man sein; by indirection seek direction out. No, Mr. GAFFNEY (ever since a certain ill-advised and too widely advertised utterance in Munich) knows how to keep his counsel hid: he merely tells the ship news reporters that he is going to get on the bandwagon of the Grand Old Party, damn WILSON, and elect HUGHES. He knows that that little statement will do the trick, that it will once and for all time clap the hitherto too-elusive hyphen on Mr. HUGHES, make it stick to him like the suffrage bonnet, and give the last unkindly stab to the "vigorous and undiluted Americanism" which the Colonel discovered in the Colonel's hero after the two heroes clasped fraternal fists over the bled Bull Moose at Chicago.

It takes a sojourn among diplomats in the Fatherland to give the last slick finish of finesse to an American Consul born in Limerick.

If the man from Munich outwits the G. O. P. he will doubtless receive as reward—and will certainly deserve—at least a Consular reappointment, perhaps to Pilsen. Meanwhile Mr. WILLCOX's closest friends have been unable to discern any grateful dampness about his lashes; and the wind—a cool nor'easterly wind—still blows upon the man from Munich.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT LEWISTON.

Through some weeks of milk and water, Republicans and converted Progressives have been yearning for pepperpot. Mr. ROOSEVELT served it to them yesterday in a speech which, he amusingly, and, no doubt, sincerely, describes as "no merely partisan appeal." The underlying theory of it is that Mr. WILSON is the root of all evil. Most of the polemic is devoted to "old, forgotten, far-off things," a long excursion into Mexico and Mr. WILSON's Mexican policy. The Joint High Commission will begin its labors next week, if the railroad brotherhoods permit. Meanwhile, of what use is Mr. ROOSEVELT's display of his undoubted talent as maker of partisan history? All the Republican thunder about Mexico is but meant to hide the Republican poverty of issues. The country is weary of Mexico. It awaits a constructive plan for composing the differences between the United States and its Southern neighbor. It looks to the future, while Mr. ROOSEVELT, in the part so unfamiliar to him of reactionary and Bourbon, rages over the past.

After Mr. HUGHES's silence and egg-shell-walking his advocate's hearty hewhacking of the hyphen is good to read:

> The citizen * * * who endeavors to shape America's policy in the interest of the country from which he or his ancestors have sprung is no true American, and has no moral right to citizenship in this country. Any attempt to organize American citizens along politico-racial lines is a foul and evil thing. Any organization of American citizens which acts in the interest of a foreign power is guilty of moral treason to the Republic. It is because of such action that I condemn those professional German-Americans who in our politics act as servants and allies of Germany, not as Americans interested solely in the honor and welfare of America; and I would condemn just as quickly English-Americans or French-Americans or Irish-Americans who acted in such manner.

Interesting dilemma for Mr. HUGHES. If he still refuses to see the hyphen, he will be believed to be afraid of the alien element which falsely boasts that it secured his nomination and prevented Mr. ROOSEVELT's, which is as hostile to Mr. WILSON as to Mr. ROOSEVELT, a fact the latter conveniently forgets. If Mr. HUGHES does see and denounce the hyphen, he will be merely following and imitating, in his feeble way, Mr. ROOSEVELT, who set the example in his Western speeches, and he will run the risk of alienating his aliens. So far, Mr. ROOSEVELT does the Americanism, while his candidate unctuously asserts that "we are a united people."

Delightfully Rooseveltian is the theory that Mr. WILSON, who has incurred the special enmity of the citizens of dual allegiance by asserting the rights of American citizens, "loosened the moral fibre of the people," "shook the spirit of loyalty." By being loyal to America he created disloyalty.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's remarks about preparedness are belated. The Army and Navy Appropriation bills, providing liberally for national defense, are law. He reiterates his belief in "universal obligatory military service." Does his candidate share it? Otherwise, here, as in other passages of the speech, Mr. ROOSEVELT is on his own platform, oblivious of his unfortunate client.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's criticism and statement of "the timidity and selfishness" of the Administration, its passion for "safety first" in regard to the European war, embody his views in a form so frank that Mr. HUGHES's supporters must be dismayed to read them:

> His task was not an especially difficult or dangerous task, but it needed a brave heart and steady hand. Under his lead America could and should have put itself at the head of all the neutral nations, by its example, if not by direct diplomatic agreements, in demanding that the war should be conducted in accordance with the usage of civilized nations, that international law should be observed, that the rights of neutrals and noncombatants should be respected. If this spirit had animated our Administration there would probably have been no invasion of Belgium, no fears of a like fate to terrorize other smaller nations, no torpedoing of merchant vessels, no bombarding of churches and hospitals, no massacring of women and children, no murder of Miss CAVELL, no attempted extermination of the Armenians and Syrian Christians.

We let this extraordinary theory pass without comment. Clearly there would have been no war if the Republicans had been in power. A simple demand would have prevented the invasion of Belgium and all the diversions of the Germans and the Turks. It seems to be Mr. ROOSEVELT's notion that the United States, like the Knights of the Round Table, should ride abroad redressing human wrongs. He wishes the United States to "put duty first, not safety first, when any small, well-behaved people is treated as Belgium has been treated." There were first-class Armenian massacres under the Young Turks in 1908, but Mr. ROOSEVELT saw safety before duty. In the same year Austria made the Treaty of Berlin a scrap of paper and annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. ROOSEVELT was blind to duty. But it would be a waste of time to argue against a foreign policy so Quixotic, perilous, and impossible as Mr. ROOSEVELT proposes. The insobriety of his opinions as to foreign matters is fully equal to the insobriety of his language.

There are resounding buffets and fine jabs of phrase in the speech, but if its purpose was to manifest the speaker's hearty indifference to Mr. HUGHES, only a few formal words of compliment, some of them almost ironical—"he thinks and speaks directly"—would need to be excised.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

By wireless to Sayville Berlin informs us of her having heard that "the American press is concerned "about a so-called manifesto of Admiral VON TIRPITZ." To dissipate the concern of the American press the Overseas News Agency is instructed or permitted to assure us that it was not a manifesto, it was a telegram. The German mind assumes, apparently, that this is all that is needed to set the American mind at rest.

The American press and the American people are not in the least concerned over whether what Admiral VON TIRPITZ wrote was a manifesto, a telegram, a proclamation, or a postcard. They are concerned over the possibility that in response to any incitement of any kind, whether in manifestoes, telegrams, ukases, soliloquies, ballads, or sermons, put forward by VON TIRPITZ or any other person whatever, the German Government may resume submarine warfare on neutrals. It is concerned over that possibility because it does not wish the friendly official relations between the United States and Germany to be broken. It is concerned over the possibility that because nearly four months have elapsed since the United States Government warned Germany that that break was impending, Germany may be inclined to forget the warning. It is concerned not over the manner in which VON TIRPITZ or any other individual chooses to set forth his dangerous advice; it is concerned only over the possibility that because of that advice the German Government may forget that on April 18, 1916, the United States announced to Germany its intentions in the following words:

> Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.

AMENDED CREDIT.

At a hearing in Des Moines before the Federal Farm Loan Board on Monday the pemmican and quintessence of Utopian banking, from the borrower's point of view, were expressed by Mr. H. C. WALLACE of Wallace's Farmer:

> Iowa will never be satisfied until the law is amended to give credit to the man who needs it—the tenant who rents and cannot afford to buy a farm.

The tenant is but an instance. The grand, universal law reads: Lend to the man who needs the money. His need is his sufficient credit. In the days of Greenbackism, and again in the silver prime of 16 to 1, how many down-at-heel, shiftless, and copiously indebted persons, finding the Directors of the village bank deaf to their application for a loan, were hot ever after against the Money Changers and the Curse of Gold and Wall Street! The breed of borrowers whose credit is their need abounds, and ever will abound. When will a paternal Government, at last adapting the cold severity of banking to the warm heart of social justice, give credit to the man who needs it and take his need as security?

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

In a statement given to The Associated Press for publication here, a "high authority in the Russian Foreign Office" says his Government would look with favor upon any proposition from this country for the negotiation of a new commercial treaty to fill the place left vacant by our abrogation of the old treaty five years ago. Ambassador FRANCIS expressed some surprise when this was told to him, because when he suggested the negotiation of a new agreement in April last the Russian Foreign Minister proposed indefinite delay.

That we can trade with Russia without a treaty is made evident by the fact that the volume of our trade with her for some time past has been very great. Our exports last year were $313,515,000, or almost exactly ten times the value of those in 1914. And continuous growth is shown by recent reports, for the daily average for shipments from New York last week exceeded $2,000,000.

While Russia is taking large quantities of munitions, she is also buying from us many things not required in war.

After the war, trade between Russia and the United States will not be reduced to its former proportions. Russia will not buy from Germany the manufactured goods of various kinds which, until two years ago, she obtained there. Such purchases will be prevented by enmity and, possibly, by an economic pact to which all the Allies will be parties. Russia will look to us for railway material, machinery, and other products which she will need and which we can easily supply. She will also look to Americans for help in the development of her very extensive natural resources. Americans recently built a railroad from Petrograd to the new northern port of Kola. Americans will have an opportunity to develop Russia's mines and oil deposits, to improve and extend her railway system. The opportunity has not been overlooked here. Our largest bank is establishing branches at Petrograd and Moscow. And Russia is to be a field for the work of our American International Corporation, a company whose directors are men of widely recognized ability and strength.

If there is to be a new commercial treaty, it must provide that there shall be no discrimination by Russia against Americans of any race, origin, or religion. There will be no treaty that does not satisfy this just requirement.

As stated by JONESCU, the leader of the war party, Rumania goes to war because impelled by the "policy of national instinct." This is a polite phrasing for the policy of national expansion, which in turn is a polite phrasing for the policy of grabbing the other fellow's property.—Omaha World-Herald.

Not always. Sometimes it is a polite phrase for forcing the return of stolen goods.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Alarming Rite is Revived.

There is cause for more than a little surprise that in Germany the popular esteem for a General who has come, without very much reason, but none the less really, to be an object of enthusiastic devotion and confidence—a national hero, in short—should have taken the form of driving nails into a colossal statue of him. On the one hand, the scholars of Germany probably know rather more than those of any other country about ancient myths, superstitions, and magical rites, while, to balance that fact, in few lands is there a larger fraction of the population composed of people in whose minds linger more or less belief in the efficacy of the old divinities and the old charms.

Now it happens, as every delver into folklore is well aware, that hardly any illusion of the olden days was more widespread or more thoroughly established than the conviction that any injury done to the status or effigy of a living person would be suffered by that person. Thus did all the witches and sorcerers assail their own enemies, or, for a price, those of their clients, expecting to cause desired degrees of pain to the selected victim, and even death if intention went as far as that, and it often did. Sometimes, as a variant of the commoner procedure, a waxen image was set up before a fire slowly to melt away; sometimes poisons were administered to the simulacrum, and very often it was ingeniously stabbed and scratched with pins.

Not infrequently, the faith of the magicians and their employers was justified by the event, and not always through a mere coincidence, either, for if the object of animosity came to know what was going on, being himself a believer, the familiar power of suggestion caused him to pine away, or even to die. There are doubtless more than a few thousands of German peasants who would be seriously disturbed if they knew of thought somebody was driving nails into a figure named after themselves, and a considerably greater number of Germans who, though they might affect indifference or scorn, in their hearts would be a little apprehensive of the results. That General VON HINDENBURG is in that class is not probable—indeed, is hardly possible—but it is none the less strange, and just a bit ominous, that this particular device, with all its sinister associations, should have been adopted as a patriotic means of raising a relief fund. For of all magic in which there is faith it can truly be said that "there is something in it."

A Disaster Wrapped in Mystery.

If the Navy Department has given out all the information received by it in regard to the loss of the Memphis, the inevitable conclusion is that her officers have had the reportorial faculty very thoroughly disciplined out of them. For more unsatisfactory or unilluminating accounts of what happened to the ship than those as yet given out could hardly be imagined.

We hear vaguely and briefly of a "tidal wave," and presumably there was one, but such a wave, if really deserving the name, is usually, if not invariably, the result of an earthquake somewhere not very far away. There has been, however, no seismic disturbance of a serious nature recently enough really to account for this disaster, for if there had been it would have been recorded on one or several of the delicate instruments which in so many places are constantly on the watch for terrestrial quiverings.

The narratives at hand do not definitely say, in regard to the wind, much more than that shortly before the Memphis was hurled ashore the sea was more than ordinarily calm, which of course means that the air was more than ordinarily still. What moved the sailors ashore hurriedly to put off for the ship, or what it was that overturned their launch, whether wind or wave, has not yet been revealed. They would hardly have started in a hurricane, and certainly not till a tidal wave seen by them had passed.

The state of the weather almost or quite precludes the idea that what wrecked the Memphis was one of the notably larger waves, wrongly called "tidal," that are now and then observed by mariners in the course of severe storms. Such waves are due merely to a fortuitous combination of smaller, but still great, waves, and they often imperil and sometimes sink little vessels, and do more or less damage to big ones. Usually, however, the damage done is due not to the extraordinary size of the wave encountered, but to meeting a heavy sea in just the relation of ship, speed and position that will bring many tons of water on board.

As the Memphis was at anchor in a still harbor, the seeker of an explanation for her stranding is apparently forced back to the theory of a real tidal wave, as alone accounting for the carrying of her so far into shoal water, but the lamentable episode will remain a good deal of a mystery till somebody able or willing to tell an intelligible story casts some more light on it.

Preparing to Stand a Siege.

Not only the managers of hotels and restaurants have been moved by apprehension of a railway strike hurriedly to lay in big stocks of the less quickly perishable foods. The private householders, also, were alarmed, and great numbers of them prepared, as circumstances and means allowed, for a siege.

These private buyers, to their grieved surprise, have found that the foods preservable with the facilities at their command are curiously few, with the exception of "canned goods," and, like the latter, rather sorry substitutes for really desirable nutriment of a kind to add new terrors to meagre days.

So long, in this part of the country, at least, has almost everybody been wonted to buy food supplies day by day as needed, that the possibility of providing for even a whole week has been forgotten with the disappearance of the need to do it. Rarely indeed does the family refrigerator contain enough for more than a meal or two, and most of us, though remembering the flour barrel of our grandmothers, have come to think it unsafe to have more than a little sack of flour on hand. The big potato bins of the olden time have never been built in furnace-heated cellars, and nobody nowadays dreams of buying any sort of vegetables or fruits by the barrel.

The fact is that we have all come to have a faith in the dealers that is almost pathetic, and to exercise foresight for ourselves in the matter of what we shall eat two or three weeks from now puts cruel strain on a faculty once vigorous, but long since atrophied.

More Links for Golfers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public links at Van Courtlandt, (two courses,) and at Pelham Bay, (one course,) are now so crowded that one is obliged to wait sometimes three and four hours before getting a chance to play. Saturdays and Sundays one has to wait even a longer time. This, after one has paid a dollar for the (free) privilege! If the city will not be willing to furnish an additional eighteen-hole course at Van Courtlandt Park, just north of Moshulu Avenue, on the excellent unused land there along Broadway, (where there is sufficient unused land for two full courses,) a great many taxpayers will have to give up golf. The rate of increase of golfers each season is about 30 per cent. Chicago has more and better courses than we have. Why not devote the north end of Van Courtlandt to the gentle pastime? There is plenty of waste land.

AN OLD GOLFER.

New York, Aug. 30, 1916.

PROF. FISHER'S ADVICE.

Yale Economist Warns Trainmen of Loss of Sympathy.

New Haven, Aug. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has long favored a shorter working day, and who has, by action and by writing, endeavored to help the legitimate work of the labor unions, I should like to register my feeble protest against the action of the brotherhoods in calling the railway strike so peremptorily. I believe they forfeit the sympathy of the general public and endanger the cause of the labor union itself. It is an evident attempt to hold up the country, and one which is sure to fail unless the sympathy of the country can be obtained.

As large as is the number of the strikers, it is less than one-half of 1 per cent. of our population, and, in spite of the strategic position that the brotherhoods now occupy, they cannot permanently oppose the interests of 100,000,000 people. The plea that it is impossible to call off the strike for a week or such time as may be necessary to afford opportunity to Congress to pass well-framed legislation cannot be taken seriously. Hasty and ill-considered legislation is not likely to be either effective or permanent.

IRVING FISHER,
Professor of Political Economy, Yale University.

STRIKERS WOULD LOSE MUCH.

Position of the Older Men if They Should Go Out.

New York, Aug. 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The negotiations between the railroad companies and the four brotherhoods in connection with the demands of the men in the freight service for an eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime have, through the refusal of the brotherhood leaders to arbitrate, been discontinued, and a strike has been ordered to take effect at 7 o'clock Monday morning, Sept. 4.

It is impossible in railway service to establish an eight-hour day, as adopted in some other industries, without changing the places of residence of many employes and creating new terminals. These changes would be as undesirable for the employes as they would be impracticable for the railroads. The demand, therefore, really is that the men receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, with time and one-half for such overtime as they put in in completing their runs. The railroads have proposed that the President of the United States name a board of arbitration to consider these demands.

Is this not a fair proposition?

If a strike is called it is going to be a severe test of the courage and loyalty of many of the older men who have been in the service for years, and the question that is now put up to them is, Will they stand by the company or will they obey the strike order, engaging in a warfare not only against the company, but against their friends and neighbors, inflicting upon the community incalculable loss and discomfort? In addition to which, they stand the chance of surrendering their priority rights as well as their pension rights, and all because the brotherhood officials have taken this most radical stand against arbitration.

This, to an old railroader like myself, seems particularly hard, in view of the fact that when the vote was taken the men were given to understand by their brotherhood Chairmen that it would not mean a strike.

AN OLD RAILROADER.

Rolland and the Nobel Prize.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we are rightly informed the Nobel Prize destined for Romain Rolland, the gifted author of "Jean Christophe," has been withheld by the vote of his countrymen, because his spirit is so much a world-spirit that he cannot be considered truly a French patriot.

In this connection it is interesting to find Victor Hugo's position defined in the prefaces of his drama, "Les Burgraves," under the date of March 28, 1843.

He says that he has chosen this German subject to impress the fact of "une nationalité Européenne" and he illustrates his point from ancient history by showing that Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, the Athenians, were also Greeks. He adds that the entire civilized world is "la grande patrie du poete." He feels that in telling the story of the struggle of the Burgraves he has written for Europe a national work, whatever the antipathies of the moment or the jealousies of the frontier may be.

"One day, let us hope," he writes in conclusion, "the entire globe will be civilized, no dark spots will remain, and then the magnificent dream of the intellect will be realized: to have the world one country and humanity one nation."

ALICE KING MacGILTON.
Middlebury, Vermont, Aug. 27, 1916.

A Remarkable Career.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish that your editorial article on the death of Mr. Seligman might be printed in the readers of our public schools. It shows what a boy of good habits, by hard, earnest work, may accomplish in this country, and should be an inspiration to him. I thank you for it.

GEORGE A. KENT.

Binghamton, Aug. 29, 1916.

A BON VIVANT TO A BIVALVE.

Come hither in thy pearly car from cool
green ocean depths afar,
Where dark sea caverns, draped with
weed, invite the mermaid fair,
And graceful coral branches grow, and
little fishes dance below,
And pink-lipped shells are shimmering
like lustrous jewels rare.
'Tis four long months since last I looked
upon thy plumpness, raw or cooked;
My middle has an empty place that
nothing else can fill.
Delicious morsel, dainty bit, for epicurean monarchs fit,
Return in all thy toothsomeness to restaurant and grill!

New York prepares to welcome thee with
miles of snowy napery,
And starry lights and tinkling strings,
and flowers, smiles, and wine,
And all the soups and all the roasts and
rich desserts the menu boasts
But serve to better introduce thy luscIousness divine.
I'll take at first an oyster stew, an
oyster cocktail then will do,
An oyster pâté full of juice will please
my hungry maw,
Next oyster fritters, oyster pie, an appetizing oyster fry,
And after that I'll finish up with half a
bushel raw.

Hail, lord of midnight revels gay! When
after opera or play
The inner man requires again a little
sustenance,
Then to thy gilded haunts we haste, thy
savory delights to taste,
Where mirth and melody combine thy
flavor to enhance.
Thy fragrance mingles with the scent of
violet and gardenia blent,
Pearl powder, Parisian perfumes, the
gay world's atmosphere.
Broadway arises to a man to greet thee
with a rataplan
Of knives and forks that telegraph the
tidings thou art here.

MINNA IRVING.

A HUNGARIAN VIEW OF RUMANIA'S ATTACK.

Many Non-Rumanians in the Territory Sought—Recruits Gathered to Meet an Invasion.

BY DR. ERVIN ACEL-STARHEMBERG,
Editor of the Hungarian-American News.

New York, Aug. 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rumania has announced her intention of freeing the Rumanians now living under the yoke of Austria-Hungary, and sets out to conquer Transylvania. Will Rumania really be a liberator?

According to the census of 1910, about 3,000,000 Rumanians were living in Hungary and 300,000 in Austria. But they are not solid formations, but rather are mixed with other nationalities. There are over 4,000,000 Hungarians, Germans, Ruthenians, and Serbians settled in the same territories which the descendants of Trajan now wish to redeem. The County Csik, for instance, has a population of 86,801 Hungarians and only 17,300 Rumanians. At Heromszek the population consists of 103,700 Hungarians and only 17,900 Rumanians. In 1901 Torontal had 196,000 Serbians, 186,000 Germans, 96,000 Hungarians, 87,000 Rumanians, 10,000 Bulgarians. The most striking instance is, however, the prosperous city of Temesvar, which is almost entirely German and Hungarian, but both the Serbians and the Rumanians were eager to "redeem" it.

Thus, should Rumania succeed in acquiring these territories, a far greater number of non-Rumanians would be placed under Rumanian rule than there are at present Rumanians under the rule of Austria and Hungary. Hungarian and German culture would be exchanged for Rumanian culture. Bonds of a thousand years' standing would be broken and large commercial and social interests would be destroyed, with the result that, instead of 3,000,000 Rumanians, now content and prosperous within the Danube countries, 4,000,000 non-Rumanians would be forcibly put under the Rumanian yoke. Only in two cities of Transylvania with a population exceeding 10,000 souls does the Rumanian nationality predominate. Hence it would happen that under the new order the peasantry, rather than the artisan and intellectual classes, would have the balance of power.

Judging from Rumanian utterances one would think that the greatest freedom may be found in Rumania. A few facts will be sufficient to show that this is not so. The Rumanian population is thoroughly agrarian; yet as much as one-half of the entire arable land is held by a comparatively small number, (4,117,) of large owners. The laws of the country are obviously in favor of these landlords and compel the peasants to work for very low wages. The truth of this statement is evidenced by the revolt of the Rumanian peasants in 1907, the greatest agrarian outbreak in modern history.

The International Yearbook, 1911, says about the Rumanian Jews that they are "harshly treated."

The reason why Rumania has not thus far entered the war was not due to diplomatic or political causes. The fact of the matter is that Rumania has been equipped with German guns of Krupp manufacture and heretofore has obtained her ammunition from Germany. At the time when Italy entered the war, or when the Russians swooped down from the Carpathians the Allies were short of war material. Had Rumania then pulled her sword and shot away all her ammunition in three or four weeks she would not have been able to replenish her supply. Things are very different now. The Allies' horn of plenty can furnish her with all the guns and ammunition she needs and make her independent of the Krupps.

Economically Rumania has more to gain from trade with the Allies than with the Teutonic powers. For instance, in 1913 42 per cent. of her exports went to Italy and Belgium, while she sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary but 21 per cent. of them.

As far as the military situation is concerned, the Teutonic powers are ready to meet the new blow. The Southern Carpathians are just as rough as the Tyrolean Alps. The Italian army could not break through the Alps by means of 3,000,000 soldiers, and Rumania has only 600,000 available warriors for the same task. Austria-Hungary badly needs men, and in order to avoid the necessity of keeping two or three army corps on the Rumanian border she has established a large drilling camp at Nagy Szeben, a Hungarian city close to Rumania, where hundreds of thousands of recruits are always ready to meet Rumania's onslaught or menace her.

If Russia transfers some of her troops from the western front to Rumania a proportional part of the German-Hungarian troops now on the Russian front can be shipped to the Rumanian frontiers as well. And for the Germans, it makes no difference whether they defeat the Russian in Russia or in Rumania.

The fate of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro should remind Rumania of "the Usual."

ERVIN ACEL-STARHEMBERG.

AS TEXAS GOES.

Defeat of Colquitt a Measure of the November Result.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news columns of today tell us that Senator Culberson has defeated Governor Colquitt in the Texas Senatorial primary by a big majority. By violently attacking President Wilson's Mexican policy Governor Colquitt made that the dominating issue of his campaign, and with him he carried the strong support of the German-American element. Senator Culberson, on the other hand, was a stanch advocate and supporter of the Administration's Mexican policy. The crushing rebuke thus administered to the hyphenated element by this defeat of Governor Colquitt may be taken as a barometer of the signs of the times.

Texas thus declares her faith in the Wilson policies, and here is the faith of America. The result of this primary is illustrative and indicative of the main currents of our present-day political thought. I take it that that thought is a desire for peace, not peace at any price, but peace based on honor. Wilson's stand on the cardinal principles of democracy insure his re-election in November, for he is interpreting for us the very heart of our American life.

Governor Hughes's appeal for votes will meet with a fate similar to Colquitt's. The American people will be loath to swap horses in the middle of the stream. Wilson has been tried in the fiery furnace of four years' experience, and both reason and experience dictate that he should be retained in preference to one who is inexperienced in the larger affairs of statecraft.

There is simply no reason why Hughes should be elected, and he can give us none himself. Most assuredly, Hughes is a great Judge, a learned jurist, and a typical American of uncommon talent, whose patriotism is undoubted and who would lend distinction to any office. But he is a candidate of destructive criticism merely, not constructive. He has nothing to propose in the way of a remedy. What will he do with Mexico, with Germany, with the foreign question? To all of these questions there comes no answer.

Even the would-be Warwicks who induced Governor Hughes to throw aside the judicial robes in aspiration for the Presidency are concluding that his criticism of the present Administration is inane and impotent. The country is prosperous as never before; but Hughes tells us that we are living in a fool's paradise. President Wilson has wrung from Germany, the most militant spirit that ever brooded over a battlefield, the concession of American honor and American rights. But Governor Hughes tells us that our foreign policy is a failure. Governor Hughes tells us he believes in war sometimes. So does Wilson, but in war only when reason primes the fife and honor breathes a benediction upon the cause which we invoke. The logic of President Wilson's position is unassailable, as the November election will declare.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT.

The Virginia Colony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is true, as Mr. Brewster states in your issue for Monday, that a brick tower remains as the only surviving object of old Jamestown, yet that town was a place of importance for nearly one hundred years after the first settlement. Newport News was established as a place of habitation before the Pilgrims ever thought of emigrating. If Mr. Brewster will visit that spot, he will find there over 25,000 people, who are simply the last link in a chain of community life which has never been broken from that day to this. This town alone would knock to pieces the quibble which Mr. Brewster suggests about Jamestown in order to give a precedence to Plymouth which Plymouth itself never claimed. Probably no assertion has ever been more fully disproved than Berkeley's that Virginia had no free schools in his day. At the very time he spoke the Symmes and Eaton free schools were in active operation, and have continued in existence down to the present day, as any one will see who visits Hampton. This old slander is constantly turning up in the mouths of those ignorant of Virginian colonial history. The number of the latter north of Maryland seems to increase rather than to decline.

PHILIP ALEXANDER BRUCE.
Bennington, Vt., Aug. 28, 1916.

BORDER COMPLAINTS.

No Need to Worry About the Boys, a New York Trooper Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much amused by a letter in THE TIMES under the title of "A Border Complaint." The writer is at present in New York on a short furlough and is in a position to inform anxious parents regarding the welfare of their sons doing duty at present on the Rio Grande. The hardships they are experiencing are really trivial in comparison to what they would actually be called upon to endure in case of war. Most of the letters that I have read complaining about the treatment the Government is according our boys on the border are written during the heat of the day, which, I will admit, is a trifle uncomfortable. The work they are called upon to do is absolutely necessary for their general welfare and the regiment's health and is not nearly as hard as they describe it.

I have found that most cases of sickness on the border are due to overeating on the part of the boys rather than starvation, that is so often written about to our friends up North. Most of the boys overindulge in sweets and cold drinks, which causes biliousness and weakens their constitutions to such an extent that when they are called upon to do a man's job they complain of the harsh treatment they are receiving.

If the anxious mothers and fathers could visit McAllen and inspect the sanitary condition of the camps they would cease to worry about their boys. The writer feels that every mother's son on the border at the present time will come back a better man than he was before he departed.

TROOPER.
First Cavalry of N. Y., Troop C.
New York, Aug. 30, 1916.

Lessons from the Orient.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present time, when we are in the midst of a poliomyelitis epidemic, or at all times of epidemic—and even when we are not so afflicted—there are two customs of the Orient the consideration of which might not fail to be of some benefit.

In China, when two friends meet, it is not customary for them to shake hands. They bow and then each shakes his own hand, and not that of his friend. This may, indeed, appear to express a superlative degree of egotism, but at least, each friend preserves himself from the resentment he would surely feel should he contract disease through the handshake. The expression, which, though not very elegant, is frequently used, "Shake yourself!" may have had its origin in the Chinese method of self-handshaking.

In Japan, in spite of the introduction of so many foreign usages, it is never customary to kiss any one on the lips.

If these two customs were observed at the present time in our country, it would do much to prevent contagion. Note how many times you shake hands in the course of a day, and you will realize how many times opportunities are multiplied of spreading a contagious disease by this cheerful custom.

New York, Aug. 30, 1916. G. F. K.

Irish Revolt Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today there appeared a letter from Miss Connolly, in which she states that "the (Irish) rebellion was an attempt to rid our country of a foreign foe."

Let me ask the following questions:

(1) What means had the few rioters to effect their avowed purpose?

(2) Do not the Irish people who had no sympathy with the rioters suffer the consequences?

(3) Was the "rebellion" organized by the Anglo-Irish and their Irish dependants for the purpose of giving the aristocracy an additional lease of their privileges?

DAVID CARROLL.

New York, Aug. 30, 1916.

Acknowledgments.

Among the contributions received yesterday by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor from readers of THE TIMES for its special ten-thousand-dollar fund to prolong its fresh air season for the benefit of tenement mothers and children who have been confined in their homes by the infantile paralysis epidemic was a gift of $50 sent anonymously from a resident of New York City. Another for $25 was accompanied by this message: "Please credit this to Betty Ross, who has been safe and sound in the country since before the epidemic." Other contributions from out-of-town readers were from Plymouth, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Salfery, N. H., and Acton, Mass.

YALE GUNS DRIVE FOES TO FLIGHT

Battery B Scatters Invading Force Which Threatens Stores at Tobyhanna.

STUDENTS WIN PRAISE

Instructors Compare Them with Regulars—Hint of Strike Duty Disturbs the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

TOBYHANNA, Penn., Aug. 31.—An invading force, which was making a drive through the Pocono Mountains to capture the military stores on the Government reservation at Tobyhanna, was scattered this morning by the artillery fire of Battery B, one of the crack batteries of Yale men who have been taught in six weeks of seventeen-hour days to handle three-inch guns, find ranges and fire accurately on targets hidden from the gunners.

Major John S. Hammond received word at 9 A. M., when the battery had reached a cross roads on its march from South Sterling to Tobyhanna, that the enemy had been sighted nearing the ridges west of Tobyhanna. The command was immediately given to take a concealed position for artillery on Hill No. 13, about three miles distant and across a valley from the place where the enemy had been sighted. The guns, each drawn by six horses, three of which carried riders, in a few minutes were lumbering over a path filled with broken boulders in search of good artillery positions.

At the same time Captain Onorio Moretti, a regular, with his officers, all of whom had received practically their entire training since the middle of July, trotted to the crest of the hill and with field glasses swept the line of wooded hills on the other side of a valley in search of enemy forces. Two batteries and two infantry forces were sighted. Within a few seconds some of the young officers had measured the distances to the enemy's positions with range-finding instruments. A telephone line had been stretched from the observing position to the battery, and men were stationed at intervals to relay orders orally, in case of trouble with the telephone.

By the time the ranges had been calculated the guns had been swung into position, with caissons of shrapnel beside them, and the horses had been led to the rear. At the command of Captain Moretti the guns were trained on one of the batteries opposite, but at this moment imaginary infantry supporting the Yale battery was taken under a theoretical fire from another battery. Captain Moretti shifted his target in order to shell out the enemy battery, which was getting its shots home.

At a word from the observing station, the guns, which were handled by college boys exclusively, sent four shells, one after another, timed to explode at 3,600 yards. They exploded too far above the enemy battery. The range was shortened to 3,400 yards, and then the shells exploded too low. This gave the battery a "bracket" on the enemy position. The fuses then were cut to explode at 3,500 yards, the guns were shifted slightly so that the shells would explode in a closer group and the third round was fired. All four shells exploded directly above the enemy position, raking it thoroughly.

Enemy Guns Silenced.

With the first group of enemy guns out of action, Battery B quickly got a "bracket" on a second battery and smashed it, and then did the same to the third. By this time the rest of the battle had been fought—on paper. One infantry force made a holding attack on the front of the advancing enemy, while an enveloping movement was attempted on his right, and the hostile forces, with their artillery crippled, were soon in full retreat.

The battle was carried out strictly according to the methods of the School of Fire of the regular army, under the supervision of some of the army's best instructors. Each time the Yale boys, with six weeks of training, perforated their target with shrapnel by the third salvo. Regular army officers assert that it is the best artillery regiment in the National Guard and that another month of training would put it in a class with the regular artillery.

May Halt College Activities.

There are more than 500 Yale students in the regiment, including many of the best-known men in the university. An order which was received in camp yesterday worried many into the belief that they might be held in camp indefinitely, which would rob Yale's football team of some of her best prospects, strip her soccer and hockey teams, dry up most of her undergraduate literary output, and interfere with all her collegiate activity. This was a notice from the War Department that a previous announcement that students were to be released as soon after Sept. 1 as possible had been countermanded.

The order was interpreted to mean that the Yale men and the others in the Connecticut regiment were to be used for strike duty or possibly were to be sent to the border to replace regiments which had been ordered home. If the order stands the Yale squad will lose the services of James Braden, Pat Kelly, two years a West Point star, who was ineligible last year because it was his first year in Yale; C. H. Roberts, and several others of 'Varsity size. A. W. Olson, manager of the football team, is a mess Sergeant with the regiment. Kenneth F. Simpson, O. B. Cunningham, P. S. Bush, D. W. Richards, and O. W. Olson, five of the six members of the Senior Council, are in camp. Practically the entire managing and editorial staffs of The Yale News and "Lit" are here. The track team, baseball, and every other sport are represented in camp.

If the regiment is held beyond Yale's opening date the university will start with two professors absent—Hiram Bingham, the explorer and author, who is a Captain attached to the headquarters of the Tenth, and Edward Bliss Reed, Professor of English Literature. Several instructors are also in camp. Nearly one-third of the men of the three upper classes in the academic course are in camp.

The regular army instructors, who took hold of a regiment of green men and several hundred green horses and in six weeks made them capable of fighting twenty-four guns in the first line of defense, are headed by Colonel Robert M. Danford, who is Professor of Military Science at Yale, besides commanding the regiment. He picked from the regular army the men he wanted to instruct the regiment, got their services by continual applications to the War Department, and managed to keep them with him by pleading with the department every time it was sought to transfer them to other duties.

Lieut. Col. Sherman Miles, a son of General Nelson A. Miles, and grandnephew of General W. T. Sherman, is with the regiment. He was the American military observer on the Russian front. Major John S. Hammond, a graduate of the School of Fire, was Inspector General of the New York State troops for nine months. Other regular army officers at the camp are Major Waldo C. Potter, a graduate of the School of Fire, who was Inspector-Instructor of the Missouri National Guard; Captain Ned B. Rehkopf of the First Field Artillery, an instructor in the School of Fire; Captain Emery Smith, a graduate of the School of Fire, and formerly Inspector General of the California State Troops; Major James F. Hall of the Medical School, and First Lieut. Oliver E. Dickinson, a champion fencer and one of the best athletes in the army.

Battery B, which is acknowledged to be the crack organization of the camp, is composed almost entirely of Yale men, including this year's graduates. It is headed by Captain Onorio Moretti, the highest-paid noncommissioned officer in the regular army. Captain Moretti, who has been in the regular army for more than sixteen years, has been recommended for a commission by every officer under whom he has served, but has been steadily rejected because he is past 27 years of age. Battery B, the crack battery, is the only one commanded by a regular.

With the regiment are a number of other notable noncommissioned officers of the regular army, who have been repeatedly recommended for commissions, including Captain William H. Kennedy, Captain Barry, Captain Basil Conless, and eleven Sergeant-Instructors from the regular army. No other regiment has anything like the staff of regular army instructors possessed by the Yale batteries. Nearly every man is a specialist and takes turns at being instructor at the officers' school, which is held each night from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

Officers of the Batteries.

The officers of the Yale batteries are as follows: Battery A, Captain H. H. Vreeland, registrar of Sheffield Scientific School; Lieutenants, Paul Schultze, S. S. Duryee, Paul Slocum, M. Morton, and Bennett Sanderson; Battery B, Captain Moretti, and Lieutenants Charles F. Neave, Irving K. Fern, James Patrick Kelly, Henry W. Farnam, Jr., who has applied for a commission in the regular army; and J. J. Bachman, a son of J. J. Bachman, who is a colonel in the Indiana militia; Battery C, Captain Alden, Lieutenants Stuart S. Bullivant, Reginald Field, Kenneth L. Holmes-Brown, Clive Day; Battery D, Captain Carroll Hinks and Lieutenants Clark C. Kimberly, E. H. Burt and Buell Hammett.

Other well-known Yale men with the regiment are W. E. D. Stokes, Jr., of New York; John Bierwith, an all-American hockey player; Wallace Corwin, a son of Professor Corwin of Yale; Franklin Couch, a nephew of Senator Crane of Massachusetts; Ernest de Zaldo, Jr., of Cuba; Oliver B. Cunningham and Dickinson W. Richards, managing editors of The Yale News; Knight Wooley, assignment editor of the News; C. P. Smith, former editor of the News; Henry T. Donohue of Seattle, Wash.; Philip Mather of Cleveland; Arthur K. Underwood, the pitcher; Oliver Jennings of New York; Oliver B. James of New York; W. A. Forbes 2d, business manager of the News; Alfred Bellinger, Chairman of the Yale Literary Magazine; H. W. Hobson, a former manager of the crew; Waldo S. Tucker of New Rochelle, captain of the soccer team; John W. Overton, the track champion; Morris Hadley, son of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale; Lawrence N. Murray, captain of the hockey team; Edward Hartley, son of the Republican nominee for Governor of Washington; E. Harvey Cushing of Cleveland, and Allan McLane, coxswain of the last three Yale crews.

The regiment, which is the Tenth Artillery of Connecticut, is composed of Batteries A, B, C, and D, formed chiefly of Yale men; Battery E of Branford, and Battery F of Stamford.

MARRIES MOVIE ACTRESS.

H. H. Hevenor, Lumber Dealer, First Saw Dorothy Kelly on the Screen.

Harvey H. Hevenor, a wealthy lumber dealer, with offices at 37 Liberty Street, first saw Miss Dorothy D. Kelly, the "Irish Quakeress" and a leading actress of the Vitagraph Company, on the films. Previously he had only a casual interest in the noiseless dramas—from that time on he became a devotee. From seeing to meeting was a very short step in this case and last Monday he and Miss Kelly were married in Jersey City, by the Rev Albert K. Morris.

Mrs. Hevenor's mother, Mrs. Bessie I. Kelly, called it a case of love at first sight, and it is said that her daughter had to rush from the altar to an exciting scene that was being filmed out on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Hevenor are making their home for the present at the Montague Apartment Hotel, 103 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Miss Tarrant Weds Prof. Burke.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 31. — In St. James Episcopal Church at noon today Miss Avis Adelaide Tarrant, daughter of Mrs. Henry Tarrant, and Robert E. Burke, assistant Professor of Fine Arts in the University of Indiana, were married by the Rev. S. Wolcott Linsley of Webster, Mass. The bride's father, the late Rev. Henry Tarrant, had a rectorate in Pine Meadow for many years.

The attendants were Miss Belle Beardsley of New Preston and Howard Wood of New York City. William Dautrich of Torrington and Howell Richards of New Britain were ushers.

The wedding marches were played by A. T. Maynerd, until recently organist at the parish church in Chard, England. Professor and Mrs. Burke will be at home in Bloomington, Ind., after Nov. 1.

Dr. Udo J. Wile Weds Miss Work.

The marriage of Dr. Udo J. Wile of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Miss Katherine Eleanor Work, daughter of Dr. James Anderson Work and Mrs. Work of Elkhart, Ind., took place yesterday at Colorado Springs, Colo. Dr. Wile is Professor of Dermatology in the University of Michigan. Dr. Wile and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Canada. Mrs. Wile has a number of relatives and friends in this city.

Mme. Matzenauer Fails to Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 31.—Mme. Matzenauer did not appear in her recital at the Building of Arts this afternoon. She made her decision in the afternoon, and it was too late to notify ticket holders who made the journey from Seal Harbor and Northeast Harbor to the Building of Arts to find there would be no concert.

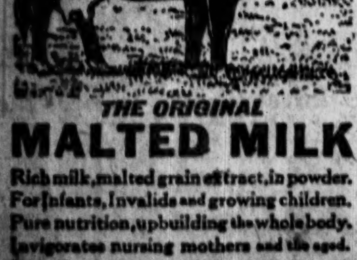
Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic were:

F. W. Baker, Charles E. Berg, C. Burford, R. H. Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley, Frank Hornby, J. Jackson, Mrs. M. McGillivray, Dr. A. K. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Northcote, H. Pentland Norton, Miss Norton, E. Rollinson, Captain A. H. Smith, William Smith, Mrs. L. A. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Stewart, Allen Strang, Colonel G. D. Swain, Mrs. Swain, Miss Eva Swain, Misses Mica, Maud, and Kathleen Swain, A. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Thompson, A. H. Tod, Miss M. A. Tripp, Miss Enid Wade, Frank G. White, Mrs. C. A. Whitney, and J. C. Wilson.

Some of those booked to leave today for Liverpool on the American liner Finland are:

Mrs. C. P. Adams, Miss Mary Adams, Miss Margaret Adams, M. Carstens, Charles L. Cornell, William Hard, Mrs. M. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Kiralfy, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Long, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McLelland, Miss J. McLelland, Miss Mary McLelland, Frederick Malcolm, the Rev. W. A. Pratt, H. Boswell Reid, Mrs. P. T. Rowland, Winston Rowland, Mrs. B. S. M. Seymour, James Shankland, J. Crosland Taylor, Mrs. M. R. Warren, and Miss Agnes Greenshields.



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W. E. DODGE FLIES TO MANHASSET BAY

Aviator Makes 130-Mile Trip from Newport in Flying Boat in About Two Hours.

F. K. STURGIS BUYS TRACT

Purchases Land on Annandale Road Opposite His Estate—J. J. Van Alen Among Dinner Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—W. Earl Dodge, the yachtsman and sportsman aviator, accompanied by his flying instructor, Frederick C. G. Eden, left here at 12:20 P. M., in Mr. Dodge's flying-boat for Manhasset Bay, L. I. After leaving the hangar at Kings Park, at the south end of the harbor, the machine rose over the outer harbor and flew over Fort Adams. Mr. Dodge said before leaving that he would be gone for nearly a week, but would return here in time to meet his new motor yacht, which would be run up from Boston.

Word came this evening that Mr. Dodge had arrived in Manhasset Bay, in a little more than two hours. The trip of more than 130 miles was made without incident and at a rate of more than 60 miles an hour. They made a perfect landing at the floating hangar of the American Trans-Oceanic Company, where the boat will be cared for until they are ready to return here. Mr. Dodge intends to devote much attention to aviation and has recently ordered two tractor aeroplanes for land flying. He will remain here until the end of September and then will leave for the South, taking with him his flying-boat, and possibly a land machine.

Frank K. Sturgis of New York purchased today from the Beverly Land Company a tract of land consisting of 828,642 square feet on Annandale Road opposite his estate called Faxon Lodge, and on Eastern and Gammell Roads, which is close to the estates of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, William Gammell, and Mrs. R. H. I. Gammell. Mr. Sturgis takes the land for the improvement of his property.

James J. Van Alen entertained with a dinner tonight, having as guests Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., James D. W. Cutting, Mrs. Alfred Norris, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen.

Miss Georgiana G. King has rented Robert G. Hone's cottage on Greenough Place for the Winter.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, and Mrs. Burke Roche entertained dinner companies tonight.

WEST POINT CANDIDATES.

War Department Issues List of Those Who Will Take Examinations

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — The War Department today announced the list of candidates thus far designated to take the examination to be held next March for entrance into the United States Military Academy at West Point. The successful candidates will enter West Point in June, 1917. The New York candidates have not yet been announced. Those designated so far are:

ALABAMA—Luther L. Hill, Montgomery, and Walter S. Winn, Jr., Florence.

ARKANSAS—William R. Brewster, Pine Bluff; William E. Jennings, first alternate, Little Rock; Isaac H. Ritchie, Hardy; Raymond D. Crockett, first alternate; Maynard Munsey, McGaughy, Olvey; Richard H. Clark, first alternate, Jasper, and Joe Reed, second alternate, Springdale.

CALIFORNIA—Emmett J. Peterson, Sacramento.

CONNECTICUT—John W. Brownell, Bethel; John A. Waters, Jr., first alternate, Stamford, and Richard Louden, second alternate, Norwalk.

DELAWARE—Le Roy R. Warren, Georgetown; Harry R. Jackson, first alternate, Dover; Robert L. Sumwalt, second alternate, Lewes, and Franklin L. Bash, Wilmington.

GEORGIA—Murray McG. Stewart, Jr., Savannah; Simon Foss, first alternate, Savannah; Walter A. O'Brien, second alternate, Savannah; Joel K. Sanders, Cedartown; Richard R. Coursey, Lyons, and Max R. McGregor, first alternate, Alley.

ILLINOIS—William P. Cizek, Chicago; William M. Losby, Chicago; Ernest S. Mueller, Chicago; Herbert J. Riess, Pontiac; Harold Hill, Winchester; Edwin V. Kerr, Metropolis, and Loren L. Sheffield, Greenfield.

INDIANA—Paul H. Cassell, Bloomington, and Ivan Friedman, Jasper.

IOWA—John H. Wintrode, Winterset, and Claire B. Laird, Algona.

KANSAS—Samuel G. Stewart, first alternate, and Chester D. Wahle, Topeka, and Irving W. Wulfakuhler, second alternate, Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY—James H. Thomas, Beaver Dam; Goebel Stephens, Petersburg; Elley Blackburn, Jr., Georgetown, and Raymond M. Clay, Catlettsburg.

LOUISIANA—Walter H. Gordy, Abbeville; Merlin O'Beill, first alternate, Morgan City, and Foster J. Tate, Eunice.

MAINE.—Nathaniel E. Burnell, second alternate, Westbrook; Wendell T. Smith, first alternate, Portland, and Leslie B. Titcomb, second alternate, Kennebunk.

MASSACHUSETTS—Osborne C. Wood, Pocassett, and Edward J. Kyle, Charlestown.

MICHIGAN—Gordon Reed, Ironwood, and James A. Flaa, first alternate, Ishpeming.

MINNESOTA—Theodore Wirth, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI—William Howard Pritchart, Clifton Heights, Natchez; Henry W. Hoobs, Brookhaven; Rexel Goodman, first alternate, Cary; Mark Killam, second alternate, Hickory; Frederick W. Parkham, Natchez, and Sam S. Bradshaw, first alternate, Bentonia.

MISSOURI—Joseph V. Phelps, Salisbury; Chester J. Peters, first alternate, Green City; Granville A. Richart, Blackburn; Kenneth G. Hoge, Lexington; William W. Johnson, first alternate, Steinmetz; Robert B. Donnelly and Arthur E. Newman, first alternate, St. Louis; Charles C. Simmons, Jr., Bunker, and Bryan S. Halter, Farmington.

NEBRASKA—Alfred M. Gruenther, Platte Centre.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Earle C. Wright, Milford; Franklin J. Minah, first alternate, and John M. Shirley, first alternate, Franklin; and Paul Sexton and Robert G. Knowlton, second alternate, Concord.

NORTH CAROLINA—George W. MacMillan, Raleigh; Cicero M. Jones, Rocky Mount; Samuel P. Collier 3d, Winston-Salem, and Bernice M. McFadyen, first alternate, Fayetteville.

NORTH DAKOTA—Ellis O. Glendenning, Larimore.

OHIO—Marion P. Schambs, Richwood; Warren W. Christian, first alternate, Marion; Clarence J. Kanaga, second alternate, Delaware, and Herman J. Schiffli, Bryan.

OKLAHOMA—William J. Moroney, Okmulgee.

PENNSYLVANIA—Joseph T. Morris, Gettysburg; Frank M. McLaury, first alternate, York; L. Hoyt Rockafellow, Easton, and Louis G. Goldman, first alternate, Ford City.

RHODE ISLAND—George R. Burgess, Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Wyburn D. Brown, Marion; J. D. Haselden, Jr., first alternate, Dillan, and St. Julian Ravenel Childs, second alternate, Charleston.

TENNESSEE—John P. Davis, Jr., Tazewell; James W. Baker, Huntsville; Le Roy C. Wilson, Daniel De Bardeladen, first alternate; Claude Haswell, second alternate; Lapsley R. Caldwell, and Donald M. Johnson, first alternate, all of Chattanooga; Robert L. Anderson, second alternate, Ducktown; Raymond C. Barlow, Savannah; John Eason Frazier, Linden, and Dayton D. Watson, Clarksville.

TEXAS—Joseph H. Warren, Dallas; David T. Stafford, first alternate, San Antonio; Robert G. Gard, Houston; Roy Green, Wolfe City; Albert C. Schramm, Taylor; Joseph F. Ellis, first alternate, Lockhart; John H. Collier, San Antonio; Thomas B. Gleason, El Paso, and Grady St. Clair, first alternate, San Benito.

VIRGINIA—Marion P. Echols, University.

WEST VIRGINIA—Anthony C. McAuliffe, Wheeling; John M. Provance, first alternate, Barrackville, and J. Malcolm Lewis, second alternate, Moundsville.

WYOMING—Laline C. Zander and Robert S. Trimble, second alternate, Sheridan; Talbot Smith, first alternate, Rawlins; William E. Mahoney, William J. O'Boyle, and Don G. Shingler, first alternate, all of Cheyenne; Ray Immel Hess, first alternate, Douglas, and John L. Lanfair, Basin.

PENROSE AND STONE CLASH IN SENATE

"Boss" and "Baking Powder" Dirty Linen Rewashed—Penrose Criticises Federal Reserve Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Political linen was washed in the Senate today. Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, defending Charles E. Hughes from the Democratic criticism that he had revived the sectional issue, started the trouble by charging that it was the South that always raised the cry of sectionalism. To this Mr. Stone of Missouri retorted. He spoke of the men who were prominently supporting Mr. Hughes, and added: "I have never known such a motley group of discredited bosses and political nondescripts as are gathered about him."

Waving his hand toward Mr. Penrose, Mr. Stone exclaimed: "Penrose, the boss supreme!"

Mr. Penrose came slowly to his feet.

"I want to assure my friend," he drawled, "that I'm a plain, humble worker in the vineyard."

Mr. Stone referred to an article in The Outlook by Theodore Roosevelt attacking Senator Penrose. In return Senator Penrose recalled that some years ago a magazine had an article exposing Mr. Stone's connection with the baking powder frauds in Missouri.

"But who wrote it?" Senator Stone demanded. "Some cheap penny-a-liner."

"Yes," responded Mr. Penrose, "but, according to the Senator, these writers are responsible persons when they attack a Republican, but are cheap when they attack a Democrat."

Mr. Stone said he would not read what Theodore Roosevelt wrote about the Pennsylvania Senator because it might be unparliamentary. After that he began a criticism of "Penrose and Smoot" and "Roosevelt and Perkins" as he coupled the names.

"We have heard about the Wolves of Wall Street," he exclaimed. "I'd characterize Perkins as the Iago of Wall Street," and he quoted the passage from "Othello" beginning, "Put money in thy purse."

Penrose and Smoot, said Mr. Stone, were fighting to elect Mr. Hughes.

"I challenge them to state," he exclaimed, "what is the thing done by the Wilson Administration that you particularly criticise, condemn. Pick them out, one by one. I think I can do it for you."

Mr. Stone then enumerated some of the legislative enactments of the Wilson Administration and, turning again to Senator Penrose, cried: "Pick them out. Pick them one by one. You dare not do it."

"With the exception of the preparedness measures," Mr. Penrose came back, "every one mentioned by the Senator is a vicious measure."

"Does the Senator denounce the Banking bill?" asked Mr. Stone.

"Well, I think it has some bad features," answered Mr. Penrose.

"What are the features the Senator objects to?" asked Mr. Stone.

Mr. Penrose did not answer. Finally Mr. Stone demanded that he reply. After a time Mr. Penrose said that Americans were outraged because the law exempted all employes to be appointed under the act from the requirements of the civil service regulations. That was a deliberate raid on the merit system, he charged.

Senator James of Kentucky asserted that nobody was appointed without an examination, to which Mr. Penrose responded with the observation: "But not a competitive examination."

Mr. Penrose said he abhorred hypocrisy, and no fair-minded man could help but admit that the promises of the President did not square with his performances.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. NEWTON, 58 years old, a hay and feed broker in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 259 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, from diabetes. Mr. Newton was a prominent member of St. Brigid's Church and of De Long Council, R. A. His wife, three sons and two daughters survive him.

Miss JANE ALICE ROOT, a daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Root and the late Charles F. Root, died on Tuesday at her home, 14 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, aged 33 years. Miss Root was employed in the office of the Cunard Steamship Company and was a member of the Montauk Dramatic Society, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Beecher Memorial Congregational Church.

Mrs. MARIE E. LEWIS, widow of Marcus M. Lewis, a civil war veteran, died at her home, 165 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was born in this city sixty-eight years ago, and left two sons.

ROBERT H. BAKER, for many years in the employ of the Grand Union Tea Company and President of the Holy Name Society of the Church of the Assumption, died on Tuesday at his home, 263 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Captain William T. Baker.

Mrs. EDITH GORSLINE CLARK, 44 years old, widow of J. Ramsay Clark, a coffee broker in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 425 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. EUGENIA BENZER, wife of Frederick Benzer, a real estate dealer in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 256 Etna Street, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. Besides her husband, she left two daughters and a son.

JAMES MULLEN, for the last fifty-five years a resident of the Greenpoint section, died at his home, 49 India Street, on Wednesday. A son and three daughters survive him.

WILLIAM HAUFF, who served with the Third Regiment of New York Volunteers during the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home, 614 Grand Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year. He was a retired merchant tailor and a member of the Harry Lee Post, No. 21, G. A. R.

Mrs. FRANCISCA J. SCHIMMELBUSCH, 71 years old, widow of Carl Herman Schimmelbusch, who was a pioneer in the popular-price restaurant business in Manhattan, died at her home, 3,109 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE UPSON PAGE, wife of William Harlan Page, in the insurance business at 120 Broadway, Manhattan, died at Dorset, Vt., on Wednesday, and her funeral services will be held this afternoon at her late residence, 397 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her seventy-fifth year and was active in the work of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which her husband was long an officer.

Mrs. CHARITY V. B. DOREMUS, widow of Henry W. Doremus, formerly a farmer in Dundee Lake, N. J., died on Wednesday in Newark, N. J.

CHRISTOPHER M. LEWIS, for many years connected with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, died on Wednesday at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

Mrs. RUBY M. V. THOMAS, wife of Dr. Arthur W. Thomas, instructor in chemistry at Columbia University, died on Wednesday at her home, 414 West 121st Street.

EDWARD KNIERIEM, a large real estate owner in Westchester County and Long Island, died on Wednesday at his home in White Plains, in his fifty-seventh year.

GEORGE T. BALL, a resident for many years of Passaic, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there in his fifty-fifth year.

JOHN McELWAIN, a builder, died on Tuesday at his home, 51 West 129th Street.

GEORGE W. WEIFFENBACH, a corporation lawyer of this city, was buried yesterday from his home, 474 Central Park West. He was born here fifty-six years ago.

JOSEPH J. PHILLIPS, a resident of Orange, N. J., for many years, died on Wednesday at his home there in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. A. JANE CHAMBERS, active for years in church affairs in Dover, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there in her sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. SUSAN F. AYERS, widow of Dr. Daniel F. Ayers, died on Wednesday at her home in Rockaway, N. J., in her sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. TABITHA CREGAR, wife of William B. Cregar, died yesterday at the home of her daughter in Annandale, N. J., in her fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. PAUL RIVOT, a former resident of Chatham, N. J., died in Bordeaux, France, according to information reaching Chatham yesterday.

GEORGE F. MOTT, President of a dandruff cure company, and for years a druggist in the Hudson Valley, died on Wednesday at his home in Catskill, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. LYDIA A. BIRDSALL, wife of Thomas Birdsall, of Port Chester, N. Y., died yesterday in the United Hospital, in Greenwich, Conn., in her fifty-third year.

JAMES SULLIVAN, President of John Sullivan & Co., manufacturers of canvas goods here, is dead at his home in East Orange, N. J.

Miss ELLA DISBROW, daughter of the late Thomas B. Disbrow, died yesterday morning at her home in White Plains.

RUSSELL LEFFINGWELL, for many years connected with J. B. & J. M. Cornell of this city, died yesterday at his home in Yonkers, in his seventy-seventh year.

EDISON AND HIS PARTY CAMP NEAR SARATOGA

Henry Ford Fails to Join Them—John Burroughs Ready to Rough It in Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—Few people in Albany this morning knew that Thomas A. Edison and John Burroughs spent last night at the Ten Eyck and did not leave town to continue their trip through the Adirondacks until noon today. The party kept very close to the hotel, and Mr. Edison's desire to maintain something approaching incognito was gratified.

The report that they were at the hotel and that Henry Ford was to join them there was whispered about the lobby last night, and after their arrival the other guests immediately began watching for the automobile man. About 9 o'clock a spare man with grayish hair strolled in and walked about as if looking for some one. There was an immediate stir, and the stranger became the focus for stares from all over the room.

One man finally gathered courage to ask him if he was Mr. Ford. There was decided regret in the tone with which he replied that he had no claim to the name, as his Albany friends had always called him J. E. Ward. He said it wasn't the first time he had been asked about his Detroit factory. The members of Mr. Edison's party had about given Mr. Ford up today, as he has repeatedly been forced by business engagements to put off joining them.

With Professor Deloach of the Georgia State Experiment Station and Mr. Firestone, Mr. Burroughs, and Mr. Edison reached the Ten Eyck about 8:30 last night, after a leisurely drive from Roxbury, Mr. Burroughs's home, by way of Catskill. Much against their wishes, they said, they were forced to spend the night in the city in order to arrange for a heavier truck for their equipment, as the one they have been using has proved inadequate for their elaborate camping outfit. None of the four would confess to any weakening in his purpose to make it a "rough" trip.

Mr. Edison, who is looking as brown and healthy as an Indian, refuses to discuss anything which does not pertain to woods, camps, fishing or atmospherical conditions. Some one tried to inveigle him today into expressing his opinion about the railroad situation.

"I'm on a vacation," was all the satisfaction he gave. "The railroad strike looks very serious, very serious indeed, but I'm not depending on the railroads now, you see. I know this new truck of ours isn't going to break down, so our food supplies aren't threatened."

They broke camp at Roxbury at noon yesterday, giving Mr. Burroughs a chance to roll up the camp kit which has seen so many long trips through the woods.

Mr. Burroughs, who was a little doubtful yesterday about his ability to stand a prolonged camping trip, said this morning that he had underestimated his staying powers. "After the one day of it," he declared, "with the hotel bed at the end to break me in, I'm all ready for the next stage, and I'll be enjoying camp as much as I ever did."

The campers are bivouacked tonight a short distance out of Saratoga on their way north to the Adirondacks.

EX-GOV. J. P. ST. JOHN DIES.

Prohibition Candidate for President in 1884 Expires at Kansas Home.

OLATHE, Kan., Aug. 31.—John Peirce St. John, candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket in 1884, and Governor of Kansas during 1879-1883, died here today in his eighty-fourth year. He was one of the widest known temperance advocates in this country, and had been ill since he suffered heat prostration two months ago while on a speaking tour.

Mr. St. John was born in Brookville, Ind., and served during the civil war as a Captain and Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he settled in Kansas and was elected to the State Senate. Later he won a political fight which resulted in the displacement of United States Senator Samuel E. Pomeroy, and was elected Governor. When Mr. St. John deserted the Republican Party to lead the Prohibitionists in 1884, he was called a "traitor," and was burned in effigy more than 500 times. He was twice shot at but escaped unhurt. Many Republicans attribute the defeat of James G. Blaine to Mr. St. John's entry in the Presidential race.

During 1912, in spite of his age, Mr. St. John stumped Kansas for woman suffrage, and in 1914 he toured the East for prohibition. Up to that time he had traveled more than 350,000 miles and delivered more than 4,500 speeches for prohibition. While Governor, he inaugurated the first "water banquets," so that liquor has never been served in the Kansas State House since that time.

Mrs. Benjamin Talbot Rogers.

Mrs. Benjamin Talbot Rogers, mother of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid of 35 West Fifty-third Street, died on Wednesday evening at Wildair, the Summer camp of the Reids in the Adirondacks. She had been living with her daughter on the Reid estate near White Plains, until three days ago, when she was taken on a special train to the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Rogers formerly lived in Racine, Wis., and made her home there when her daughter's engagement was announced to Ogden Mills Reid. Mrs. Reid was Miss Helen Miles Rogers, and was secretary to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, when her husband was Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Mrs. Emma S. K. Bourne.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Emma S. K. Bourne, wife of Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, a noted yachtsman, died this morning at her home, Indian Neck Hall, in Oakdale. She was in her sixty-second year and was ill for three months. Mrs. Bourne was a daughter of James Rufus Keeler and Mrs. Mary L. D. Keeler and a granddaughter of Commodore Davidson, one of the founders of the New York Yacht Club, of which her husband was formerly Commodore.

Gardner Likely to Defend Title.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Club, national amateur golf champion, tonight decided to go to Philadelphia on Saturday and probably will attempt to defend his title at the Merion Cricket Club next week despite an infected finger. Gardner had thought his injury would prevent participation in the national tourney, but improvement caused him to change his mind. The lanced first finger of the left hand is still open, and his starting will be contingent on the condition of the digit when the elimination round begins Monday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

WHIPPLE—TIEDEMANN.—On Aug. 31, 1916, Mrs. Grace S. Whipple to Mr. Henry F. Tiedemann by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke at Greenwich, Conn.

WILE—WORK.—On Aug. 31, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Katherine Eleanor, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Anderson Work, to Dr. Udo J. Wile of Ann Arbor, Mich.

WATERBURY—HALL.—Aug. 30, Marion C. Hall to Raymond D. Waterbury.

Died.

ABELS.—Henry Abels, beloved husband of Regina and father of Alice, Robert and Edna, in his sixty-fourth year. Funeral from his late residence, 106 East 82d St., Sunday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BOURNE.—At Oakdale, L. I., Thursday morning, Aug. 31, 1916, Emma Keeler, wife of Frederick Gilbert Bourne. Funeral private. European edition New York Herald please copy.

BOYLE.—Suddenly, at Panama, Aug. 20, 1916, Stacey Watkins Boyle, M. D., in his 29th year, only son of Dr. Charles C. Boyle and Isabel S. Boyle. Funeral services, private, at his home, 540 Manhattan Av., Friday, Sept. 1, 11 o'clock A. M.

CHUR.—At East Orange, N. J., on Aug. 29, 1916, Walter Chur, in his seventy-second year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 44 Halstead St., East Orange, on Friday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock.

DAY.—At Summit, N. J., Aug. 30, 1916, Benjamin Day, in the 79th year of his age, born in New York City. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 115 Boulevard, Summit, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 3:30 P. M. Limousine will meet Lackawanna R. R. train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

DECKER.—Mary Elisabeth Westcott, beloved wife of Alfred Decker, Thursday, Aug. 31, in her 81st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 7,305 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 2, at 3:30 P. M.

DOUGLAS.—On Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, at Murray Bay, Canada, Walter Lawrence, husband of Harriet E. Sayre and son of the late George B. and Henrietta L. Douglas of Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services on Friday afternoon, Sept. 1, at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel at 3 P. M. Interment private.

EASTON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 31, at Poland Springs Hotel, Poland Springs, Me., W. Easton, only daughter of Isabel J. and the late Frederick J. Easton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FELDMAN.—Fredericka, widow of late Henry Feldman, and beloved mother of Sidney, Leo, Otto, and Annabel Freiss. Funeral from her late residence, 92 Morningside Av., Friday, Sept. 1, 2:30 P. M.

GLENNEY.—After a lingering illness, on Aug. 31, 1916, Annie E. R. De Forest, wife of William P. Glenney. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—On Aug. 31, Mary Jane Gordon, in her seventieth year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M.

HARDY.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 29, 1916, William Hardy, in his 82d year. Funeral service from the residence of his son, George Hardy, Tappan, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

HILLS.—On Aug. 31, Russel A. Hills, beloved husband of Kate T. Hills, at his residence, 600 West 178th St. Funeral private. Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

HILLS.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Russell A. Hills, (Ninth Company,) from his late residence, 600 West 178th St., New York City, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, 1916, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

HOPSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, at Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., after a lingering illness, the Rev. George Bailey Hopson, D. D., D. C. L., in the 79th year of his age. Funeral at Annandale at 1 P. M. Saturday.

KNIERIEM.—At White Plains, Aug. 30, Edward Knieriem. Funeral services at 38 Greenridge Av., White Plains, Sept. 1, at 1 P. M.

LEFFINGWELL.—At his home, 250 Palisade Av., Yonkers, on Aug. 31, 1916, Charles Russell Leffingwell, son of the late George and Mary Van Loan Leffingwell and husband of Mary Cornell Leffingwell, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Funeral services at his late home Saturday, Sept. 2, at 12 noon. Trains leave Grand Central Terminal, New York, at 11:10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at the convenience of the family.

LUDDEN.—Joanna Prendergast, widow of the late William J. Ludden of Troy, N. Y., suddenly at the home of her daughter on Aug. 30, Mrs. Thomas Doherty, mother of John, Anthony P., William Edward F., Harold J., and Frances. Funeral Saturday morning from her late residence, Troy, N. Y. Binghamton, N. Y., and Williamsport, Penn., papers please copy.

McCONAUGHY.—Suddenly, Aug. 29, 1916, John McConaughy, beloved husband of Margaret McConaughy, (nee Farrie.) Funeral from late residence, 124 East 85th St., Saturday, Sept. 2, 9:30 A. M.; thence St. Ignatius Loyola Church, Park Av., 84th St. Interment Calvary.

MARPLE.—Suddenly, at Kennebunkport, Me., Dr. Wilbur B. Marple of 46 West 53d St., New York. Funeral notice later. Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—Alice B., wife of Dr. H. Griffen Marshall of Harlem, at Ocean Grove Aug. 31, 1916. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTINEAU.—On Thursday, Aug. 31, 1916, Mabel Eleanor, only daughter of Clarence and Ella Martineau. Funeral services at her late residence, 324 West 145th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

MARVIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1916, at her late residence, 60 Willow St., Brooklyn, Florence E. H., daughter of the late Charles R. and Mary Howard Marvin. Funeral private.

MILLER.—At Basin Harbor, Vt., on Aug. 28, 1916, formerly of Passaic, Emily T., daughter of the late Barnet E. and Sarah A. Miller. Funeral service will be held at Park Presbyterian Church, Belleville Av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited. Interment Arlington Cemetery.

MONAHAN.—Thomas Francis, at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 30, beloved father of Mrs. James M. Collins, Miss Anne L. Monahan of Wausau, Wis., and Sara M. Monahan of New York. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2.

PATTERSON.—Aug. 31, in the 85th year of her age, Sarah F., widow of John Patterson of Wheeling, W. Va. Services at her late residence, 39 East 35th St., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 4 P. M.

RIVINIUS.—Suddenly, at Beacon, N. Y., Aug. 29, Dr. Julius W. Rivinius. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, West 69th St., near Broadway, New York City.

SEABURY.—At East Hampton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1916, the Rev. William Jones Seabury, D. D., in his eightieth year. Funeral from his late residence, 8 Chelsea Square, New York City, at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Chelsea Square, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

SEABURY.—The Trustees of The Society for Promoting Religion and Learning of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York are requested to attend the funeral of their associate, the Rev. WILLIAM JONES SEABURY, D. D., late Secretary of the society, at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Chelsea Square, New York City, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 11 A. M.
WILLIAM T. MANNING, Vice President.

SEABURY.—The members of the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York are requested to attend the funeral of their associate, the Rev. William Jones Seabury, D. D., late Secretary of the corporation, at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Chelsea Square, New York City, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 11 A. M.
WILLIAM N. DUNNELL, Vice President.

SEABURY.—The Trustees of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School are requested to attend the funeral of their associate, the Rev. William Jones Seabury, D. D., late Secretary of the corporation, at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Chelsea Square, New York City, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 11 A. M.
WILLIAM H. VIBBERT, President.

SWANSON.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 27, Robert Allan, only son of Mrs. Robert G. Swanson, aged 14 years.

WALKER.—Clarence. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

ZABRISKIE.—At her late residence, The Inn, Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 31, 1916, Mrs. Catherine Monell Zabriskie, widow of Albert H. Zabriskie, late of New York City, in the ninety-third year of her age. Funeral services at The Inn, Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1916, at 2 P. M. Interment at First Reformed Church Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J., at 5:45 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 2, 1916.

ALLEN.—Margaret L., 88 Perry St., Aug. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CAREY.—Mary K., 428 West 52d St., Aug. 29.
CONLON.—Patrick, Aug. 30. Funeral 64 Herbert St., today, 9 A. M.
CORLEY.—Mary, 221 West 57th St., Aug. 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
COSGROVE.—Anna E., Aug. 29, aged 31. Funeral 1,705 2d Av.
DOLAN.—Ellen, 394 2d Av., Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
GROGAN.—Florence, 5,228 Broadway, Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow.
HUNT.—Paul, 838 2d Av., Aug. 29. Funeral today.
KIVLIHEN.—Patrick J., 412 East 148th St., Aug. 29, aged 56.
KOCH.—Dorothea, 31 Arden St., Aug. 30.
KOLLETT.—Margaret M., 350 West 29th St., Aug. 30.
McELVANY.—Henry, 412 West 43d St., Aug. 30, aged 60.
SPERLE.—Susan, 150 East 127th St., Aug. 29, aged 56. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
TAFF.—David J., 68 Morton St., Aug. 30, aged 96.
THOMAS.—Ruby, 414 West 121st St., Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow.
WARNER.—Fred, 2,118 La Fontaine Av., Bronx, Aug. 30, aged 52. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BENZER.—Eugenia, 256 Etna St., Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BERGER.—Abraham, 1,912 Bergen St., Aug. 30, aged 66.
BRYANT.—William J., 839 Monroe St., Aug. 29, aged 88.
BURGER.—Mary, 225 Vermont St., Aug. 30, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BUSELL.—Elmer, 1,211 Bedford Av., Aug. 30, aged 3.
CLARK.—Edith G., 425 East 9th St., Aug. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DAVIDSON.—Albert, 156 Irving Av., Aug. 29, aged 1.
FAUROT.—Charles H., 649 52d St., Aug. 30, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow.
FIELD.—Anna S., 1,019 8th Av., Aug. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FISCHER.—Florence M., 705 Humboldt St., Aug. 30. Funeral service today.
FRITZ, Elizabeth, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Aug. 30, aged 2.
HAUFF.—William, 614 Grand St., Aug. 28, aged 86. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HAUS.—Nicholas, 101 Middleton St., Aug. 29, aged 42.
HERBST.—Regina, 590 Herkimer St., Aug. 30, aged 74.
HOEY.—Mary 5,611 5th Av., Aug. 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
KANE.—Eliza, St. Mary's Hospital, Aug. 30, aged 69.
LAU.—Mabel, 178 Sunnyside Av., Aug. 29, aged 22.
LENAHAN.—John, 553 Warren St., Aug. 30, aged 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McCONNELL.—Patrick, 72 Nelson St., Aug. 31. Funeral tomorrow.
McCORMICK.—Charles E., Jr., 1,761 71st St., Aug. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McDERMOTT.—Catherine, 128 Dikeman St., Aug. 30, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
McLOUGHLIN.—James J., Holy Family Hospital, Aug. 30.
McRAE.—Kate, 553 58th St., Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
MARVIN.—Florence E., 60 Willow St., Aug. 29. Funeral private.
MIEHITSCH.—Marie, 1,509 Gates Av., Aug. 29, aged 2.
MILLER.—Olga E., 235 Ovington Av., Aug. 30, aged 45.
MULLEN.—James, 49 India St., Aug. 30, aged 79. Funeral today.
PURCELL.—Mary E., 598 6th St., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
QUERES.—Hoho Kees, 3 Carroll St., Aug. 29, aged 46.
ROONEY.—Charles, 1,161 Gates Av., Aug. 29, aged 30.
RUSSELL.—Ruth, 18 Kosciusko St., Aug. 29, aged 8 months.
SCHMALL.—John, Brooklyn State Hospital, Aug. 29, aged 61.
SEINSOTH.—Louis, 1,556 Fulton St., Aug. 31. Funeral notice later.
VAN NORT.—Julia, 674 Bergen St., Aug. 30, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
WALSH.—Thomas F., 880 Atlantic Av., Aug. 29, aged 44. Funeral today.
WASSNER.—Frederick, Kings County Hospital, Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
WEIPERT.—Charles C., 113 Schaeffer St., Aug. 29, aged 49.
WILLIAMS.—Mary, 339 Clifton Place, Aug. 30, aged 54.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BEACH.—Louise, 58 Astor St., Newark, Aug. 30.
COONEY.—Joseph, 229 5th St., Jersey City, Aug. 30. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
DELLMEIER.—Jeanette, 56 Magazine St., Newark, Aug. 30, aged 22 months.
GROVE.—Catherine, 51 Gray St., Newark, Aug. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GUENTHER.—John J., 1,062 Summit Av., Jersey City, Aug. 29, aged 63. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
KIELY.—Lillian C., 118 Tonnelle Av., Jersey City, Aug. 29.
O'DONNELL.—Katherine, 18 3d St., Newark, Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
SIEBERT.—Anna M., West Hoboken, Aug. 30, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
VILLARET.—Albert, 1,127 Garden St., Hoboken, Aug. 30, aged 71. Funeral private.

Long Island.

BENHAM.—M. Elizabeth, Glen Cove, Aug. 30, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
BORNSCHEIN.—Harold, Middle Village, Aug. 29, aged 1.
BOYTON.—George, Woodhaven, Aug. 29, aged 50.
ERWIN.—Robert, Woodhaven, Aug. 28, aged 70.
GOODWIN.—Mary, Corona, Aug. 29, aged 32.
GORMAN.—Patrick, Rockaway Beach, Aug. 29, aged 58.
GRANDWATER.—Max, Woodhaven, Aug. 29, aged 29.
HEROLD.—Albert, Woodhaven, Aug. 29, aged 92.
HOFFMAN.—Frederick, Maspeth, Aug. 28, aged 2.
KATZ.—Babette, 111 12th St., Long Island City, Aug. 28, aged 62.
KRIESKE.—Jeofil, Flushing.
KUMPF.—Herbert, 352 10th Av., Astoria, Aug. 28, aged 6.
MAHER.—Leonore A., Jamaica, Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MOLLOY.—Frances, Whitestone, Aug. 29, aged 45.
RENCK.—Mae L., 189 7th St., Long Island City, Aug. 30. Funeral tomorrow.
RHEIN.—Elizabeth, Richmond Hill, Aug. 29, aged 63. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
SCHERRER.—William R., Long Island City, Aug. 29, aged 36.
SCHREIBER.—Theresa, Astoria, Aug. 30, aged 35.
SCHRETTER.—Morris, Rockaway Beach, Aug. 29, aged 51.
WESTERBERGER.—Edward, Maspeth, Aug. 29, aged 11.
WOODS.—Roland, Woodside, Aug. 29, aged 15.

In Memoriam.

MACK.—In memory of my dear wife, Blanche Sherwood Mack, who departed this life Sept. 1, 1914.

RUTH.—In loving memory of Sallie Ruth, who departed this life Sept. 1, 1915, beloved daughter of Hannah Mandes and wife of Edward Ruth.
One precious to our heart has gone,
The voice we loved is stilled;
The place made vacant in our home
Can nevermore be filled.
Our Father in His wisdom called
The boon His love had given;
And though on earth the body lies,
The soul is safe in Heaven.

MALCOLM.—Edwin, mass St. Patrick's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
PATTON.—William J., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

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Literature	30	Elementary German	55
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	39
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:—

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English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra Complete	66
Elementary German	63	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	60	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

*For Harvard.

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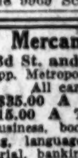
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M'LOUGHLIN, CHURCH, JOHNSTON, AND OTHER STARS WIN ON WEST SIDE COURTS

SMOOTH PATH FOR TENNIS FAVORITES

No Upsets Recorded in Third-Round Matches of Title Play at Forest Hills.

McLOUGHLIN NOT AT BEST

Finds Pell in Same Condition and Wins Without Trouble—Johnston Superb Against Niles.

Today's Matches on Exhibition Courts.

11:00 A. M.—Wallace F. Johnson vs. W. Merrill Hall.
1:30 P. M.—Willis E. Davis vs. Watson M. Washburn.
2:15 P. M.—Robert Lindley Murray vs. Karl H. Behr.
3:45 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. George M. Church.

Other Matches.

11:00 A. M.—Clarence J. Griffin vs. E. H. Whitney, Edwin R. McCormick vs. Douglas S. Watters.
2:00 P. M.—R. Norris Williams 2d vs. William J. Clothier, William M. Johnston vs. Leonard Beekman.

Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station for Forest Hills as follows: A. M.—9:00, 9:16, 10:00, 10:55, 11:05, 12:00; P. M.—12:30, 12:52, 1:32, 1:55, 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:20, 3:45, 4:11.

Trains leave Forest Hills for Pennsylvania Station: P. M.—12:12, 12:22, 1:11, 1:35, 2:15, 2:47, 3:48, 4:20, 4:35, 4:55, 5:04, 5:47, 5:56, 6:30, 7:00. Special trains are also run to New York after the conclusion of the afternoon match.

Seats—4,000 are on sale daily at the box office on the club grounds. Admission, $1.

As a result of the play yesterday in the national tennis championships on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, there are now sixteen players remaining in the tournament. The upper half of the draw shows the names of Wallace F. Johnson, W. Merrill Hall, Clarence J. Griffin, E. H. Whitney, Edwin R. McCormack, Douglas S. Watters, William J. Clothier and Richard Norris Williams, 2d. In the lower half are Willis E. Davis, Watson M. Washburn, Leonard Beekman, William M. Johnston, Maurice E. McLoughlin, George M. Church, Robert Lindley Murray and Karl H. Behr.

Chiefly anticipated among the matches of yesterday was that in which Maurice E. McLoughlin and Theodore Roosevelt Pell were the contestants, the former winning in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, in a contest which showed little better than mediocre tennis. A match in which McLoughlin plays casts a spell of keen interest over the spectators and there was no exception when he faced the famous backhand expert Pell in the last match of the day on the exhibition courts. As a contest, however, it was tame, Pell not being anywhere near his best, and the Coast star won handily.

As for McLoughlin, he was far from being the Comet of two years ago. Now and then he flashed a truly remarkable shot, but he was unsteady in every department and during many moments of the match his tennis was hardly of average quality. Pell was expected to put forth a superior effort against the Californian, but after only a few games it was seen that he was not to be a formidable contender, that the march of McLoughlin toward a fourth round bracket was to be an easy pilgrimage. In the match against Frederick B. Alexander the day before, Pell was going at something near his best game, but yesterday he could not summon the same prowess to his command and McLoughlin was returned the victor without having given the spectators an opportunity to see him under the pressure of a close contest.

Red Mac Wild on Forehand.

Such evidence as was had, however, was not reassuring as to the Comet's ability. He was wild on his forehand, and his backhand, too, was uncertain. He drove out of court repeatedly, and at other times his shots were caught in the barrier. Altogether he had a total of errors which under ordinary circumstances would prove almost fatal. The stroke analysis shows that he scored many placements, but he made a number of them only because Pell toward the last slackened his efforts and on some shots did not make any attempt at a return. The most spectacular shot by McLoughlin was a cross-courting stroke, which he used when Pell was coming in at the net, this being cleverly placed on many occasions.

The service of the Coast star showed signs of weakness and it was hammered with moderate success by Pell, but the unsteadiness of the latter did not allow of his taking advantage of the situation. McLoughlin continues to use the slow twist ball, his bullet service of old having seemingly passed into the limbo of departed things.

McLoughlin started service and carried off the first game mainly on Pell's errors. After that auspicious start each player won on service until the sixth game when Pell was broken through in a sharp deuce encounter. McLoughlin led in this game at 0-30, but Pell after three errors off the Californian's forehand, took the lead at 40-30. An out by Pell on the first return of service made it deuce and then McLoughlin took the game on two placements, one a soft stroke over the net and another a drive down the lines after a sharp rally. Pell succeeded in breaking through McLoughlin's service in the next game, but the Coast star would not be denied and again Pell had to relinquish service so that the score was brought to 5-3 in favor of the Comet. He closed the set on his own service without Pell being able to interpose serious opposition.

In the second set there was a multiplicity of nets and outs by each of the players. McLoughlin seemed imbued with a desire to drive the ball through the backstop, and given time enough he might have succeeded. The set went to 3 all, and then Pell weakened, McLoughlin taking his service game on two nice placements and two outs by the server. One of the placement points was a net cord shot, the fifth which McLoughlin made during this set, which was quite enough to discourage Pell, who was working industriously to bring his game under control. This breaking through of service determined the set, which McLoughlin took at 6—4.

Rain of Errors Is Continued.

In thet hird set the high percentage of blunders for each of the contestants was continued. The issue was quickly decided, for Pell was broken through in the third game in a deuce contest, which went to 7—5 on points, McLoughlin bringing somes harp placements to bear in determining the result. McLoughlin almost gave over his service to Pell in the next game, the latter three times having the vantage point, but his errors, the last of a net off service, let the game go to McLoughlin at 9—7 in points. Service won until thel ast game, when Pell was again broken through.

William M. Johnston and Nathaniel W. Niles had a better match from the standpoint of fine tennis a bit earlier in the afternoon. The national singles champion was returned the victor in straight sets, the score being 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, not by any means as close apparently as the McLoughlin-Pell struggle, but certainly a better treat for those who enjoy exhibitions of high-grade tennis. Johnston in this contest played the best tennis that he has shown in the present tournament—in fact, the best that he has played for several weeks. His victory stands out as all the more encouraging for those who wish to see him retain the singles crown when it is considered that Niles was going at something like his top speed.

The singles champion started by breaking through Niles's service, and from this beginning he raced away to a four-game lead. The word went forth that Johnston was playing super-tennis, and hundreds who had been out watching some of the other matches flocked back to the grandstands to get a look at the title holder.

For a week or two, ever since his defeat by Kumagae, there has been the suspicion that Johnston was stale, but nothing more forcible in proof of the contrary could have been asked than his exhibition against Niles. He drove with tremendous power off both forehand and backhand and, although Niles took the fifth and sixth games—the latter, by breaking through Johnston's service—he could not withstand the assault of his opponent, and the champion carried off the last two games for the set without being hard pressed.

Johnston Slackens His Speed.

Johnston did not hold quite to the same standard of play in the second set. Confident that he could defeat Niles, he eased his pace a bit, and Niles took advantage of the opportunity to score a number of placement points so that he succeeded in scoring three games before the set was put to Johnston's credit.

In the final set Johnston took three games in a row—in which Niles could gather but three points—dropped the fourth at love to his rival, and then ran off two more, in which Niles obtained two points, so that the score was 5—1 in the champion's favor. Niles succeeded in rescuing a deuce game at 5—3 on points and then the champion closed the set and the match to his credit.

One of the hardest fought contests of the day was that in which Wallace Johnson, the chop-stroke expert from Philadelphia, defeated S. Howard Voshell. The score of this encounter in no wise tells the story of one of the most keenly waged contests of the present tournament. Johnson won at 6—8, 3—6, 6—2, 9—7, 6—3, a score which does not show how near the Philadelphian came to defeat.

Voshell was playing in fine form in the first two sets, and, though Johnson was fighting with all his skill, he could not prevent Voshell from pulling away from a two-set lead. The third set turned against Voshell, but in the fourth he was leading at 7—6 and 40—15; in other words, he lacked only one point of the victory which, as it turned out, he was never to attain. A net cord ball was the undoing of Voshell. Johnson made a return that seemed to hover atop the net debating on which side it should fall, and then, deciding against Voshell, fell gently over the net on the New Yorker's side, when he was standing far out of reach to make a return.

This seemed to take the spirit out of Voshell's game. He was beginning to feel the heat, and, though he struggled gamely to retrieve himself, he could not withstand Johnson's attack. The set went to deuce at 7 all, and then Johnston carried off two more games for the victory. He won the final set handily.

George M. Church continued to tread the path of victory when he vanquished the Californian, Eugene Warren, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0. The former carried his attack right up to the net, as he had done with so much success in defeating Kumagae, and Warren did not have the skill to combat the sharp volleying and smashing game.

Mathey Gets Set from Washburn.

Watson M. Washburn and Dean Mathey tried conclusions on one of the exhibition courts in the early afternoon, and Washburn was returned the victor in a four-set contest at 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. Mathey got under way quicker than his antagonist and succeeded in taking the first set as a result of some clever placements and also errors by Washburn. The second set, however, showed a complete reversal. Mathey was weaker than in the first, while Washburn carried his attack along with greater speed and effectiveness. He outgeneraled Mathey in court tactics, and opened up a wide area into which he might send a placement from the forecourt. His drives skimmed over the net with plenty of pace, and Mathey during the last three sets was nearly all of the time on the defensive.

The nearest thing to an upset was the defeat of Alrick H. Man, Jr., by W. Merrill Hall. Ordinarily Hall, who is the tenth ranking player of the country, would be a favorite over Man, but throughout the season Man has been a much more consistent winner than his adversary of yesterday. Hall moved along with something of the skill which marked his play in the national championships of last year, and Man bowed to defeat under a score of 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, had as his opponent Cedric Major, and it was hardly more than a practice encounter for the former. Williams toyed with the situation, seldom exerting himself. Even at that he scored his victory at 6—1, 7—5, 6—0. Clarence J. Griffin, the other prominent contender in the upper half of the draw, vanquished William Rand, 3d, of Harvard at 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

While the program yesterday was somewhat tame, it will be made up for by the quality of play which is promised for today. The fourth-round contests show the first real battles of the tournament, and chief among them is the one in which George M. Church will face Maurice E. McLoughlin. This will be the first real test for McLoughlin. Lindley Murray will be pitted against Karl Behr, and Willis E. Davis will play Watson M. Washburn. William M. Johnston will try his strength against Leonard Beckman, and Griffin clashes with Whitney. The stroke analysis and summaries:

Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin	4	2	4	2	4	5	2	4	4	—31	—6
Pell	1	4	1	4	2	3	4	1	1	—21	—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	8	8	10	1	1
Pell	6	12	4	0	2

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	2	4	3	7	4	4	4	4	2	4	—38	—6
Pell	4	1	5	5	6	2	1	1	4	1	—30	—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	13	8	13	0	1
Pell	8	16	8	0	1

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	4	7	9	3	4	1	4	5	—44	—6	
Pell	6	2	5	7	5	0	4	1	6	—36	—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	14	12	19	2	0
Pell	9	12	10	0	2

William M. Johnston vs. Nathaniel W. Niles.

FIRST SET.

Johnston	4	4	5	4	0	2	4	4	—27	—6
Niles	2	0	3	0	4	4	2	1	—15	—2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	10	4	5	0	0
Niles	8	14	2	0	0

SECOND SET.

Johnston	4	2	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	—31	—6
Niles	2	4	6	0	4	0	1	1	2	—20	—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	8	4	10	0	1
Niles	11	10	7	0	0

THIRD SET.

Johnston	4	4	4	0	4	4	3	4	—27	—6
Niles	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	2	—16	—2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	5	5	7	0	1
Niles	8	9	5	0	3

National Singles Championship—Third Round—Karl H. Behr, New York, defeated E. P. Larned, New York, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; Douglas S. Watters, New Orleans, defeated G. A. L. Dionne, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 1—1, defaulted; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Cedric A. Major, New York, 6—1, 7—5, 6—0; Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated William Rand, 3d, Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 6—0, 6—4; E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated R. L. Baggs, New York, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4; E. R. McCormick, Los Angeles, defeated H. S. Parker, New York, 7—5, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4; W. E. Davis, California University of Pennsylvania, defeated S. B. Prentice, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., defeated E. Warren, California, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

Leonard Beekman, New York, defeated C. W. MacMullen, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0; R. Lindley Murray, California and New York, defeated Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J., 6—1, 6—0, 6—0; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated L. E. Mahan, New York, 6—0, 6—1, 6—8, 3—6, 7—5; Maurice E. McLoughlin, Los Angeles, defeated T. R. Pell, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated S. Howard Voshell, New York, 6—8, 3—6, 6—2, 9—7, 6—3; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Dean Mathey, Cranford, N. J., 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; W. Merrill Hall, New York, defeated A. H. Man, Jr., 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

SANGUINARY TIGERS CLAW YANKS AGAIN

Hopeful Hughey Jennings et al. Still Have Pennant Visions and Win, 7 to 3.

Up at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, Tyrus Cobb, Sam Crawford and Hughey Jennings fixed up the gosh blamed old ball game, so that Detroit won by a score of 7 to 3. All the flashy plays in the pastime were contributed by the best of the Tiger performers, and the sum and substance of the whole affair is that Detroit played a smarter baseball game than the Yanks.

It was a rather dull sort of a soiree, with very little enthusiasm, very little emotion. The crowd present would just about make a quorum at a Prohibition Convention. But what they saw they liked. Ty Cobb stole second once, but every one had a great, big laugh when he tried to steal third and was tagged out by the peppery young Fritz Maisel, who has lately come back from the trenches. In the second inning, Bob Veach was hit by a pitched ball. Sam Crawford forced him at second and Burns was out, third to first. Pep Young slammed a double to right field, scoring Crawford, which put the Jungaleers in the lead.

Then came Detroit's big inning. Mitchell singled to left. So did Vitt. Bush walked, filling the bases. The populace at this time became more enthusiastic, because, with the corners jammed, Ty Cobb came to the bat. Every eye in the stand was centred on the Georgia Jewel. Young Allan Russell wound up the most mysterious curves in his kit. Cobb swung once and Cobb swung twice, and then he fanned palpably. Bob Veach came to the bat and got free transportation, forcing Mitchell over the plate with a run. Crawford hit a ball to Pipp and Oscar Vitt was out at the plate, Bush scoring in the meantime. Young hit a single to centre field, scoring Veach and Crawford.

There was more activity in the fifth. After Veach had walked the gangplank, good old Sam Crawford got an amble. Bill Burns hit a single to centre and the ball rolled between the well-known feet of Rube Oldring, Burns traveling as far as third base, while Crawford, naturally, scored. Young hoisted a foul to Wallie Pipp. Red McKee, all tanned and freckled, cudgeled a hit to centre field, and Burns romped home.

In the eighth inning, the Yanks made a desperate effort to catch up. Lee Magee ballooned to Downey Bush. Hughie High beat out an infield hit. Captain Roger Peckinpaugh took a stroll. Wallie Pipp hit a terrible smash to deep right field for three cushions. High and Peck romping home. Fritz Maisel pickled a hit to right, Pipp scoring. Oldring forced Maisel at second, Young to Bush. Charlie Mullen lofted a high one to Mister Cobb, ending the session.

The Detroit team, in spite of the impending railroad strike, has ambitions to grab the American League streamer. When Mr. Jennings was interviewed last night about the chances of the Junglaeers to grab the pennant he said: "I think we will have pleasant weather tomorrow."

A persistent interviewer went even further and consulted no less a celebrity than Mr. Cobb himself. When Mr. Cobb was asked if Detroit had any chance of copping the oriflamme he said: "Boys, it ought to be great hunting in Georgia this Fall."

Mr. Jennings has closed up his law office in Scranton, Penn., because his interest just now is centred on his second best bet. The second thing that he does is to play baseball to win. He has lost many times, but he also has won, and when he won, he won like a good sportsman. He may not grab the pennant this year, but depend upon him, he will try hard.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Magee,2b	5	0	2	2	5
Bush,ss	4	1	2	3	3	High,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Cobb,cf	5	0	1	1	0	Peck'gh,ss	2	1	1	2	6
Veach,lf	3	1	0	1	0	Pipp,1b	4	1	1	14	1
Crawford,rf	3	3	0	3	0	Maisel,3b	4	0	2	2	1
Burns,1b	3	1	1	9	2	Oldring,cf	3	0	2	0	0
Young,2b	4	0	2	4	2	Mullen,rf	4	0	1	1	0
McKee,c	4	0	1	5	1	Walters,c	4	0	0	2	1
Mitchell,p	4	1	1	0	0	Russell,p	0	0	0	0	3
						aAragon	1	0	0	0	0
						Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Love,p	1	0	0	0	1
						bAlexander	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	8	27	10	Total	34	3	10	27	19

a-Batted for Russell in the third inning.
b-Batted for Love in the ninth inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Oldring.

Detroit ....0 1 4 0 2 0 0 0 0—7
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Two-base hits—Young, Burns. Three-base hit—Pipp. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Oldring. Double play—Burns and Young. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 6. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Mogridge, 1; off Mitchell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 3 hits and 5 runs in three innings; off Mogridge, 4 hits and 2 runs in three innings; off Love, 1 hit and no runs in three innings; off Mitchell, 8 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, 2, (Veach, Burns.) Struck out—By Russell, 1; by Mitchell, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

BROWNS ARE AT IT AGAIN.

Revenge Wednesday's Defeat and Jostle Red Sox Leaders by 2 to 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—St. Louis made it three out of four from the Red Sox by winning today's game, 2 to 1. The Browns were able to hit in the pinches and were helped to one run through an error by McNally, who is substituting for Captain Barry. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	1	1	3	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Miller,rf	5	0	0	4	0	McNally,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	14	1	Janvrin,2b	1	0	1	0	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	0	5	Lewis,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	0	1	Gainer,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Severeid,c	4	1	2	2	0	Walker,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Austin,3b	2	0	0	2	2	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	2	1
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	2	6	Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Koob,p	3	0	0	0	1	Cady,c	2	0	0	7	0
						Ruth,p	4	1	2	1	2
						aWalsh	1	0	0	0	0
						bHoblitzell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	7	27	16	Total	33	1	7	27	8

a-Batted for Scott in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Cady in ninth inning.
Error-McNally.

St. Louis ....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Lavan, Walker, Ruth. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Boston, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 3; off Ruth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Ruth, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Austin.) Struck out—By Koob, 1; by Ruth, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3	7	1	
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	1	

AT MONTREAL.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3	8	1	
Montreal	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	0	

AT BUFFALO.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	7	3	
Providence	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	0	

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	11	2	
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	1	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	69	51	.575
Providence	66	53	.555
Toronto	64	54	.542
Montreal	60	56	.517
Baltimore	62	58	.517
Richmond	55	64	.462
Rochester	52	65	.444
Newark	46	73	.387

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 7; New York, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 2.
(Called end first half of 8th.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	71	52	.577
Detroit	70	57	.551
Chicago	69	57	.548
St. Louis	69	58	.543
New York	66	59	.528
Cleveland	67	60	.528
Washington	60	62	.492
Philadelphia	27	94	.223

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	72	44	.621
Boston	69	46	.600
Philadelphia	67	49	.578
New York	56	58	.491
Pittsburgh	55	64	.462
St. Louis	55	68	.447
Chicago	55	68	.447
Cincinnati	46	78	.371

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)

SENATORS TAKE THE LAST.

Make It Three Out of Four Games in Series with Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Washington made it three out of four games from Cleveland by winning today, 5 to 3. The Senators drove Lambeth from the box in the seventh inning with four successive hits and a sacrifice netting three runs. The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leonard,3b	3	1	2	1	3	Chapman,ss	4	1	1	2	5
Foster,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Turner,3b	3	0	2	2	1
Milan,cf	4	1	2	4	0	Speaker,cf	4	1	2	3	1
Smith,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Roth,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Graney,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Judge,1b	3	0	1	8	1	Gandil,1b	4	0	2	8	0
McBride,ss	4	1	1	2	2	Bergman,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Henry,c	0	0	0	0	0	O'Neill,c	1	0	0	0	0
Gharrity,c	4	1	1	7	1	Coleman,c	2	0	0	2	1
Ayers,p	3	1	1	0	0	Lambeth,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aMoeller	1	0	0	0	0
						Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	9	27	10	Total	32	3	9	24	11

a-Batted for Morton in the eighth inning.
Errors—Graney, Gandil, Bergman.

Washington ....1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 .—5
Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3

Two-base hits—Gandil, Leonard, Roth. Stolen bases—Judge (2), Leonard, Shanks, Roth. Sacrifice hit—Turner. Sacrifice flies—Foster, Graney. Double plays—Foster, Mobride, and Judge. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lambeth, 2; off Ayers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth 9 hits and 3 runs in six innings (none out, two on base, in seventh); off Ayers, 9 hits and 3 runs in nine innings; off Morton, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Gould, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Ayers, 5; by Lambeth, 1. Wild Pitch—Lambeth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

WHITE SOX BAT FURIOUSLY.

Pound Bush and Nabors and Defeat Athletics Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31. — The White Sox hit the deliveries of Bush and Nabors hard, and easily won today's game by 7 to 1. Jackson had a home run, a triple, and a single in four times at bat. Weaver was put out of the game by Umpire Chill for disputing a decision. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILA., (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold, rf & lf	5	0	2	1	0	Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Weaver,ss	2	0	0	0	1	Lawry,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Terry,ss	3	0	0	0	4	Strunk,cf	3	0	1	0	0
E.Collins,2b	3	3	2	6	5	Schang,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Jackson,lf	4	2	3	0	0	McInnis,1b	3	0	1	11	2
J. Collins,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Pick,3b	2	0	0	4	2
Ness,1b	3	1	2	10	0	Grimm,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	3	1	Picinich,c	3	0	0	7	1
Von K'tz,3b	4	0	0	2	0	Bush,p	1	0	0	1	2
Schalk,c	4	0	1	5	4	Nabors,p	0	0	0	0	0
Benz,p	4	0	0	1	0	aMcElwee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	12	27	16	Total	28	1	4	27	15

a-Batted for Bush in sixth inning.
Errors—Schang, Picinich.

Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0—7
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Felsch. Three-base hits—Jackson, Ness, Schalk, Schang. Home run—Jackson. Stolen base—Felsch. Struck out—By Benz, 4; by Bush, 4; by Nabors, 2. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins and Ness; Felsch, E. Collins, Terry and Von Koinitz; Picinich and Witt. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 1; off Bush, 1. Hit by Pitcher—By Nabors, (Ness.) Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 4 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Bush, 8 hits and 3 runs in six innings; off Nabors, 4 hits and 2 runs in three innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

BRAVES RALLY TOO LATE.

Game Is Called to Let Them Catch Train and Pirates Win, 3 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31. — Pittsburgh won the final game of the series here today from Boston by a score of 3 to 2. The Pirates scored two runs in the third inning on hits by Mamux, Warner, and Carey and Fitzpatrick's error and another in the fourth on Farmer's triple and Schmidt's sacrifice fly. The game was called at the end of the first half of the eighth inning to permit Boston to catch a train. The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Warner,3b	4	0	3	2	0	Maran'le,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Carey,cf	3	0	2	2	0	Snodgr's,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	7	0	Chapp'le,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Hinch'n,1b	3	0	1	7	0	Magee,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Farmer,rf	3	1	1	0	0	Konet'y,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Baird,2b	3	0	1	0	4	Fitzp'ck,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Smykal,ss	2	0	1	0	1	Egan,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Schmidt,c	2	1	0	5	1	Gowdy,c	2	0	0	2	1
Mamaux,p	3	1	1	1	4	aWilholt	1	0	0	0	0
						Nehf,p	1	0	0	0	3
						bConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
						Reulbach,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cTyler	0	1	0	0	0
Total	27	3	10	24	10	Total	28	2	4	21	11

a-Batted for Gowdy in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Nehf in the sixth inning.
c-Batted for Reulbach in the eighth inning.
Errors—Bigbee, Smykal, Fitzpatrick.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 .—3
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2

Two-base hit—Carey. Three-base hits—Maranville, Farmer. Stolen base—Chappelle. Sacrifice hits—Carey. Sacrifice flies—Konetchy, Schmidt. Double play—Fitzpatrick and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Nehf, 1; off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Nehf, 8 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Reulbach, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Mamaux, 4 hits, 1 run in eight innings. Struck out—By Nehf, 1; by Reulbach, 1; by Mamaux, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 10; Reading, 2.
Binghamton, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Scranton, 6; Elmira, 5.
Harrisburg, 5; Utica, 4.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 4; Hartford, 3.
Bridgeport, 4; Portland, 1.
Springfield, 6; Lynn, 5.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

ST. FRISCO LEADS TROTTERS TO WIRE

Geers's Entry Scores Victory in the Knickerbocker, Breaking the Park Record.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 31. — St. Frisco, driven by F. F. Geers, won the Knickerbocker, a $5,000 purse for 2:08 trotters in straight heats at today's Grand Circuit races here, going the three fastest heats ever trotted in a race over the Hudson River Driving Park track. This was St. Frisco's first start this year in which he did not have to meet Mabel Trask, which won the 2:12 trot the previous day.

It was a comparatively easy victory for Geers's entry. He won the first two heats handily in 2:05¼ and 2:07. Geers set out for a fast mile the third heat and St. Frisco was soon several lengths ahead of the rest of the field. He finished in 2:05, eight lengths ahead of Ima Jay, the second horse. Cox, with Director Todd, and Ernest, with Ima Jay, had a hard battle for second money, but the Todd horse made a skip on the upper turn in the final heat and Cox had to be content with third money.

Major Woolworth won the first two heats of the 2:09 pace. The time of the first heat, 2:13¾, was so slow that all the drivers were called to the judges' stand before the second heat, with the result that the time was more than six seconds faster. In a driving finish The Savoy outpaced The Major in the third heat, the time being 2:06¾.

Al Mack was the best of the five starters in the 2:10 trot, winning all three heats, while Young Todd won the 2:15 pace with apparent ease, The Problem, driven by Murphy, being the principal contender. The meeting will close tomorrow with five races, including the 2:00 pace. The attendance has been large all the week.

The summaries:

THE KNICKERBOCKER 2:08 TROT.
Purse $5,000.

St. Frisco, b. h., by San Francisco, (Geers)	1	1	1
Ima Jay, br. m., (Ernest)	2	3	2
Director Todd, b. g., (Cox)	3	2	7
Laramie Lad, b. g., (McDonald)	4	7	3
Humfast, b. m., (Murphy)	5	4	5
Alma Forbes, br. m., (Ackerman)	6	5	4
Virginia Barnette, b. m., (Durfee)	7	6	6

Time—2:05¼; 2:07; 2:06.

2:09 PACE.
Purse $1,000.

Major Woolworth, br. h., by The Abbe, (Hubbard)	1	1	2
The Savoy, blk. g., by Charley Hayt, (Floyd)	2	2	1
Areta V., ch. m., (Cox)	4	3	3
Lillian W., ch. m., (Davis)	3	4	4

Time—2:13¾; 2:07¼; 2:06¾.

2:10 TROT.
Purse $1,000.

Al Mack, b. h., by McClintock Murray,	1	1	1
Helen Worthy, b. m., (Murphy)	5	2	2
McCloskey, br. g., (McDonald)	2	4	4
Howe Constantine, b. g., (Batchelder)	3	3	3
Country Tramp, ch. g., (Davis)	4	5	5

Time—2:07¾, 2:08, 2:08½.

2:15 PACE.
Purse $1,000.

Young Todd, br. g., by Director Todd, (Cox)	1	1	1
The Problem, br. h., (Murphy)	2	4	2
Sir Anthony Carter, br. h., (Geers)	3	2	3
Commodore Dallas, b. g., (Chappell)	4	3	4

Time—2:05¾, 2:06¼, 2:08.

TO BEAT 2:22¾, TROTTING.
Won by Peter Worthy, b. c., by Guy Axworthy, (Ackerman.) Time—2:15¼.

TO BEAT 2:23, TROTTING.
Won by Susannah Bingen, b. f., by Bingen, (Ackerman.) Time—2:18¼.

TO BEAT 2:50¼, TROTTING.
Won by Louise Guy, b. f., by Guy Axworthy, (Phillips.) Time—2:25¼.

CARDS ERR NINE TIMES.

Cubs Take Advantage of Each Blunder and Win by 8 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Profiting by nine St. Louis miscues, Chicago romped away with the game today by 8 to 1 in one of the poorest exhibitions seen on the local diamond. Only one of the visitors' runs was earned and eight of the Cardinals' nine errors were made by the infield.

Packard pitched a strong game. Only one Cardinal got beyond first base until the eighth inning. Smith got a triple in that frame, which, followed by a sacrifice fly by Long, saved St. Louis from a shutout. The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,2b	5	1	3	3	3	Long,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Flack,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Snyder,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Kelly,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Bescher,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Mann,lf	5	1	2	1	1	Corhan,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Saier,1b	5	2	0	14	0	Wilson,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Williams,cf	5	0	2	4	0	aBeck,3b	2	0	1	0	1
Archer,c	4	1	0	3	3	Miller,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Pechaus,3b	4	1	0	1	2	Gonzales,c	3	0	0	8	2
Wortman,ss	5	1	2	1	4	Betzel,3b	2	0	1	3	3
Packard,p	5	1	0	0	3	Smith,cf	1	1	1	0	0
						Meadows,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Warmoth,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Currie,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	8	10	27	16	Total	32	1	7	27	14

a-Batted for Wilson in the seventh inning.
Errors—Zeider, Pechaus, Snyder, (3,) Corhan, (2,) Wilson, Betzel, Meadows, (2.)

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 0 3 1 3 0—8
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Zeider. Three-base hits—Williams, Smith. Stolen base—Mann. Sacrifice fly—Long. Double play—Miller and Snyder. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 2. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 1; off Warmoth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Packard, 7 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Meadows, 7 hits and 1 run in seven innings; off Warmoth, 2 hits and no runs in no inning, (none out in eighth;) off Currie, 1 hit and no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Packard, 3; by Meadows, 5; by Currie, 2. Wild pitch—Currie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

Leonard Rewarded for No-Hit Game

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Dutch Leonard today received $100 from President Lannin of the Boston American League Club for pitching a no-hit, no-run game yesterday against St. Louis. Lannin wrote to Leonard that he was especially gratified that he had duplicated the performance of George Foster, also of the Red Sox, earlier in the season.

American Association.

Toledo, 4; Columbus, 1.
(First game.)
Columbus, 5; Toledo, 5.
(Second game; called end 9th, darkness.)
Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 5.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 3.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 3; Indianapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 8; Milwaukee, 5.
(First game.)
Milwaukee, 6; St. Paul, 2.
(Second game.)

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 2; Mobile, 1.
(First game.)
Atlanta, 2; Mobile, 0.
(Second game.)
Nashville, 6; Little Rock, 0.
Birmingham, 5; New Orleans, 0.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 0.
(Second game.)

HARVARD SQUAD IN MAINE.

Backfield Candidates to Get Training Before Regular Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Captain Harrie Dadmun of the Harvard 'Varsity football team, which will begin its regular practice in the Soldiers' Field Stadium next Thursday afternoon, took several of the kickers and quarter backs down to Ogunquit, Me., where strategist Reggie Brown makes his Summer home. Beginning tomorrow afternoon the players will get into trim for the season's work.

Field Coach Leo H. Leary, Mal Logan, Sam Felton, Gil Browne, and Reggie Brown, who arranged the party, will be in charge of the men. The squad, however, will not be a large one. The players who left today were Willcox, one of last year's substitute quarter backs; Murray and Gardner, quarter backs on the second team; Half Back Minot of the scrubs, and three members of last year's freshman team—C. Felton, quarter back, and Flower and Bond, half backs.

Clark, one of last year's freshman guards, and Brewer, one of the 1919 end rushers, are spending the Summer at Ogunquit and will be with the squad. Horween, the only 'Varsity substitute back field man remaining in the list, is expected to join the squad later, and it is hoped that Robinson, the substitute 'Varsity quarter back, also will be available before the men return to Cambridge to start their regular drill in the stadium.

CHANGE DOG SHOW JUDGES.

List of Arbiters for Riverhead Exhibition Is Modified.

The premium list of the Suffolk County Kennel Club show at Riverhead reveals that $750 in class prizes is offered. Originally intending to give but $500 toward special prizes, the local committee has increased the amount by 50 per cent. Among the innovations are the Radius Classes. First appearing in the Southampton classification, where they proved popular, they have been continued in the coming exhibition.

There has been some confusion owing to a number of changes in the judge list. George S. Thomas will take bulldogs, and to Tyler Morse have been assigned French bulldogs and toy poodles, in addition to other breeds. In a previous announcement, these breeds had been credited to Mr. Thomas. The judge list includes, in addition to Messrs. Thomas and Morse, Mrs. D. D. Dunn for Boston terriers and Mrs. C. A. Bishop for Pekingese.

ELEVEN CARS ARE LISTED.

Harvest Auto Racing Classic Will Have a Good Field.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—A second Maxwell car has been entered in the Harvest Auto Racing Classic, according to T. E. Myers, general manager of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, where the three events on the program will be held on Sept. 9. The car is the second member of the Prest-O-Lite racing team, and will be driven by Pete Henderson. Eddie Rickenbacher is the driver of the other Maxwell entry. Both Henderson and Rickenbacker have been driving in various speed contests during the present season, and both are considered among the clever pilots of the country. Henderson is of slight build, but he controls his car as deftly as though he weighed as much as Christiaens. In the race here last May Henderson finished sixth, several stops for minor troubles keeping him from taking a higher place in the standing.

The entry of this car brings the total entries now signed up to compete on America's first speedway to eleven, and in the 20, 50, and 100 mile championships the fields will probably be large and fast.

Henderson has driven consistently this season, having been placed in six races at speeds ranging from 78.35 to 100.35 miles an hour. He was fifth in the Coney Island Cup race, fifth at Tacoma, sixth at Indianapolis last May, fourth in the Omaha 150-mile contest, and third in the 50-mile race on the same day, and second in the 150-mile race at Des Moines. In the 50-mile race at Des Moines he averaged 99.61 miles an hour.

MISS BJURSTEDT IN FINALS.

To Oppose Miss Sears in Rockaway Singles—Both Attain Doubles.

Continuing her easy progress of the previous rounds, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national women's tennis champion, yesterday attained the final round of the women's invitation tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., by defeating Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—3, 6—1. For her opponent in the finals Miss Bjurstedt will have the Boston sportswoman, Miss Eleonora Sears, who disposed of Miss Edith B. Handy at 6—3, 6—2, in her semi-final match.

After their victories in the singles Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Sears teamed for the doubles, and again won their way into the finals. The other contenders for the doubles honors will be Miss Ina Kissel, the Middle States champion, and Miss Ethel Tyndall. Efforts will be made to play the finals in both doubles and singles this morning, but it is possible that there will be a postponement until tomorrow.

Miss Taylor played a strenuous game at the start of her first set against Miss Bjurstedt, but her play collapsed in the second set. The type of game advanced by Miss Sears against Miss Handy was aggressive and troublesome in the extreme, and it is probable that the Boston woman will make a good fight against Miss Bjurstedt.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Eleonora Sears defeated Miss Edith B. Handy, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. Knud Dahl, Jr., and Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Edith B. Handy, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Mrs. Knud Dahl, Jr., and Mrs. David C. Mills, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Eleonora Sears defeated Mrs. N. L. Herrick and Mrs. H. S. Parker, 6—1, 6—2.

N. Y. A. C. TENNIS DATES SET.

Metropolitan Junior Tourney Begins Sept. 9—Members' Matches Later.

Announcement was made yesterday by the New York A. C. that the annual junior metropolitan tennis championships in singles and doubles will be contested on the clay courts at Travers Island, starting Saturday, Sept. 9. Players 20 years old and under are eligible to compete. Entry blanks were issued yesterday, and the list will close on Sept. 6 with Rufus Davis, Chairman of the New York A. C. Tennis Committee.

The Mercury Foot Tennis Committee also announced that its annual Fall members' tennis tourney would start on Sept. 10. The junior members' tournament will commence on Sept. 16.

IMPORTED HORSES STAR AT BELMONT

Capture First and Second Places in Three Events—Mont d'Or Is Victor.

Imported thoroughbreds made a splendid showing yesterday at Belmont Park, where the Westchester Racing Association is holding its Autumn meeting. The foreign entries came in first and second in three events, included in which was the winning of the Autumn Highweight Handicap, the feature of the program. There was a large midweek crowd at the course, and the racing was of a high order.

The Autumn Highweight Handicap is an event for all ages over a six-furlong route. The scratching of Lena Misha and Celandria left three foreign horses in the field. They were the winner, Mont d'Or II., Short Grass, and Hidden Star, the latter two finishing second and third respectively.

Mont d'Or was made a topheavy favorite, and, although he won, was forced to do his best to stall off the challenge of Short Grass, which was a short head behind the victor at the finish and three lengths in front of Hidden Star. The Herz entry ran a very creditable race, but did not show the speed he exhibited at the early part of the season. The son of Laveno appears to have gone slightly stale.

A. K. Macomber's silks were seen in front when the imported filly Sisaga won the five and a half furlong sprint for filly two-year-olds which have not won $500. Ten youngsters went to the post, but the real contest was between the winner and G. D. Widener's Farce, a youngster recently brought over from England. The two fought it out in the last sixteenth, and after an exciting struggle the victory went to Sisaga. W. R. Coe's Merry Thoughts II. was third.

Taking the lead immediately the barrier was sprung, Sanscrit, an importation from the stable of C. K. G. Billings, captured the opening race from Glanaginty, which was a length behind the winner at the finish. The latter had to be ridden hard to take the place from Glitter.

H. C. Hallenbeck's Blue Thistle ran one of his old-time races, when he came home in front in the selling handicap at a mile and a sixteenth. The aged gelding, cleverly ridden by Schuttinger, was always in close touch with the pace and raced comfortably in third position until the four contestants came into the stretch. Then the jockey let him down and he came on to win by a length from Fenmouse. Kilmer, who did the early leading, came in third. Why Blue Thistle was quoted at 4 to 1 and even money for place in a four-horse race was a mystery, as the winner appeared the logical favorite, instead of Lady Teresa, who was last throughout the race.

Plumose, bearing the colors of Emil Herz, in a rousing good finish, just lasted long enough to take the three-year-old selling event at six and a half furlongs. The King James filly was rushed in front by Keogh, her rider, and kept there from start to finish. Naushon, which was always a contender, met with some interference from the winner and had a rough voyage.

J. McTaggart brought the son of Yankee around on the outside, where he had clear sailing, and he was wearing the victor down toward the end. However, Plumose had just enough left and flashed past the judges' stand a head in front of the Wilson entry.

Alley, a new jumper from the stable of Thomas Hitchcock, which was starting for the first time, scored an easy victory in the steeplechase, over the usual two-mile course. H. W. Sage's Ormead was second, with Rusila obtaining the short end of the purse.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling, purse $500; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:08 2-5.
Sanscrit, (imp.,) C. K. G. Billings's b. g., 106 pounds, by Santry—Lilydale, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, out, (M. Buxton)......1[1]
Glanaginty, (imp.,) R. T. Wilson's b. g., 114, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 5 to 2, (J. McTaggart)......2[h]
Glitter, J. O. Talbott's br. c., 106, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (L. Louder)......3[1½]
Precise, Odds and Ends, Bootle's Baby, and Moonlighter (imp.) also ran. Ponce de Leon scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 3-5.
Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., aged, 110 pounds, by Blue—Wild Thistle, 4 to 1, even, out, (A. Schuttinger)......1[1]
Fenmouse, G. A. Muller's br. f., 4, 113, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, out, (E. Ambrose)......2[3]
Kilmer, R. D. Earle's ch. c., 3, 100, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, out, (H. Phillips)......3[3]
Lady Teresa also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $500; six and a half furlongs, main course. Time 1:22.
Plumose, E. Herz's b. f., 3 years, 110 pounds, by King James—Plumeria, 9 to 2, 2 to 1, even, (F. Keogh)......1[h]
Naushon, R. T. Wilson's br. g., aged, 118, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, 2 to 5, (J. McTaggart)..2[4]
Malabar, J. W. May's b. g., 4, 112, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (J. Butwell)......3[1]
Benjamin, Andes, Flag Day, Salon, Chesterton, Far Away, Striker, Excelsior, Tinkle Bell, and Virginia W. also ran. Burglar and Brave scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Autumn highweight handicap, with $1,000 added; for all ages; six furlongs straight. Time—1:13 1-5.
Mont D'Or II., (imp.,) L. Wood's b. h., 5 years, 133 pounds, by Val D'Or—Lonelliness, 3 to 5, and out, (J. Notter)......1[h]
Short Grass, (imp.,) E. Herz's b. h., aged, 135, 3 to 1, 1 to 2, and out, (F. Keogh)..2[3]
Hidden Star, (imp.,) G. F. Johnson's blk. f., 3, 112, 18 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (M. Buxton)......3
Only three starters. Lena Misha and Celandria scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for maiden three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added; about two miles. Time—4:20.
Alley, T. Hitchcock's br. g., 3 years, 132 pounds, by Bryn Mawr—Mary Street, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (G. Palmer)......1[3]
Ormead, H. W. Sage's b. g., 4, 142, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (E. Helder)......2[3]
Rusila, Mrs. J. E. Davis's ch. f., 4, 140, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, (W. Murphy)......3[3]
Expectation, Dorcris, Kenworthy also ran. Chorus Girl lost rider.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old which have not won $500, purse $500; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:07.
Lisaga, (imp.,) A. K. Macomber's ch. f., 101 pounds, by Sunflower II.—Fair Lasrie, 12 to 5, 4 to 5, 2 to 5, (H. Phillips)..1[h]
Farce, (imp.,) G. D. Widener's b. f., 101, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (B. Warscher)......2[3]
Merry Thought II., (imp.,) W. R. Coe's ch. f., 101, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, 7 to 5, (J. McTaggart)......3[1½]
Marie-Odile, Golden Rod, Mother Machree, Wingold, Black Vote, Vixen, and Curve also ran.

Dachshund Club Show on Sept. 22.

The Dachshund Club of America will hold its seventh members' show at the Hotel Gregorian, West Thirty-fifth Street, Friday evening, Sept. 22. Cash and ribbons and special prizes will be offered. Open to all dachshund owners. For full particulars, address the Secretary, F. Louis Hauptner, 115 Worth Street, this city.

POLO AT THOUSAND ISLANDS

Keen Match Results in Defeat for Westmoreland by 6 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 31. —The polo match between the Westmoreland four and the Thousand Islands team here today was the best of the tournament. The Thousand Islands quartet defeated the Westmoreland players by the score of 6 to 3. Anderson and A. G. Miles were the stars for the home team. Anderson's long and accurate shots did telling work for his team and helped Clausen make his three goals. Lieutenant Wiser, who played back on the Westmoreland team, did exceptionally fine work, and his long shots goalward were always accurate. The score:

WESTMORELAND.	THOUSAND ISL'DS.
1—Burrell Huff.	1—A. G. Miles.
2—George Meade.	2—E. Y. Clausen.
3—J. B. Huff.	3—J. L. Anderson.
Back—Lieut. Wiser.	Back—W. P. Hulbert.

Westmoreland—Goals earned, 3.
Thousand Islands—Goals earned, 6.
Individual goals—Clausen, 3; Anderson, 2; Miles, 1; B. Huff, 1; Wiser, 2.

ILLINOIS ANGLERS VICTORS.

Receive Team Cup for Best Showing in Recent Tourney at Newark.

Announcements of the winners in various events in the international bait and fly-casting tournament, which was held last week on Weequahic Park Lake, Newark, N. J., was made yesterday afternoon. Individual degree buttons and the trophy for the team with the greatest number of points were awarded.

The latter prize, a cup offered by the Anglers' Club of New York, for the team making the most successful showing in all the events of the week, was won by the Illinois Casting Club of Chicago. The announcement of the winner was delayed because of difficulty in deciding how the scores should be computed. It was finally agreed to award the points, five, three, and one, for first, second, and third places in each event. The Illinois Club representatives tallied more than one-third of all the points.

The ten competitors who received degree buttons were: Arthur J. Neu, John S. Schwinn, Call J. McCarthy, William Stanley, W. J. Jamison, Edmund M. Town, George G. Chatt, C. B. Nordholm, Fred N. Peet, and John M. Smith. Only two of the casters averaged more than 99 per cent. They were McCarthy and Stanley. The former had an average of 99 44-120, and Stanley's average was 99 23-120.

TODAY'S BELMONT CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies and geldings, maidens; five furlongs, straight. Sea Wave, 112 pounds; Pickwick, 115; Polonium, (imp.,) 115; Kittenish, (imp.,) 112.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens; six furlongs, main course. Alberta True, 112 pounds; Past Master, 115; King Mart, 115; White Metal, 115; *The Brook, (imp.,) 115; Two Royals, 115; Hesperus, (imp.,) 115; Water Belle, 112; Bridget O'Connor, 112.
*Late Count George.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Ahara, 118 pounds; Malabar, 108; Brave, 108; Wenonah, 99; Longfellow, (imp.,) 115; O'Sullivan, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward, the Locust Valley Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Star Hawk, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Flittergold, 112; Rhine Maiden, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Web Carter, 140 pounds; Sandow, 141; Otto Floto, 141; Martasha, 141; J. R. Johnson, 139; Aberfeldy, 141; Johnnie McKay, 143.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; six furlongs, straight. Onwa, 115 pounds; Sandale, (imp.,) 112; Harvest King, 115; Town Hall, 115; Cherry Ripe, 115; Polonium, (imp.,) 115; Kittenish, (imp.,) 112; Milkman, 115; Deckmate, 115; Ponce de Leon, 115.

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BARNES WINS NUTMEG STATE OPEN GOLF TITLE AT SHENECOSSETT

BARNES IS VICTOR AT SHENECOSSETT

Overcomes MacDonald Smith's Lead and Wins Connecticut Open Golf Title with a 146.

SMITH SETS NEW RECORD

Finishes Morning Round with a 69—Brady and Alec Smith in Final Tie for Second Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 31.—Picking up seven strokes in the afternoon round on the lead of MacDonald Smith, Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley won the Shenecossett open golf tournament here this afternoon with a thirty-six-hole score of 146 strokes. Close on his heels were Mike Brady of Oakley and Alec Smith of Wykagyl, both tied for second place with 147 strokes. MacDonald Smith was in fourth place, one stroke behind.

Hagen, Barnes and Brady were favorites for the Connecticut open title, which goes to the winner of the tournament, and although Barnes and Brady ran true to form the Rochester professional played in the traps and rough in his afternoon round and ended far out of the running. The finish was one of the most sensational and exciting ever seen at an open tournament.

At the end of the morning round MacDonald Smith led the field with a score of 69, setting a new record for the links of the Shenecossett Country Club. At 72 was Mike Brady, Massachusetts open champion, playing a wonderfully steady and heady game. To the surprise of the gallery, Alec Smith, twice national open champion, upheld the reputation of the old-timers by turning in a 73, and in fourth place was Jim Barnes, playing his usual fine game, with a 74.

In the afternoon the Tournament Committee teamed the leaders in a four-ball foursome, and the medal play competition took on all the sensational features of match play. Exhibiting the form that brought him a world's record for seventy-two holes and the metropolitan open title at Scarsdale in 1914, MacDonald Smith looked invincible when he pulled a long drive around the dog-leg corner to the first green and pitched up within fifteen feet of the pin. He had a lead of three strokes on Brady, four on his brother Alec, and five on Jim Barnes. At the very first hole Alec Smith dropped a stroke by putting his second shot on a mound to the right of the green, and Barnes putted level with him.

Alec Smith a Close Second.

On the second hold the oldtime national champion dropped another stroke astern by falling short on his approach shot, but then and there he decided that the time had come to reverse his engines and go forward. With a single lapse on the fourth hole he carried out his policy faithfully, and gained steadily on the leaders until at the home green he was just six inches and a putt behind the winner, Barnes. MacDonald Smith held his lead for the first three holes, taking all 4s with Mike Brady.

On the 208-yard fourth hole the leader drove into a pit to the right of the green, came out short, and took a 5. Here was King Brady's opportunity, and he made the most of it with a 3 that brought him within a stroke of the younger Smith. On the 467-yard fifth hole Barnes put his second out of bounds, and his third in a bunker. MacDonald Smith sorrowfully visited another sandpit, and even the accurate Brady was in the rough in his desire to get the green in 2. There was a ball on green in two strokes, however, and it belonged to Alec Smith, the old man of the party, who holed a forty-foot putt across a bumpy green for a 3, two strokes under par.

At the turn MacDonald Smith led by a stroke, with Brady second, and Alec Smith and Barnes tied, two strokes behind Brady.

Advantage Flits Back and Forth.

From this point to the home hole the changes in position were dramatic in their swiftness. On the tenth hole MacDonald Smith over-approached the green into a road, and when Brady ran down a ten-foot putt for a 3, the positions were reversed, and the Boston homebred led the Scot by a stroke. A 3 for Barnes tied him for second place with MacDonald Smith, and Alec was one stroke behind. MacDonald Smith dropped back to keep his older brother company on the long eleventh hole by once more visiting a pit over the green and hitting resistless sand.

Leading by two strokes at the thirteenth, Brady lost one by putting his tee shot into a trap and taking a 4 where all the others got a 3. On the 312-yard fourteenth, MacDonald Smith had another opportunity to make use of his famous bunker shot, taking a 5 after his ball bounced back into a pit, and for the first time Alec loomed up as a possible winner by clipping a stroke from par with a ten-foot putt for a 3.

The fifteenth hole, a mashie pitch of 125 yards, was the turning point of the match that sent the Massachusetts open champion on the downward path. Standing on this tee, he led Barnes by one stroke and the Smith brothers by two. Five minutes later, after taking two shots in a bunker over the green, he was in a triple tie for second place, as MacDonald Smith had run down a twenty-foot putt for a 2. Alec had taken a par 3, and Barnes was lucky to get a 4 from the same trap that ensnared Brady and brought him a 5.

Barnes Takes Lead on Sixteenth.

Once more in the lead by a stroke only three holes from the finish, the troubles of MacDonald Smith seemed at an end, but they were only beginning. On the sixteenth green he missed a two-foot putt, took a 5, and found himself in another triple tie for second place, as Barnes went into the lead by taking a 3 with a ten-foot putt. The long and lanky one had no intention of surrendering a lead that had cost him so much trouble. He put his approach shots close to the pin on the last two holes, taking 4s with ease. MacDonald Smith dropped from the tie for second by topping his tee shot from the seventeenth tee, but Alec and Mike Brady hung on grimly.

The Boston professional drove nearly 300 yards to the home green, chipped up to the pin, and had a twelve-foot putt to tie. The ball ran straight for the cup, curled to the right, missed by a hair, and Jim Barnes firmly settled his claim to the leadership of the professionals for the season of 1916 by tapping his six-inch deciding putt into the back of the cup.

His winning card was as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Out	4 4 5 3 6 3 5 4 4—38
In	3 5 4 3 4 4 3 4 4—34—72—146

MacDonald Smith's record-breaking card in the morning round was as follows:

Out	3 3 4 3 5 4 5 4 4—35
In	4 5 4 3 4 3 4 4 3—34—69

The summaries:

James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 74, 72—146; Alex Smith, Wykagyl, 73, 74—147; M. J. Brady, Oakley, 72, 75—147; MacDonald Smith, Greenwich, 69, 79—148; A. G. Elphick, Shawnee, 78, 73—151; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 80, 72—152; Jock Hutchison, Allegheny, 75, 77—152; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 76, 76—152; Gil Nicholls, Great Neck, 77, 76—153; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 77, 77—154; Jack Hobens, Englewood, 76, 78—154; Frank Belw[illegible], Garden City, 78, 77—155; Tom Skipper, Suburban Club, Baltimore, 81, 75—156; R. G. MacDonald, Buffalo, 75, 82—157; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 80, 77—157; Emmett French, York, 77, 80—157; Dave Hoveyman, Forest Hill, 79, 78—157; Herbert Strong, Inwood, 80, 77—157; Walter C. Hager, Rochester, 77, 81—158; J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 80, 78—158; Carl Anderson, unattached, 81, 78—159; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 77, 82—159; James West, Rockaway Hunt, 80, 79—159.

Louis Martucci, Essex County, 83, 79—162; George F. Sparling, Brooklawn, 79, 83—162; Harry Avery, Mountain Ridge, 81, 82—163; J. H. Morton, Trenton, 80, 83—163; Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 78, 85—163; T. L. MacNamara, New York, 78, 85—163; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 86, 78—164; J. H. Lord, Mechanicsville, 84, 80—164; Willie Robertson, Woodmere, 80, 84—164; W. Gourlay, Rockaway River, 86, 79—165; W. C. Skelly, Wyantenuch, 86, 79—165; A. W. Chiappa, Fairview, 76, 89—165; J. C. Green, Hot Springs, 82, 84—166; Raymond Ouimet, unattached, 88, 78—166; J. Young, Hay Harbor, 81, 86—167; R. S. Thomson, Port Chester, 83, 84—167; J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 80, 88—168; J. Bredemus, unattached, 88, 80—168; A. Brown, Mount Tom, 81, 87—168; Jack Jolly, Newark, 85, 83—168; J. Golden, Tuxedo, 85, 84—169; J. Gordon, Tuxedo, 90, 79—169.

D. Vinton, Bellevue, 87, 83—170; Frank McNamara, Sound Beach, 88, 82—170; J. M. Anderson, Metacomet, 86, 84—170; Jack Bechett, Yountakah, 82, 88—170; G. M. Gordon, Rhode Island, 87, 84—171; W. Creary, Quaker Ridge, 84, 87—171; D. Obrien, unattached, 81, 92—173; T. L. Ally, Jackson, 90, 83—173; George Sailing, Hotchkiss, 86, 89—175; F. C. Canausa, Quaker Ridge, 87, 89—176; H. L. Burdick, Wannamoisett, 82, 94—176; J. A. Gammans, Rhode Island, 90, 87—177; J. T. Adams, Hay Harbor, 96, 82—178; J. B. Linton, unattached, 86, 93—179; W. Goss, Waterbury, 94, 87—181.

CARTER NOT TO COMPETE.

Nassau Golfer Out of National Title Play—Many New Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Aug. 31.—Former champions and promising candidates for the title are rapidly finding their way to the links here, where the national amateur championship will be held next week. One of the big surprises of the day was the announcement that Philip Carter of Nassau, one of the leaders from the metropolitan district and the present North and South champion, would not compete. Pressure of business compelled the Nassau star to cancel his entry.

D. Clarke Corkran of Baltimore in a practice round turned in the best score today on the east course with a 74, and W. Hamilton Gardner, 3d, of Buffalo, led those on the west course with a 75.

Prominent among the new arrivals were Max Marston of Baltusrol, H. J. Topping of Greenwich, F. R. Blossom of Exmoor, the intercollegiate champion; G. W. Adair and his son, Perry Adair of Atlanta; D. Clarke Corkran of Baltimore, and L. R. Munger of Dallas.

SEVEN FAST BOATS ENTER.

First Thirty-Mile Heat of Power Boat Race Tomorrow.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Seven speed boats have been officially entered in the race for the famous Gold Challenge Cup that will be competed for in thirty-mile heats on the Detroit River, Sept. 2, 4, 5, and 6. Of the seven craft three are Detroit speedsters.

This Miss Detroit III., flying the colors of the Miss Detroit Power Boat Association, will defend the cup, which she won last year. The engine and hull have been overhauled at Algonac, and runs made this week on the St. Clair River have been very satisfactory to her backers. The Miss Detroit will be driven by Dr. Sanborn, and Otis Funderburk will handle the power plant.

Very little can be learned about the Baby Marold, the new hydroplane owned by C. H. Wills. The Baby Marold will be driven by Jack Milot and Jack Beebe, the men who put the Miss Detroit across the finish line in the lead last year. It is expected, judging from the unofficial reports that have been given out on the speed of the new boat, that the Baby Marold will exhibit a great turn of speed.

The third entry from Detroit is another new boat flying the colors of the Del Rey Motor Boat Club. She will be driven by Freeman Monroe, who formerly handled the famous Kitty Hawks. The Miss Hamtramck will develop the least horse power shown by any of the boats entered. The motor is an eight-cylinder V type aeroplane engine developing about 125 horse power. Better than fifty miles an hour has been made by the Miss Hamtramck, and alterations being made at present may increase this speed considerably.

One other Western boat will compete for the gold cup. The Miss Minneapolis, a new boat this year, and which recently broke the world's record by turning up better than sixty-six miles an hour, will attempt to wrest the coveted trophy from the Miss Detroit. The Miss Minneapolis has been in Detroit waters for some time and has been making wonderful time. Her backers are jubilant over the fact that she is not only showing the speed but is making long runs of thirty, forty, and fifty miles every day without touching the engine.

From the East will come the Hawkeye, owned by A. L. Judson, President of the American Power Boat Association, which won the Thousand Islands Trophy races this Summer. This boat will fly the burgee of the Lake George Regatta Association.

Two other Eastern boats are the Ankle Deep Too, owned by Count Mankowski, and the Peter Pan VII., which is owned and will be driven by James L. Simpson. The Ankle Deep Too will fly the colors of the Lake George Club, and the Peter Pan VII. those of the Columbia Yacht Club.

Several entries have been received for the express cruiser race, among them being C. W. Kotcher's Betty M. II. and L. W. Tuller's Venetian Maid. This race will be for the Detroit News Trophy, and is creating considerable interest in racing circles.

When the power boats line up for the word in the great race on the Detroit River, on Saturday, no matter which one captures the gold cup, the record for speed attained in this annual event of the American Power Boat Association bids fair to be broken.

In the fourteen yearly contests for the coveted trophy, 50.5 miles per hour is the fastest clip the speed craft have reached. Standard was the winner when the event was run off for the first time in June, 1904, and she created something of a sensation by setting up the mark at 23.6 miles. Ten years later Baby Speed Demon II., annexing the cup, raised the record for speed up to 50.5 miles per hour. Miss Detroit, to whom Detroiters owe the opportunity of seeing the great annual motor boat classic on their home waters, in winning the cup and bringing it to Detroit in 1915, touched an even 50 miles per hour at one point in her triumphant three-day grind.

Miske Knocks Out Howard.

Billy Miske, the rugged St. Paul lightweight, disposed of his opponent, Johnny Howard of Bayonne, by the knockout route in the last round of their scheduled ten-round bout at the Clermont A. C., Brooklyn, last night. Miske was the aggressor throughout, seldom finding it necessary to extend himself. In the semi-final, also of ten rounds, Peper Martin of Brooklyn and Kid Henry of Newark fought a fast and interesting draw.

Jeannette to Box Gunboat Smith.

One of the best mixed boxing matches since the lifting of the ban on colored and white bouts was arranged yesterday by the Manhattan Athletic Club, and will bring together Joe Jeannette and Gunboat Smith. The bout will take place on Sept. 7. Jeannette declares he is out to force Frank Moran to meet him, and since the lifting of the ban on mixed bouts has won three fights. Smith has been away a long time preparing for a series of bouts.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Walter Mohr versus Wee Wee Barton; K. O. Jaffe versus Lew Williams. Both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Cowboy Charlie Shands versus Sailor Maher; Mike McTigue versus Harry Robinson. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Kid Taylor versus Mark Spencer. Ten rounds.

Freeport S. C.—Paul Doyle versus Jack Connors. Ten rounds.

SOUTHAMPTON LINKS GIVES SEVERE TEST

Many Experts Hold That the National Golf Course Is the Finest in America.

What is the best test of golf that this country affords? A great many of the professionals will uphold Braeburn, Myopia, and other such courses, over which they have played many times in private matches and in open championships. Down at Southampton, however, is the National Golf Links of America, and rare is the golfer who can play over the course and still deny unblushingly that it is the finest test of golf that he has ever had. Little Bennie Sayers of Scotland, grown gray in the service of the royal and ancient game and wise in the lore of the links, came to this country with his cherished ideals of St. Andrews, Prestwick, Hoylake and Blackheath, and the other famous links abroad enshrined far above anything he expected to see in America. He was invited to inspect the National Links. He came, he saw, he was conquered. "Oh dear, oh dear!" he lamented, "I wish I had never seen it," for his ideals were shattered and he had found what he called the finest course in the world located in a land where the golfers of the United Kingdom were designated as "foreigners."

The professional at the National Golf Links of America is James Hepburn. He is a recent importation from England, and for the last decade he has played in all the great open championships on English and Scotch courses. He has played the famous French and German courses, but the result of his wanderings over the links of a fair-sized portion of the globe may be summed up in a short sentence—the National Golf Links of America is the finest course that he ever saw or set foot upon.

The testimony of foreign professionals, however valued their opinions, is not the only evidence that the Southampton course is a wonderful test of golf. The high-class amateur players of this country are almost unanimous in support of the same contention, and the popularity of the annual invitation tournament, which attracts the largest and finest club tournament field of the year, is further tribute to the lure of this course. It is something of a feat to get around the circuit in the seventies, and players who habitually break 80 on other metropolitan courses heave a sigh of relief if they stay below the hundred mark on the National Links.

The number of strokes needed to make the circuit of a course is not necessarily an indication of its relative excellency. By piling boulders or digging trenches on the putting greens, or erecting four-story buildings on the fairway of an easy course, it is possible to prevent good golfers from getting below 80. When, however, with the tees, fairways, and putting greens in the finest condition, and the largest and finest invitation tournament field of the season competing, the medal in the qualifying round is won with a 77, with only four golfers out of a high-class field of 152 under 80, it must be admitted that at certain times and in certain places the scores not only speak for themselves, but for the course over which they were made.

Charles Blair Macdonald, the amateur links architect, was the designer, and although many other famous courses are testimony of his genius along these lines, the National Golf Links was his masterpiece into which he worked not only the problems evolved by his mind, but the cherished dreams of a golfer who has played his favorite game for a quarter of a century and who builds as if he expected to play twice that length of time in the future. He has laid out the course so that the expert golfer can play it as the artist plays a musical instrument.

There is not one way to play a hole, nor two ways—there are millions. Not only are the long formidable carries planted squarely between the tee and the pin, but the line of most resistance gradually weakens toward the short carry, with each golfer aiming at that particular point in the line to which his ability is best adapted. The long driver finds his problem on his first shot, but there is another for his second, and as for the golfer who plays the short safe game, his troubles are too numerous to mention. It is true that if he can consistently and invariably carry 150 yards in a straight line he may reach the green without descending into any of the traps that make the National Links famous or infamous, but he must either be possessed of an adding machine to keep track of his strokes, or, better still, be totally oblivious to the mathematics of the case. The most biting sarcasm that can be hurled at a golfer—that he gets nearer to the hole at every shot—may be lost on the duffer at the National Links who finds it expedient to play sidewise or even backward to avoid looming trouble.

One reason why the links is held in such high esteem is because, as Hepburn put it, "it is a course of eighteen holes." Where every full length course is supposed to be equally well equipped with holes, this seems little distinction, but what the professional meant was that each hole on the National Links was a golf problem in every sense of the word—a links without a weak link. From the long carry from the first tee toward the green to the last putt on the home hole, each shot must be perfect or it is adequately penalized.

It would be possible, but futile, to describe in detail the myriad traps that ensnare the unwary or the weak. The strongest lure of this links lies in the fact that most golfers know that they are attempting the impossible when they try for par, but the unsolved problem is ever the most attractive to the haunters of the links.

DOYLE HOLD-OUT ENDED.

Former Giant Signs with Chicago Cubs for Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Larry Doyle, traded by the New York Giants to the Chicago Nationals in the deal for Heinie Zimmerman, signed a three-year contract with the Chicago team tonight, after holding out several days. It is said Doyle will receive $7,500 a year from the Cubs.

Doyle will join the Cubs at St. Louis tomorrow. He left Chicago tonight for St. Louis in company with Dick Kinsella, Giant scout, who first brought Doyle into the limelight with the old Springfield, Ill., Three-I League team.

Sanborn Completes Long Ride.

Fred M. Sanborn of Baltimore, who represented the Century Road Club Association in an attempt to establish a new bicycle record between New York City and Chicago, and who left New York on Aug. 20, at 5:45 A. M., completed his long ride of 1,036 miles at 11:40 P. M. Sunday, after seven days seventeen hours and fifty-five minutes.

SONDER REVIVAL LIKELY.

Guy Lowell Believes Sharp-Pointed Craft Will Come Back.

Guy Lowell, the architect of Boston and this city, who has been acting as sailing adviser to Morton F. Plant, and sailing the Maisie in a number of her races, is of the opinion that next season will see a revival of the interest in racing sonder boats and a falling off of that in the Class P yachts.

Mr. Lowell has talked with Charles F. Adams, who sails the Ahmeek; Hollis Burgess, George Owen, and others interested in the class as owners, designers, and sailors, and finds that in Marblehead waters, at least, there is much dissatisfaction with the P-boats as a sporting proposition for the men who handle them. They expected to have a lot more fun with them than they have had thus far.

The idea of the design of the sonders is said to have originated with and been developed by Emperor William of Germany, and Mr. Lowell thinks the practical passing of the class into obscurity during the past two years was due first to the condition that the challenge races had to be sailed in German waters, and second, that the pro-Ally feeling so prevalent in Boston, where the sonders were so popular, hit the swift little craft a death blow.

There have been a half-dozen of these sharp-pointed and swiftly-moving craft in about every regatta that has been sailed on the Sound this season. They certainly are skimming dishes, with a great overhang both fore and aft, and a keel so short as to make them the very extreme of the type, once so popular—in less exaggerated lines—for a score of years, until the blunter Herreshoff type became the fad. While amateur sailors here never took to the sonders in such numbers as did the Corinthians of Eastern waters, those who sail them are enthusiasts for the type, as is Mr. Lowell, who has sailed them both here and abroad.

During Larchmont race week local sonder skippers were delighted to find so earnest and enthusiastic an advocate for the type, and gladdened by his openly expressed belief that, in the desire to get away from the chunky craft of the New York forty class type, there will be a reaction to the other extreme so pronouncedly expressed in the sonders, because they are fast in all points of sailing, lightning quick in stays, easy to handle by the skilled sailor, and economical, while giving the man at the helm all he can possibly wish for in the way of daring and dashing sport. Mr. Lowell prophesies the building of a number of new craft of this type and a revival of sonder racing as the one certainty for 1917 that will have a tang of novelty to it.

ALLOWANCES FOR REGATTA.

Handicaps Allowed for Tomorrow's Seawanhaka-Corinthian Races.

The allowances for tomorrow's Autumn regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, as announced yesterday by Charles P. Tower, the handicapper, are as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	P. C.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Anita, G. P. Granbery	1
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	2
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	5
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	1½
Sachem, II., Myron B. Metcalf	8
Virginia, R. B. Budd	5
Arvia, George C. Molloy	5
Duchess, George E. Ratsey	4
Aleda, J. W. Alker	0
Senora, W. H. Farrel	7½
SECOND DIVISION.	
Sally IX., A. E. Black	0
Coot, H. Wenemer	8½
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	3
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	2½
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	4½
Ninfea, F. K. Middlebrook	6
Sentana, H. L. Stone	6
Red Wing, Grace & Loewy	3
Ariel, T. Price	6
Kenmuir, V. P. Krauss	5½
Veda, George Chadwick	1½
Mignon, Edwin G. Smith	1½
THIRD DIVISION.	
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	1¼
Wag, H. I. North	1
Firefly, E. S. Foster	6½
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	1¼
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	3½
Natoma, T. S. Clarke	0
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Solita, Daniel Bacon	2
Chiloe, Howard Parker	6
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	0
Kum On, Rossiter Maurice	7
Frances, Simon Wicks	10

Differentials—First to Second Division, 8 per cent.; First to Third Division, 12 per cent.; First to Fourth Division, 24 per cent.

NEWARK'S PLEA IS DENIED.

Commission Refuses Rehearing on Controversy with Ebbets.

The members of the National Baseball Commission, August Herrmann, B. B. Johnson, and John K. Tener, handed down a decision yesterday denying the application of the International League for a rehearing of the Brooklyn Club's claim against the Newark franchise, in which a compromise decision was recently reached. Yesterday's fiat says in part:

It is not the purpose of the commission to discuss seriatim the seven specifications submitted in support of this application by President Barrow in behalf of the International League. All the points now presented by him were brought out and given careful consideration during the original hearing, with the exception of his third allegation, which reads as follows:

"Third—As a National League club is interested in the outcome of this matter, under the rules and practices of the commission, the vote of President Tener cannot be counted in reaching a decision, and the vote, as it now stands, is a tie and is no decision, except on the proposition to dismiss, in which the Chairman agrees. As the matter now stands, the whole claim has been dismissed by unanimous vote and the recommendation for an amicable settlement is not sustained as it has but one legal vote."

President Tener's participation in the decision of this case is predicated on the national agreement and is in accordance with precedent. His predecessor, Mr. T. J. Lynch, voted in the affirmative in the commission's award of $591.03 to the Pittsburgh Club against the Wheeling Club for debt in 1913, and this amount was carried in the records as a lien against the Wheeling territory. This practice has been followed in all cases in which there was no conflicting claim between a major and minor league club regarding title to the services of a player. In such controversies the President of the club of the interested major league has aided in the investigation and determination of the issue, but did not cast a vote.

The application of the International League for a rehearing is denied, the majority finding of the commission is affirmed, and that league is required to forward a statement showing the difference between the price received by it for the Newark franchise in 1916 and the aggregate amount expended by it in operating the Newark Club in Newark and Harrisburg during 1915.

NEW TRACK STARS WILL HELP CLUBS

New York and Irish-American Teams Strengthened for National Title Meet.

The strongest teams the New York A. C. has ever nominated for any title contests have been named for the national junior and senior track and field championships at Weequahic Park, Newark, on Sept. 8 and 9. Heading the clubs of the country in the number of entrants for both titular meets, the New York A. C. yesterday entered fifty-two men for the juniors and fifty for the seniors.

In point of numbers, the Irish-American A. C. ranks second, entering thirty-five in the seniors. The Chicago A. A. has entered thirty, and the Boston A. A. is next with twenty-five.

Because of the addition of several new men to their roster of eligibles, the Mercury Foot authorities feel confident of a dual victory at Newark next week. The Irish-American A. C. will also have the services of several athletes who did not represent it in the senior mets on Saturday. It is expected that Matt McGrath will have recovered by next week from the illness which prevented him from competition in the mets, and Hannes Kolehmainen and Alvah Meyer, both short of training last week, are expected to be in their best form, further enhancing the prospects of the Irish-American club.

Jack Eller, who surprised the athletic world by winning both the 120 and 220 yard metropolitan hurdle titles, has promised to aid the I.-A. A. C. by competition in three hurdle exhibitions. Irving Howe, the former indoor and outdoor national sprint champion, who was unable to compete last Saturday, is reported to be better than ever, and he is counted upon to score points for the I.-A. A. C. in the 100, 220, and quarter mile. Tim Ahearne, the best jumper in the ranks of the Winged Fist club, and Ed Pritchard, the 1915 metropolitan champion in the 440 hurdles, were also absentees last Saturday, but will be present next week to help their club in its fight for the championship.

Some of the new men who will represent the New York A. C. and who are expected to score points are: Ralph Runyon, the former Pastime A. C. pole vaulter, who cleared the bar at 12 feet 4 inches at New Brunswick on Decoration Day; L. H. Carroll, the Michigan University miler, who was a close second to Windnagle in the intercollegiate championships at the Harvard Stadium last May when the latter won the championship in 4:15; C. A. Peterson of Syracuse, a first-class half miler; and J. N. Wittpenn, a javelin thrower. None of these men competed in the metropolitan championships, and the N. Y. A. C. therefore will be even stronger than last Saturday, when they won the club championship.

PIPING ROCK DATES EARLY.

Long Island Horse Show Classic Scheduled for Sept. 22 and 23.

The Piping Rock Club has learned a lesson from past ventures and has selected Friday, Sept. 22, and Saturday, Sept. 23, for the annual horse show on the club grounds at Locust Valley. In previous years the early days of October have been chosen for this event, but the rainy spell which marred the contests last season led to the selection of the new dates.

It is believed that the earlier dates will increase the interest in the hunter classes, and that entries will be obtained from the Meadow Brook and nearby clubs because the show features will be decided before the opening of the regular hunting season. As usual, the Piping Rock show will cater to amateur riders and drivers. Many of the classes will be restricted to horses ridden and driven by amateurs, and the committee in charge is directing its efforts to making the show as informal as possible and a social event free from the professional element.

The classes are confined to hunters, saddle horses, polo ponies, and children's ponies shown both in harness and under saddle. In the children's classes cups will be given for first, second, and third prizes, but in all other classes liberal prizes have been offered which may be taken either in cash or plate. The Piping Rock Challenge Cup will be again competed for by the best saddle horses in the vicinity, and the Meadow Brook Cup is again offered as the distinctive prize to reward the best hunter at the show.

As a special inducement to the hunt clubs, a prize of $200 has been offered for hunt teams, and it is expected that this event will be well patronized by the hunt clubs of Long Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Another big event will be the Corinthian class for hunters, for which a prize of $200 will be added to a sweepstakes of $10, making the event one of the most valuable ever offered for hunters. In this class all the horses must be ridden by amateurs approved by the committee.

Men prominent in sports are connected with the Piping Rock Club. The officers of the horse show branch are Paul D. Cravath, President; Thomas Hitchcock and George E. Fahys, Vice Presidents; Frederick P. Moore, Treasurer; Frank J. Bryan, Secretary. The Board of Directors include the following: J. Henry Alexandre, Jr.; George Bullock, Percy Chubb, F. Ambrose Clark, William R. Coe, Paul D. Cravath, Frank L. Crocker, F. W. M. Cutcheon, Joseph E. Davis, John B. Dennis, George E. Fahys, Joseph P. Grace, Thomas Hitchcock, Walter Jennings, J. Parker Kirlin, Harvey S. Ladew, Clarence H. Mackay, Frederick P. Moore, Edwin D. Morgan, Harry L. Nicholas, John S. Phipps, Herbert L. Pratt, Howard C. Smith, Mortimer L. Schiff, Samuel Willets, S. Bryce Wing, and Harry Payne Whitney.

Whippany Cup Polo Sept. 11-16.

The Whippany River Club of Morristown, N. J., has sent out an announcement of the annual polo matches for the Whippany Challenge Cup, presented by S. Harold Freeman. The tournament will be held from Sept. 11 to Sept. 16, and will be open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed ten goals. In addition to the team prize, which becomes the property of the club winning it three times, the Whippany River Club adds individual prizes each year. Entries for the tournament will close on Sept. 5 with H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, 1,463 Broadway, this city.

RUSSIAN GAME POPULAR.

New Billiard Version Is Gaining Favor Among Manhattan Cuemen.

Russian billiards, which has just been adopted in this city, is a fascinating game which probably owes the spread of its popularity to the fraternizing of Russian and British officers while on temporary absences from the front. It has been introduced into New York by John Dolye, the billiard impresario. As soon as the game has grown out of its infant stage here tournaments will be arranged to take the place of the golf pool contests held last Winter.

There are any number of opportunities to score and just as many chances to lose the score and to incur penalties. Five object balls, which may be used for caroms, losing or winning hazards, present wondrous means for producing high runs, but playing into the wrong pocket nullifies the score made and earns a penalty besides.

The game is played in an English table, the scores to be made off the different balls varying from 1 to 9. Only one of these balls may be used in making winning or losing hazards in any pocket. That is the red ball, which is placed on the pyramid spot. A pocket shot off the red, however, only nets one and is seldom played except to gain position or for safety. The yellow ball is placed on the left-hand edge of the balk line and may only be potted into the left-hand lower corner pocket. A score off this ball counts three. On the other side of the balk line rests the green ball, which must be played for the right-hand lower pocket for a count of five. On the spot at the head of the table is the pink ball, and the player has the choice of either pocket at the top of the table for winning or losing hazards that count seven. The most remunerative ball of all is the brown, which has its place on the spot used for golf pool, midway between the two middle pockets. Nine is scored for a hazard off the brown ball in either of the middle pockets. When the chances for caroms off any of these five balls are taken into account it can be seen that the possibilities for scoring are greater than in any other billiard game.

Pitfalls for the unwary are numerous, and, although the game is 100 up, a player sometimes makes more than twice that number before he either loses or wins. One of the ticklish points is that the 100 must be made exactly, and should a player make a carom counting two when his score is 99, he has to begin his string all over again. Lesser penalties are decreed for going into the wrong pockets off any of the colored balls, except the red ball, which is neutral and may be directed into any pocket with impunity. Should a player pocket a ball into a wrong pocket, he not only loses the amount of the run already made, but has to deduct from his string the value of the ball. For instance, if a man runs fifty and then planks the brown ball in either of the corner pockets, or if the cue ball goes in after hitting the brown ball first, he cannot score his fifty, but must deduct nine from his tally. The same penalty is incurred for missing the first object ball, provided no other ball is hit. The run made is lost and the player must deduct the value of the ball shot at.

Even in the hot Summer months Russian billiards has almost entirely ousted the English game from many billiard rooms. It has the advantage of more rapid scoring, and the certainty that the poor player can often win games.

To Entertain Visiting Athletes.

Visiting athletes who will compete in the national championships at Newark next Friday and Saturday are to be entertained by the New York A. C. at Travers Island on Monday, Sept. 11. Invitations were extended these men yesterday through the various clubs they will represent. In connection with the entertainment there will be a baseball game between representatives of the East and West. There will also be a boat race and swimming contest.

Bronx A. L. Games Put Off.

The handicap games of the Bronx Athletic League, which were arranged to be held at Macomb's Dam Park on Sept. 24, were postponed yesterday until Oct. 8. The field has been turned over to the Catholic Young Men's National Union.

THE European War has made it difficult to get merchandise across the ocean. Nevertheless, we have succeeded in keeping our wholesale customers supplied with all grades of Haig & Haig. Although we are the largest shippers of Scotch Whisky to America, we have always been able to keep up with the increasing demand, and at no time has the market been without Haig & Haig which is to be had at all first-class places. This advertisement is for the information of our friends.

HAIG & HAIG

BOXING IN AUSTRALIA.

Sport Is Prospering, and Part of Proceeds Goes to Charity.

Despite the war, boxing continues to enjoy prosperity in Australia. In fact the majority of the stadiums where boxing exhibitions are conducted there have lately taken on the atmosphere of social and charitable centres instead of places where sportsmen go. Governors, Judges, Prime Ministers, and others prominent in Australia's everyday life are in attendance at the majority of the boxing matches being staged by the syndicate headed by Snowy Baker, which practically controls the sport in the land of the kangaroo.

Since the beginning of the war, with its attendant financial demands for the returning wounded soldiers and their dependents, Baker has made a policy of connecting his string of boxing clubs with all charitable and patriotic movements, and this action is finding favor with followers of the sport, in addition to enlisting a number of new enthusiasts. In the City of Brisbane these charitable affairs form a regular feature and always attract a representative gathering of political and society folk.

Baker is associated with Australia's theatrical promoters, Hugh D. McIntosh, who promoted several of this country's biggest boxing bouts, and Hugh J. Ward, in a plan to raise $500,000 for the comforts funds of Australian [illegible].

A letter from Baker contains the news that on a recent Sunday forty boxers journeyed to French's Forest, a strip of scrub and forest area about twenty miles from Sydney, which has been given to soldiers invalided or wounded, for use in fruit, vegetable and poultry farms, to aid in the work of clearing the land and erecting homes. Volunteers from all classes have promised their aid and the boxers have challenged other sporting groups, including the swimmers, cricket, and football players, to see who will first clear twenty acres and build a house, working on Sundays. Among those who are aiding in the labor are Les Darcy, the middle and heavyweight champion of Australia; Dave Smith, a former champion; the four Urens, all Australian boxers; Red Watson, Harry Stone, and Buck Crouse, American ring exponents, and Snowy and Fred Baker.

The popularity of boxing in Australia is evidenced by the returns from the matches staged. In Sydney the amount taken in at a set of boxing exhibitions varies from $3,000 to $20,000, according to the importance of the contest. Brisbane, although not a large town, maintains a prosperous level of popularity, and in Melbourne, where the sport languished until Baker decided to assume the promotion of the game, a card of average quality attracts a crowd of 10,000 persons.

Eddie McGoorty's interest in boxing events is now that of a spectator and not a competitor. The Oshkosh middleweight, according to latest reports, has taken on considerable superfluous weight, and has probably contested in his last ring exhibition.

Eddie Moy, the Philadelphia lightweight, gained popularity by his easy victory over Fernand Quendreaux at Brisbane recently.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Greatest Men's Furnishing Store

$1.00 Shirts at 65c

Madras & Crepe with soft cuffs

Club checks, stripes and plain colors

Bates Street Shirts $1.25 Regularly $1.50 & $2.00 Percale & Madras Soft & Stiff Cuffs

Silk & Linen Shirts at $1.65 Regularly $3.00

Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 and $1.50

Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98

Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c

Leather Belts, black, tan, white, 50c

Auto Dusters, $1, $1.50 & $2

Worth regularly $2.00 to $5.00

Special Rates for the WEEK END & LABOR DAY AT BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL

Phone Reservations in Advance Coney Island 500

DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL THE SCOTCH of GREAT AGE

NIAGARA FALLS & RETURN, $11.40

Lackawanna Railroad

Tickets on sale evening trains, Sept. 1. All trains Sept. 2 & 3. Return leave the Falls not later than Sept. 5.

Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th and 42d Sts. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton Street.

Your neighbor *knows!* Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company bought one Packard truck in 1910. They now own 44

"We made a thorough study of trucks," the management declares, "before buying our first Packard.

"We had operated cheaper trucks. They proved very unsatisfactory. They were constantly out of order and expensive.

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All that Packard users in your line and 200 other lines have learned about trucking economies, Packard experts can bring to a study of your hauling and handling problems. Call the nearest one today.

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ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT THE CIGAR LUXURIOUS

2 FOR 25¢ 3 FOR 25¢ 10¢ STRAIGHT

WATCH FOR THE NEXT!

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

The National City Company

has taken over the Bond Department of

The National City Bank of New York

and purchased the business of

N. W. Halsey & Co.
Dealers in Investment Securities

The business of the combined organizations will be continued by

The National City Company

55 Wall Street, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong—Belief in Avoidance of Strike Grows—Wealth from the Earth.

What the stock market reflected yesterday was the inherent improbability of the railroad unions carrying out their strike threat. That became highly improbable from the moment the President of the United States stepped in to prevent a clash between the railroads and their men, which at the best would embarrass and at the worst would seriously endanger the people of the whole country.

The probability of a settlement without a strike has been recognized by nearly every one in the financial district, but there had of late been some faltering in the belief that a suspension of railroad operation the country over would be avoided. The news that both the President and spokesmen for Congress were appealing to the heads of the brotherhoods to postpone the strike to give Congress time to carry out proposed legislation sufficed to bring Wall Street back to realization of the improbability that despite such appeals and what they imply the unions would carry the strike order into effect.

The market response to this return of the financial community to the faith in which it had been faltering was decided. Prices rose throughout the list and in many parts of the list made noteworthy gains. At times the railroad issues were the leaders in this movement rather than mere followers, but strength was not confined to any one group. Some of it was directly attributable to the news of the day apart from that which had to do with the railroad situation. Thus the copper stocks were strong in response to the declaration of many enlarged dividends by copper companies and the strength in other industrials was stimulated, if it was not fully accounted for, by the current news from the steel trade and similar news from other industrial quarters. Some of the operations indicated organized trading effort, but the fact that traders were in a mood to engage in such efforts and the market to respond to them showed pretty clearly that the prevailing belief is in the continuance of prosperity and in the avoidance of a disastrous industrial struggle.

It is possible that the railroad unions will keep the Government and the public in suspense till the last moment, or close to it, with the object of getting the most that can be gotten from Congress. Such a course on their part might have the effect of unsettling the confidence which the market reflected yesterday, but if events took that course it would still not be reason for seriously doubting that the public, for it is the public which is now asserting itself, will fail in the effort to avert the strike. Not even 400,000 men, as one leading banker put the matter yesterday, can dictate to the public, and it would be to the public rather than to the railroads that the unions would be attempting to dictate if they carry out the threatened strike despite the length to which the public through the means of legislation is willing to go to satisfy the men's demands.

The market's strength was the more noteworthy in view of the fact that it was shown in the face of a very unfavorable Government cotton report. But the market has been indifferent to crop news. It has apparently proceeded on the theory that despite deterioration, actual and possible, there will be enough cotton and enough grain to supply all home requirements and to leave a margin for export which will be worth more per pound or per bushel because of the curtailment of the crop. In higher prices the market is inclined to find a satisfactory offset to reduced quantity. It may not altogether be right about this, but the fact is important that crops are only part of the wealth which is taken from the earth and that the sum total this year despite the crop curtailment will probably be greater than ever.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

	Shares.
Total sales	847,200
Same day last year	656,553
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	116,824,918
Same period last year	98,332,575
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
93	95½	200	Acme Tea 1st pf.	93½	95	93½	95	+1¾
13¼	13½	5,300	Alaska Gold Mines	12½	13½	12½	13⅜	+ ⅝
7⅞	8	700	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ½
77¾	79½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78	79	78	79	+1
76	77	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+1⅛
88	89	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	88½	88½	88½	+2
191	197	52	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	200	200	200	200	..
60¼	60⅜	18,500	Am. Can	59¾	61⅜	59¾	61	+1¼
113¼	113½	300	Am. Can pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅞
62	62½	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry.	61	62½	61	62½	+1½
145	148	100	Am. Coal Products	143	143	143	143	-2
51⅛	52	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	28⅛	500	Am. Ice Securities	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	- ⅛
21½	22	1,000	Am. Linseed	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
49¾	49⅞	900	Am. Linseed pf.	49¼	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
76	76½	6,500	Am. Locomotive	74⅞	77¼	74⅞	76⅞	+1⅜
104	106	350	Am. Locomotive pf.	104½	105	104½	105	..
7	7⅜	100	Am. Malt	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
39½	40½	300	Am. Malt pf.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	- ⅜
98⅝	99	5,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96½	98⅞	96½	98⅝	+2
95	96	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95½	95½	95½	95½	..
53	54	300	Am. Steel F'dries	53½	53½	53½	53½	- ½
109¾	110¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ¼
130¾	131	800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130⅜	130⅞	130⅜	130⅞	+ ¼
219	220	325	Am. Tobacco	220	220	219½	219½	- ½
44¼	45	600	Am. Woolen	44¼	44½	44	44½	..
96½	97½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	- ⅛
26½	27	300	Am. Writing P. pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
33¾	34	500	Am. Zinc L. S.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	+1½
69¾	69⅞	1,000	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	67⅞	69¾	67⅞	69¾	+4
84⅝	84¾	33,900	Anaconda Cop. Co.	83⅛	85⅜	83⅛	84⅝	+ ¾
67⅞	70	200	Associated Oil	67⅞	68½	67⅞	68½	+1½
72	72½	1,000	Atlantic, G. & W. I.	70⅞	72¾	70⅞	72½	+1½
63¼	65⅛	200	At., G. & W. I. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	- ½
102⅜	103	2,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102½	103	101⅞	103	+ ⅝
98⅜	98⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅜
111½	115	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	..
78¼	78⅝	6,900	Baldwin Loco	76	79¼	76	78⅛	+2
85½	86	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅝	86⅛	84⅝	86	+1¼
482	484	300	Bethlehem Steel	480	483	480	483	-1½
85¼	85½	210	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜	..
78	79½	200	Burns Brothers	79	79⅞	79	79⅞	- ⅜
65⅛	65¼	2,300	Butte & Superior	62¼	66⅛	62¼	65¼	+2
18⅝	19¼	400	California Petrol	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
45	46	100	California Pet. pf.	46	46	46	46	+ ½
177⅞	178¼	1,400	Canadian Pacific	176⅞	178¼	176⅞	178	+1
56⅛	56½	2,400	Central Leather Co.	55½	56¼	55½	56¼	+1½
60¼	60½	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅝	61¼	59⅝	60½	+ ½
12½	12⅝	160	Chi. Great Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
35⅞	36	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	- ⅛
94½	95	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92⅝	95	92½	95	+2
126	126½	300	Chi. & Northwest	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ½
17½	18	3,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	18¼	17	17⅞	+ ⅞
19⅜	19⅞	100	Chile Copper	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	2,900	Chino Copper	50⅞	52	50⅞	52	+1⅛
80	82	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+1⅛
70	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	- ⅜
106	110	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	108	108	108	108	-1
48¼	48⅜	8,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	48¼	45⅞	48¼	+1⅝
136	136½	600	Consolidated Gas	135¾	135¾	135½	135½	..
96	97	1,000	Continental Can	96	97½	96	97½	..
14¼	14½	200	Corn Products Ref.	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
75½	75⅝	12,500	Crucible Steel	73	76⅞	73	75⅝	+1⅝
117⅝	118	300	Crucible Steel pf.	117⅝	118	117⅝	118	+ ½
55	55¼	5,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	53½	55⅝	53½	55¼	+1¼
94⅜	95½	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	..
149⅞	150½	100	Delaware & Hud.	150½	150½	150½	150½	+1¼
32⅝	32¾	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	32⅛	33	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅝
115	117	300	Detroit United Ry.	115	115	115	115	-2½
118½	119½	100	Diamond Match	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
45⅞	46	800	Distillers' Secur.	44⅝	46⅛	44⅝	46⅛	+1¼
23⅝	24½	300	Dome Mines	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	- ⅜
64⅞	66	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+1⅞
36⅞	37⅛	10,500	Erie	35⅞	37⅛	35⅞	37	+1⅛
53	53¼	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅛	+ ⅝
43½	46	100	Erie 2d pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	-2½
38	39	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+1¼
169	170½	300	General Electric	169	170½	169	170	- ½
123¾	124½	7,400	General Motors pf.	124	127⅛	123⅞	123⅞	- ⅛
71	71⅜	2,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	72	72⅝	70½	71⅜	- ⅞
113¼	113⅝	100	Goodrich pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	- ⅜
86½	87	200	Granby Consol	86½	86½	86½	86½	- ½
116⅞	117	900	Great Northern pf.	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	+ ⅞
36⅞	37¼	2,500	G. N. certs. ore prop.	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	+1½
46	47	700	Greene-Cananea	45	46⅛	45	46⅛	+1⅛
75	78	110	Gulf States Steel	74	74	73	73	..
83	86	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	81	82	81	82	-3
117	..	100	Helme (G. W.) pf.	117	117	117	117	-2
101	102	100	Illinois Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	- ½
57¼	57⅜	57,200	Inspiration Copper	54⅞	58	54⅞	56⅞	+1⅞
40	45	600	Int. Agricultural pf.	40	40	40	40	-1
113⅝	115	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114	114	114	114	-1
42⅛	43	67,400	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	43¼	44⅜	42⅛	42⅞	..
103⅞	103¾	30,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	103½	104⅞	103⅜	103⅞	+ ⅝
41	41⅛	4,500	Int. Nickel	40⅞	42⅛	40⅞	42	+1⅛
15½	16	900	Int. Paper	15⅛	15⅞	15	15½	+ ⅜
70⅞	72	2,500	Int. Paper pf.	70⅝	72	70⅝	70⅞	..
80	90	200	Jewel Tea	90	90	90	90	..
24½	25¼	500	Kansas City South.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	- ⅛
58	61	100	Kan. City South. pf.	59	59	59	59	- ½
79	79¼	32,400	Kelly Spring. Tire	77¼	79⅝	77⅝	79⅛	+2⅝
49	49¼	18,800	Kennecott Copper	48½	49⅝	48½	49¼	+ ⅝
..	..	300	Kayser (J.) & Co.	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	..
76¾	77	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	75	77¼	75	77	+1⅝
104½	105½	100	Laclede Gas	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¾
45	46	2,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	46	47	45	45	- ¾
78⅝	78½	7,700	Lehigh Valley	78⅛	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝	- ½
260	270	100	Liggett & Myers	267	267	267	267	+3
120	123	162	Liggett & Myers pf.	121	121	121	121	-1
128¾	129¼	100	Louis. & Nash	129	129	129	129	- ⅜
67½	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
83	83¾	2,400	Maxwell Motors	81⅝	84⅛	81⅝	83¼	+ ⅞
85	86½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ¾
54	55½	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	54	55¼	54	55¼	+ ¾
60¼	62½	100	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	+ ½
103¼	103½	8,200	Mexican Petroleum	101⅝	104	101⅝	103⅝	+1⅞
34½	35	2,700	Miami Copper	34	34⅝	33⅞	34½	+ ½
122	123	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122¼	122¼	122	122	- ⅜
3⅜	3¾	1,800	Missouri Pacific	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅞	1,500	Missouri Pac. ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
22⅞	22⅞	100	Missouri Pac. w i	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	- ¼
115	115½	100	Montana Power pf.	116	116	116	116	+4
80⅛	89	100	Morris & Essex	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	- ⅞
109	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	109	109	109	109	..
112	115	100	Nat. Lead pf.	113	113	113	113	-1⅛
19⅛	19¾	7,500	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
102⅞	103⅛	22,500	N. Y. Central	102⅝	103⅜	102½	103	..
59	60	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59	59½	59	59½	+ ⅞
26¼	28	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26	26	26	26	- ½
22	25	100	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	..
128⅝	129	300	Norfolk & Western	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	+ ⅜
110¼	111	2,200	Northern Pacific	109⅞	110⅜	109⅞	110⅜	+1⅛
6¼	7	100	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
26	26⅛	600	Pacific Mail	26½	27	26	26½	+ ½
92	99	100	Pacific Mail pf. rcts.	95	95	95	95	-4
55⅝	55¾	1,700	Penn. R. R.	55⅜	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞	+ ¼
38	39⅛	200	Philadelphia Co.	39	39	39	39	- ⅞
98	98½	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	- ½
53½	54	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	51⅜	54	51⅜	54	+2
100	102	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
164	165	100	Pullman Co.	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	- ¾
45⅞	46¼	1,800	Railway Steel Sp.	44⅜	46⅛	44⅜	46	+ ⅝
25	25⅛	5,500	Ray Con. Copper	24	25⅛	24	25	+ ⅝
105¼	105½	62,600	Reading	103⅜	105⅞	102⅞	105½	+2¼
42½	43½	200	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	+ ⅝
53	53¾	7,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¼	53½	51	53	+1⅞
113¾	114	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅜
16	16½	200	St. L. & S. F. w i	16	16	16	16	+ ⅜
206	208	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	204	208	202⅞	208	+3
28¼	29	1,700	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅜	28⅞	27⅛	28⅝	+1½
97	97¼	3,741	Southern Pacific	96⅝	97⅝	95⅞	97⅝	+1¼
175	179	200	So. Porto Rico Sug.	180	180	179	179	-2
23⅛	23⅜	4,400	Southern Railway	23	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
67½	68⅛	700	Southern Ry. pf.	67½	68	67½	67⅞	..
123½	123⅞	5,700	Studebaker Co.	123⅞	125¼	122⅞	123½	-1
24½	25⅛	8,500	Tennessee Copper	24⅛	26½	23⅞	25	+1½
192½	194½	500	Texas Co.	194	194	194	194	+3
62⅞	63⅛	100	Third Avenue	63	63	63	63	+ ½
45½	46⅜	200	Tobacco Products	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	..
100	102	100	Underwood Typew.	100	100	100	100	-1
7⅝	8	200	Union B. & P. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	- ⅛
140⅛	140⅜	31,864	Union Pacific	139⅞	141⅛	139⅞	140⅛	+ ¼
99	99¼	200	United Cigar Stores	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	+ ⅝
163⅝	164¼	2,600	United Fruit Co.	162½	164⅝	162	164	+1½
8⅞	9¼	500	United Rys. Invest.	8⅝	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ½
19⅝	20½	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	19½	20	+ ½
110	110¼	10,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	109¼	111½	107⅞	110¼	+ ½
56½	56⅞	1,900	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅞	56	56⅞	+ ¼
110⅝	111⅛	50	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
97⅝	97⅞	196,000	U. S. Steel	95⅞	99⅜	95⅜	97⅞	+1¾
117½	118	800	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	..
71⅛	71½	1,600	U. S. S., R. & M.	69⅞	71½	69¾	71½	+2⅜
50⅛	51½	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	- ⅜
83⅞	83¾	6,000	Utah Copper	81⅞	83⅞	80⅞	83¾	+1⅞
41	41¼	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+1⅛
45	50	100	Va. Ry. & Power	47	47	47	47	+1½
13⅜	13⅞	300	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	- ⅛
49	49¼	2,000	Wabash pf. A	48⅞	49⅝	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅜
26⅞	27⅛	600	Wabash pf. B	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ½
124	125	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ¼
28¼	30	200	Western Maryland	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
94½	95¼	100	Western Union Tel.	95	95	95	95	+ ½
59	59½	2,300	Westingh. E. & M.	58¼	59⅞	58¼	59½	+1
265	284	100	Weyman Bruton Co.	265	265	265	265	+10
45¼	45½	8,700	Willys-Overland	45⅞	46	45⅛	45¼	- ⅛
104	105	100	Willys-Overland pf.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅞
135½	136½	200	Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	135½	135½	135½	135½	..
31	32½	200	Worth. P. & M.	30½	31	30½	31	- ½
97	100	100	Worth. P. & M. pf. A	96½	96½	96½	96½	-2

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	79.32	78.32	79.01	+.28
25 industrials	96.21	94.29	95.78	+.99
50 stocks	87.76	86.27	87.39	+.63

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 31	87.76	86.27	87.39	+.63
Aug. 30	87.20	86.48	86.76	-.33
Aug. 29	87.66	86.85	87.09	-.66
Aug. 28	88.07	87.26	87.75	-.28
Aug. 26	88.15	87.33	88.03	-.15
Aug. 25	89.13	87.87	88.18	-.45
Aug. 24	89.09	88.26	88.63	-.16
Aug. 23	89.72	88.46	88.79	-.16
Aug. 22	89.57	87.65	88.95	+1.25
Aug. 21	88.66	86.91	87.70	+.54

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

August.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	89.72 Aug. 23	85.45 Aug. 3	87.39
1915	78.70 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.54
1914	Exchange closed.		
1913	71.65 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 2	71.11
1912	84.65 Aug. 14	81.92 Aug. 1	83.47
1911	82.34 Aug. 1	73.40 Aug. 30	73.77

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	87.39
†1915	78.79 Aug. 17	58.90 Feb. 24	78.49
Full years:			
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.16 Jan. 2	68.09 Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 31	86.40	+.06	Aug. 25	86.60	-.03
Aug. 30	86.34	-.09	Aug. 24	86.63	-.05
Aug. 29	86.43	-.03	Aug. 23	86.68	-.01
Aug. 28	86.48	-.09	Aug. 22	86.69	+.03
Aug. 26	86.57	-.03	Aug. 21	86.66	..

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
†1915	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2	81.77
*1916	87.49 June 17	86.19 Apr. 28	86.40
Full years:			
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Sudden Slump in Steel.

In the morning Steel common sold at 95½. In the afternoon it advanced steadily until it reached its high record of 99⅜. After the stock crossed 99 even money bets were made on the floor and in many of the brokerage houses that the stock would reach par before the close. Obviously men on the floor were working for that accomplishment and were helped by no little short covering from bears disliking to pay the 2¼ per cent. dividend which comes off today. But just before the close the news came out that the President had failed to persuade the brotherhood chiefs to call off the strike until he could get through his legislation. In less than a minute the stock broke 1½ points to 97⅞, the sales below 99 being recorded on the ticker after the market had closed. Seldom has Steel broken so abruptly, but the decline was ascribed by conservative brokers to discouragement of the pool brokers and the retirement of the short interest rather than to any mature judgment on the market effect of the insistence of the unions.

British Municipals.

With $250,000,000 British Government bonds sold in two days and $6,400,000 London water bonds, the first British municipal ever offered on this market, disposed of in less than that time, bankers were looking for offerings of other British municipal securities in this market. The British Treasury, they said, encouraged offerings of such securities in foreign markets and the reception of the first offering in New York showed an easy way for a new and profitable business. The rate of interest on the first of these British securities is higher than has been paid by the City of New York except in times of financial stress, notably in the Fall of 1914. The security is similar to that on New York City revenue warrants, the bills being a first lien on the tax receipts in addition to possessing the credit of one of the greatest municipalities.

Strength in the Rails.

Practically all of the standard rails gained ground and buying of most of them was in greater amount than on most days of the year. The trader in the office could not understand the demonstration. The news from Washington was not bullish to his mind. It impressed him with the idea that the railroads were sure to lose from legislation and might almost as well have granted the demands of the brotherhoods. He was inclined to go short of the railroad stocks. But the buying continued and advances of 1 to 2 points were made in stocks of companies controlled by some of the highest financial coteries. The majority of orders obviously came from people who note that railroad earnings continue to establish new high records notwithstanding the talk of deplorable conditions in railroading from many of the executives.

A Country Banker's Warning.

Out in Palmyra, Wis., is a bank President who derives from the soil reasons for the thinking railroad man to keep his job. After reciting that crops are of a light average, fruit and berries scarce, vegetables and poultry almost rare, and milk production 30 per cent. below normal, he says:

"Owing to high wages and short hours, labor for the farms has been scarce. Weeds have grown undisturbed, shortening the crops this year and filling the land with foul seed to be a curse for a generation. At a time when many a farmer who has worked for fourteen and sixteen hours a day will barely live and breathe even, why should railroad or other employes, who are getting more wages and full employment, strike for more? Especially when they are getting as much gold or its equivalent for a week's work as one of the poor fellows in the trenches laid by in a year; and our laboring people should know that it is by the gold that the poor fellows referred to have spent years to accumulate that our laborers are prospering now. It is perhaps hard for the average laborer to comprehend how a weedy potato field in Wisconsin should shorten the allowance on his table, but it has its effect, just as sure as dipping a pail of water from Lake Michigan into the drainage canal means one pail less to go over Niagara."

The du Pont War Bonds.

It begins to appear that the du Pont subscription to the Anglo-French bonds was even larger than stories at the time of the sale made it. With this week's declaration the company has distributed to its stockholders a total of $35,312,000 of the issue, and, so far as the public knows, it may have enough left in its treasury for another substantial award. The use of the bonds in lieu of cash for dividend payments has let the company out of an uncomfortable position. When the bonds were brought out the big munitions companies were morally obligated to subscribe generously for them, for the funds so raised were mainly for the purpose of paying the manufacturers. The du Pont treasury was crowded with at least $40,000,000 of the issue at a time when the management would have much preferred the money. The first distribution of the bonds meant a loss to the company, which had paid 96 for the issue and distributed them on the basis of 95. The second award was made at cost—viz., 96—and the latest is to be made at a premium of 97½, so that the company is a little ahead on the entire transaction.

Directors Would Remain Directors.

The provision of the Clayton act which limits the number of banking boards on which a man may serve becomes effective Oct. 15, two years after the passage of the law. Under the Kern amendment to the act, a Director, officer, or employe of one bank may hold a similar position in not more than two other institutions, providing the banks do not compete. Pierre Jay, to whom application for permission to retain these positions must be made by Directors in the New York district, has received requests from practically all those affected by the law for consent to retain other memberships. The consent of the Federal Reserve Board must be procured before the exceptions to the law are allowed.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$2,227,500
Same day last year	3,450,500
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	691,085,550
Same period last year	531,982,200
Same period in 1914	425,061,100

U S 2s, coupon
1,000....100
Am Foreign Secur temp 5s
60,000....98
2,000....98⅛
Anglo-French 5s
10,000....95¼
4,000....95⅛
11,000....95⅛
500....95⅛
2,000....95⅛
4,000....95⅛
73,000 s20f....95⅛
21,000....95⅛
10,000....95⅛
25,000....95⅛
1,000....95⅛
15,000....95⅛
11,000....95⅛
25,000....95⅛
9,000....95⅛
2,000....95⅛
1,000....95⅛
125,000....95⅛
2,000....95⅛
13,000....95⅛
16,000....95⅛
500....95⅛
500....95⅛
5,000....95⅛
Chinese Ry 5s
500....72
Dom of Can 5s, 1926
1,000....99⅛
11,000....99⅛
1,000....99
2,000....98⅞
1931
8,000....99⅛
4,000....99⅛
12,000....99½
Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan English stamp
1,000....85¼
2d Series
1,000....85½
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1914
2,000....96¼
N Y City 3½s, May, 1954
20,000....92⅞
registered
10,000....92½
Nov, 1954
2,000....92⅞
4s, 1959
1,000....100⅞
4¼s, 1960
16,000....103
4¼s, 1964
1,000....103⅛
5,000....103⅛
6,000....104⅛
4½s, 1965
5,000....109⅛
1,000....109
2,000....109⅛
8,000....109⅛
2,000....109½
14,000....109⅛
Alaska G Mines cv deb 6s, Series B
3,000....86¼
5,000....87
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
5,000....102½
Am T & T col 4s
9,000....91⅞
4,000....91⅞
1,000....91⅞
conv 4s
14,000....103
Armour & Co 4½s
8,000....93⅛
6,000....93⅛
A, T & S F gen 4s
1,000 C....92⅞
1,000....92⅞
2,000....92⅞
1,000....92⅞
cv 4s, 1960
5,000....102½
Trans S L 4s
1,000....89⅛
Balt & O gold 4s
5,000....89⅞
ref 5s
3,000....100⅛
3,000....100
3,000....100⅛
5,000....100
conv 4½s
1,000....94⅛
S W div 3½s
1,000....90⅛
4,000....90
P L E & W V 4s
1,000....85⅞
5,000....85½
Beth Steel ext 5s
2,000....104⅛
1st & ref 5s
15,000....100⅛
B R T 5s, 1918
3,000....100⅛
Bkl Un El 1st 5s
2,000....101
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s
1,000....86⅞
Cal G & Elec 5s
10,000....98⅞
15,000....98⅞

Cent Leather 5s
5,000....102⅛
5,000....102⅛
3,000....102⅛
3,000....102½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
3,000 C....88¼
1,000....88¼
Ches & O con 5s
1,000....106½
conv 5s
11,000....92½
5,000....92⅞
5,000....92⅞
Chi & Alton 3s
1,000....60⅛
1,000....60⅛
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000....93⅛
2,000....93⅛
joint 4s
1,000....97⅛
Ill div 3½s
7,000....84½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000....85
C & Erie 1st 5s
1,000....106¼
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
2,000....87⅞
1,000....89⅛
gen 4½s
2,000....100⅞
refund 4½s
1,000....92⅞
cv 5s, Series B
8,000....105⅛
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
1,000....71½
5,000....71⅞
deb 5s
1,000....57¼
3,000....57⅞
15,000....58
15,000....58⅛
1,000....58⅛
5,000....58⅛
6,000....58⅛
Chi Un Station 4½s, Ser A
500....99½
C, C, C & St L, C, W & M 4s
1,000....75¼
St L Div 4s
2,000....82
13,000....80⅞
Col Indust 5s
3,000....76⅞
Col & So 1st 4s
7,000....91⅞
3,000....90⅞
Comp-Tab-Rec s f 6s
1,000....33
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
4,000....98¼
Det Riv Tun 4½s
5,000....91
20,000....90⅞
Detroit Un Ry con 4½s
5,000....80
6,000....79½
Erie 1st gen 4s
20,000....71
cv 4s, Ser A
1,000....69
8,000....69⅛
cv 4s, Ser B
5,000....72½
Evans & Ter H con 6s
3,000....101
Gen Elec deb 5s
3,000....103½
Granby Cons cv 6s, Series A, stamped
5,000....104⅛
Hudson & Man adj inc 5s
2,000....27½
Ill Cent ref 4s
20,000....88⅛
Indiana Steel 5s
5,000....102⅞
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000....73¼
1,000....73
2,000....73¼
Int Rapid Tran 1st & ref 5s
6,000....97⅜
5,000....97⅞
Int Mer Mar col trust 4½s, ctfs of deposit
10,000....108¼
1,000....108⅛
19,000....108⅛
60,000....108⅛
5,000....108⅛
5,000....108⅛
27,000....108⅛
4,000....108⅛
s f 6s, w i
131,000....97
27,000....96⅞
10,000....96⅞
1,000....96⅞
Inter Nav 5s
14,000....108
Kan City Term 4s
1,000....87½

Lack Steel 5s, '50
20,000....93⅞
Laclede Gas Lt of St L ref & ex 5s
1,000....102
L S & M So 4s 1928
1,000....95
1931
4,000....94¼
20,000....94⅛
L E & W 2d 5s
3,000....81
Lex & Eastern 1st gtd 5s
3,000....101⅛
1,000....101
28,000....100⅞
Liggett & M 7s
1,000....125
Liggett & M 5s
3,000....101⅞
Long Isl ref 4s
2,000....86⅛
L & N unified 4s
10,000....93½
N F & Shef 5s
2,000....103
Manhattan con 4s, tax exempt
5,000....89⅛
Mich Cent 3½s
5,000....82½
Mich State T 5s
4,000....100
Milwauk Gas 4s
3,000....93⅞
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
2,000....92
M, K & T 1st 4s
1,000....74
2,000....73½
7,000....74
1,000 s10f....74
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000....101⅞
5s, 1917, Colum Tr ctfs
4,000....99
double stamp
10,000....94
Guar Tr Co ctfs, double st
10,000....94
5s, 1920
6,000....96½
6,000....95½
conv 5s
7,000....48½
Tr Co ctfs
4,000....48⅛
16,000....48⅛
gen 4s, w i
70,000....64½
11,000....64⅛
6,000....64
4,000....64⅛
6,000....64⅛
Morris & Co sink fund 4½s
6,000....92½
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
1,000....103
N Y Cent deb 6s
16,000....111⅛
11,000....111⅛
34,000....111⅛
16,000....111⅛
10,000....111⅛
5,000....111⅛
26,000....111⅛
5,000....111⅛
deb 4s, 1934
20,000....96⅛
con 4s, Ser A
1,000....82⅞
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
2,000....92
6,000....92⅛
L S col 3½s
1,000....74⅛
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
9,000....103⅛
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
3,000....112
N Y Rys ref 4s
5,000....74
adj 5s
6,000....57½
N Y Tel 4½s
1,000....97⅞
Norfolk & West con 4s
5,000....92⅞
div 1st 4s
4,000....88⅛
Northern Pac 4s
1,000....91⅛
15,000....91⅛
1,000....91⅛
5,000....91⅛
3s
2,000....65⅞
1,000....65½
Ont Pow Co 1st s f 5s
5,000....92½
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s
5,000....91⅞
Pac T & T 5s
3,000....100⅞

Penn 4s, 1948
2,000....99
Penn R R con 4½s
46,000....104½
gen 4½s temp ctfs
2,000....101¼
Penn gtd 4½s
1,000....100⅛
Phila Co conv 5s, '22
5,000....98
Pub Serv Corp stnk fd 5s
1,000....92
Reading gen 4s
5,000....95¼
St L, Ir M & S gen 5s
31,000....100⅞
River & G 4s
2,000....74
St L & S F R R gen 5s
5,000....72⅞
Tr Co cfs stpd
2,000....69⅞
ref 4s, cfs of dep stamped
5,000....72⅞
prior lien 4s Ser A when issued
9,000....69⅞
prior lien 5s Ser B when issued
2,000....84⅛
adjustment 6s when issued
4,000....83¼
6,000....83
St L South West 1st Term 5s
5,000....61½
St Paul, M & M E Min div 1st 4s
3,000....92¼
Seaboard Air L adj 5s
3,000....64⅞
1,000....64½
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
1,000....100⅞
1,000....101
1,000....100⅞
So Pac conv 4s
1,000....86⅛
2,000....86⅛
14,000....86⅛
3,000....86⅛
8,000....87
10,000....86⅛
conv 5s
9,000....103
5,000....103⅛
2,000....103⅛
3,000....104
1st ref 4s
2,000....89⅞
5,000....89⅞
1,000....89⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000....100⅞
1,000....100⅞
3,000....101
gen 4s
9,000....71¼
St L divs 4s
1,000....81½
Tenn Cop cv 6s sub rects full paid
1,000....92
3,000....91½
1,000....91
Tex Co conv 6s
1,000....104⅛
Third Av 1st 5s
10,000....106⅛
adj 5s
1,000....78½
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000....55
Un Pac cnv 4s
10,000....93⅞
Union Pacific 1st & ref 4s
4,000....90
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
2,000....34
3,000....33½
4,000....34
4,000....34¼
5,000....34⅛
10,000....35
United Rys of S L 4s
3,000....61
U S Rubber 6s
8,000....102¼
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
24,000....103⅞
14,000....103⅞
Va Midland Ser E 5s
1,000....103⅛
Va Ry 1st 5s
4,000....89¼
Va Ry & Pow 5s
2,000....87⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
15,000....103⅛
Wab Ter 1st 4s Cent Trust cfs
1,000....1⅜
9,000....1
West Elec 5s
1,000....102⅞
Western Md 4s
3,000....72
West N Y & Penn gen 4s
6,000....54

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¼	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¼	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea	54	55
Adams Ex	136	140
Ad Rumely	..	15
Do pf	31½	33⅝
Ajax Rub xd	63	65
Am Ag Ch pf	100½	101
Am B'knote	39½	40
Do pf	52½	53¼
Am B Sug pf	98	101
Am B S & Fdy	101½	106½
Am Car & Fdy pf	115	118
Am Coal xd	23	..
Am Coal Pr pf	117½	119½
Am Cot Oil	52	53½
Do pf	100	102
Am Ex xd	120	126
Am H & L	9⅝	10
Am Sm pf B	85	86
Am Sm & R pf	111½	112½
Am Snuff	140	145
Do pf	103	105
Am Sug R pf	118	120
Am T & C xd	61¼	65
Am Tob pf	107	109
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	65
Assets R	3	4
A, G & W I pf	63½	65¼
Bald Loco pf	103½	104⅛
B & O pf	72½	73½
Batop Min	1½	2
Beth S pf	136	140
B Un Gas	130	132
Brown Sh	60	61
Do pf	99	100¼
Brun'k T	7	7⅞
B, R & P	97	100
Do pf	110	120
Burns Bros pf	103⅞	107½
Bush Ter	..	120
Butt'k Co	29	30
Canada So	55	60
Case (J I) pf	80	84½
Cent L pf	112¼	113¼
C R R of N J	295	350
C & S A T	136	138
Ch'dler M	103	104
Chi & Alt	8	10
Do pf	18	21
C, M & St P pf	120	126½
C & N W pf	165	170
C, St P, M & Om	115	120
Do pf	135	160
C, C, C & St L	45	53
Cleve & P	79⅝	..
Do spec'l	47½	..
Col & So	29	32
Do 1st pf	56	60
Do 2d pf	50	55
Comp-T-R	42	44
Con G, E L & P, Bal	112	..
Con Int Cal Mining	18	20
Con Can pf	107½	110
Con Ins	50	60
Corn Pr R pf	90½	92
Crex Carp	40	50
Cripple Creek Cent	33	35
Do pf	38	40
Cub-A Sug	235	240
Do pf	100	110
Dayton P & L pf	95½	96½
Deere & Co pf	88	92
D, L & W	227	238
D & R G	12	14¾
Det Edi	139	140
Det & M	80	..
Do pf	90	..
D, S S & A	5	6
Do pf	9	12
East Kod	600	..
Erie & P xd	..	70
F M & Sm	16	18
Gen Chem	300	310
Do pf	114	116
Gen Mots	500	580
Gulf St Stl 1st pf	94	99
Hack W'ter	25	35
Harbi'n-W	86¼	..
Helme (G W) Co	160	190
Hock Val	..	116
Homestake	130	135
Int-Con	16½	16⅞
Do pf	73	74
Int Agric	11	13
Int H, N J pf	118	120
Int H Cor	75¼	79
Do pf	100	108⅝
Int Nickel pf	105	108
Iowa Cent	2½	5
Do pf	6	..
Jewel T pf	109	111
Kan C F S & M pf	69	72
Kelly S T pf	95	97
K & D M	2½	5
Do pf	..	50
Kings Co El & P	127	130¼
L E & W	19	20
Do pf	39	43
Long Isl'd	35	35⅝
L-W Bisc	15⅝	19
Do 1st pf	82	85
Lorill'd Co	235	241
Do pf	118	120
M'kay Cos	85½	86¼
Man Beach	1½	3½
Man Elev	128	129⅝
Man Shirt	61⅝	68
Do pf	113	115¼
May Dept S pf	105	107½
Mex Pet pf	90	96
Mich Cent	108	135
M & St L	4⅝	5¼
Do pf	15	20
M, St P & S S M pf	134	136
Do l l	70	76
Mo, K & T	3¼	3⅞
Do pf	9⅝	10½
Mo Pac pf w i	47½	49
Moline Plow 1st pf	..	[illegible]
Mon Power	92	[illegible]
N C & St L	130	140
Nat Bisc	118	119
Do pf	124½	125¼
Nat C & S	74	75½
Nat Enam	23½	24½
Do pf	93	96
Nat Lead	64	66
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	5⅝	7
N Y A B xd	132	134
N Y, C & St L	35	36
Do 1st pf	78	80
Do 2d pf	59	62
N Y Dock	9¼	12⅞
Do pf	21	30
N Y, L & W	114¼	123
Norf So	22	25
Norf & W pf	85	86¼
North Am	67	68
N O T & L	94	..
N W Tel	52½	..
Pabst B pf	84	90
Pac Coast	60	67
Do 1st pf	70	85
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac T & T	33	37
Do pf	96¼	99
Peo Gas, C	101½	102
Peoria & E	10½	13
Pettib-Mul	..	55
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C, C & St L	82½	85
Do pf	94	98
Pitts Coal	27	29
Do ctfs	26	28
Do pf	100¼	103
Do ctfs	100	102
Pitts, Ft W & C	155¼	158
Pub S, N J	130	131⅝
Quicksilver	2⅝	3
Do pf	4½	5⅜
Rdg 2d pf	45¼	46
Rens & S	170	..
St L S W	16	18
Do pf	30	40
Seab A L	15¼	15½
Do pf	37½	38½
Sears-R pf	125	127⅞
S-S S & I	47	50
Do pf	94	96
S P R Sug pf	114	115
Stand Mill	90½	98
Do pf	85½	89
Studebaker Co. pf	107¼	111
Texas Pac	11	12¼
T P L Tr	110	..
Tob Pr pf	101	103
Tol, St L & W	5	7
Do ctfs	2	6
Do pf	9	13
Do ctfs	9	14
Twin City R T	97	97⅝
Do pf	125	135
Under Typ pf	116	..
Un Pac pf	82	82¼
U C Mfrs	45	50
Do pf	106¼	..
U C Stores pf xd	116½	119⅝
U Rys Inv pf	19	20
U S C I P pf	52½	53
U S Exp	29	30¼
U S I Alco pf	101	104
U S R & I	28¼	31
U S R & R	1⅛	1⅞
Do pf	1¼	1½
U S Rubber 2d pf	70	90
Utah Secur	16¼	17¼
Va-Car Ch pf	109¾	111
Va I, C & Coke	44	47
W Md pf	43	48
W E & M 1st pf	70	76
Weym Bru pf	112	..
W & L E	4	4½
Do 1st pf	13	15
Do 2d pf	4½	6
Wis Cent	47½	49
W'lw'h (F W) pf	124	125½
Wor Pump pf B	60	61¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days....2¾@3 | 5 months....3½@3¾
90 days....3 | 6 months....3½@3¾
4 months....3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....2¾@2⅞
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....2⅞@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months....3¼@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.89⅝	5.89⅝	5.89⅝	..
Cables	5.89	5.89⅛	5.89⅛	-.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.50	70.81¼	70.31¼	-.00⅛
Cables	70.56¼	70.37½	70.37½	-.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	33.90	33.25	33.80	+.065
Cables	34.00	33.35	33.90	+.055

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅞	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.89⅝	5.89
95.28	Berlin	70.50	70.56¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29⅝	5.28⅝
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.47¾	6.47⅝
20.26	Austria	12.18	12.22
26.73	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.50	27.60
	Christiania	28.15	28.25
	Stockholm	28.35	28.45
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.06¼	41.12½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	51.50	51.65
....	Shanghai	73.50	72.50
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.55	41.65
32.44	Rio	24.65	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $444,294,196; balance, $19,328,700; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $683,627.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium, unchanged.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32d, unchanged; in New York, 67¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51¾@55⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$16,669,126	$32,196,807
Ord. int. rev.	34,329,225	66,483,556
Income tax	1,951,430	9,751,181
Miscellaneous	10,032,473	16,098,256
Total	$62,989,256	$124,529,802
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	17,607,843	24,635,449
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	21,388,324	31,814,464
Expenditures	80,597,100	149,165,251

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 31.—Charters filed:

Almsville Chemical Co., to take over mining leases in Bedford County, Va., $5,000,000; Ferris Giles, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorsey, Wilmington, Del.

Allen Universal Shoe Co., to manufacture and sell all kinds of footwear, $2,000,000; N. D. Allen, Medfield, Mass.; W. I. N. Lofland, William Boyd, Dover.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

American Securities Are Neglected and Lower in Price.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The stock market was quiet today, and, apart from continued strength and activity in Russian and Rumanian securities on Balkan news, there was little interest taken in the markets. Gilt-edged securities were steady, but shipping shares were irregular and the French loan was easy on continued talk of a fresh issue. American securities were neglected and lower.

Exchange dealers were busy with speculative orders, principally American, for Russian exchange, which fluctuated rapidly between 136 and 141, and closed about the latter figure.

Money was plentiful and discount rates were steady.

W. Ewing with J. P. Morgan & Co.

William Ewing, formerly Assistant Sales Manager of the Bond Department of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, has become associated with J. P. Morgan & Co. as assistant to the manager of the Bond Department. Mr. Ewing will pay special attention to the Western business of J. P. Morgan & Co.

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We have issued a booklet giving brief explanations of coupon and registered bonds, redemption of bonds, sinking funds, and definitions of various types of bonds. The booklet also contains brief descriptions of more than fifty-five issues of conservative investment bonds.
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Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

The Relative Strength of the Warring Nations
is indicated on the new War Map of Europe and Asia we have had prepared for us. Every investor interested in the securities of the belligerents will find this map of value, as it provides accurate information as to the geographical and financial strength of each of the Central and Allied Powers. A copy of this map will be sent on request.
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Investment Securities
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Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo Boston Baltimore

Investment Statistics
that have been gathered by us from official and authoritative sources are at the disposal of investors who wish to avail themselves of the information we have thus collected. We invite correspondence regarding specific securities.
Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Analysis
We will be glad to furnish to investors an analysis showing the intrinsic and market values of securities in which they may be interested.
W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York

The effects of the so-called eight-hour day on Railroad Securities are discussed in a booklet which we will gladly send on request.
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MONEY PLENTIFUL TO MOVE THE CROPS

Officers of Federal Reserve Banks Throughout Country Tell of Prosperity.

SAY LABOR IS RESTLESS

Readjustment of Commodity Prices Has Resulted in More Wholesome Business Relations.

Officers of Federal Reserve banks, expressing opinions on business conditions, note without exception that the money supply is entirely adequate to finance the crop movement and other business demands of the Fall. Some of them believe that a readjustment of many commodity prices has resulted in more wholesome business relations without impairing prosperity. Labor is a subject uppermost in the minds of many of them, without any particular reference to the railroad labor dispute. In scores of localities and in scores of trades it appears, from their experience, labor is restless and insistent on a constantly increasing proportion of the manufacturing profits. From the South reports of damage to cotton are emphatic.

Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent, New York, says that the course of business has been steadier and less uncertain since the reaction in commodity prices a few months ago, and adds:

"The general industrial situation is practically unchanged. Textile mills, in particular, are working to capacity. Shoe factories have been very busy, despite the recent increase in the cost of footwear. Jewelry manufacturers anticipate a brisk Fall trade. Wool and wool products are in good demand. Provisions command firm prices. Collections are better, and it is believed will be generally satisfactory as the season advances."

Frederic H. Curtiss, Federal Reserve Agent, Boston, asserts that "there are so many different and unusual factors which all lines of business during these days have to contend with, particularly those pertaining to labor and the high cost of raw material, that it is rather difficult from month to month to notice any particularly marked change in the more important industries of this section." Building and engineering operations in New England continue to show a considerable increase over any corresponding period for many years. "Labor conditions," he continues, "are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the employer. Labor of practically all kinds is scarce and especially is this true of skilled labor and farm help. Persistent reports of the arbitrary manner in which employes are making demands and regulating their own hours are being heard on every hand. This has made manufacturers cautious about extending their business unduly lest they be unable to keep or secure enough help to carry out their contracts. High wages are causing much shifting of employes from one place to another."

Report From Philadelphia.

Richard L. Austin, Federal Reserve Agent, Philadelphia, says that "commercial and industrial conditions have shown no essential change during recent weeks, operations being maintained at as high a rate as the hot weather and shortage of labor and materials will permit. Raw materials are high and prices firm, and some customers are inclined to defer the placing of orders for future delivery."

Charles M. Sawyer, Federal Reserve Agent, Kansas City, states that "continued high temperatures, with almost total absence of necessary rains, during the last thirty days, have generally interfered with the previously favorable agricultural prospects. Latest obtainable reports indicate that the corn crop in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri has been seriously damaged. In Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming some improvement in the crops is noted. Were it not for the serious and unsettled condition of the controversy between railroads and their employes, labor conditions might be said to be satisfactory. Employment bureaus report that there are many places open, but that labor is scarce. Retail business shows a gain for July of 18 per cent. over the same month last year, and a gain of 47 per cent. for the period from Jan. 1."

Situation Unchanged in Cleveland.

D. C. Wills, Federal Reserve Agent, Cleveland, reports that "changes respecting business and agricultural conditions are few compared with thirty day ago. The financial situation and money rates are unchanged. A large volume of business is being handled by the banks. In one or two centres of the district there has been a rather brisk demand for funds. As a rule, however, money is reported easy all over the district. Dealers in securities report no let up in the market, but observe a strong tendency toward the higher grade investments. The greatest problem of all the manufacturers in the district is the labor problem. Some are experimenting with negro laborers, who are being brought here in considerable numbers from the South."

C. H. Bosworth, Federal Reserve Agent, Chicago, says that "banking opinion as to conditions varies, with banks in agricultural sections somewhat uncertain and those in manufacturing centres quietly hopeful. Rates have shown a downward trend since last report, and are now about one-half of 1 per cent. lower. Money seems to be in generous supply, and in but few localities is the demand sufficient to meet the approval of the banks. Labor continues well employed. Fall business to a large extent depends upon the results of the crops, and in this district, when the prices are considered, the farmers should receive a satisfactory return."

William McC. Martin, Federal Reserve Agent, St. Louis, asserts "the distribution of merchandise, both wholesale and retail, remains at a high level throughout the entire district," and adds: "Sales and collections continue satisfactory and increases are generally reported. The outlook for Fall business in all lines seems to be entirely favorable. In general it may be said that the usual seasonable lull in business has been less noticeable this year than for a number of years past. A month ago labor conditions in this district were believed to be satisfactory. Since that time the unrest so noticeable in the Eastern sections of the country seems to have spread to this district. Local strikes have become more frequent, and the situation cannot be said to be without its problems."

Few Ships on the Pacific.

John Perrin, Federal Reserve Agent, San Francisco, reports that business on the Pacific Coast is hampered only by scarcity of ships. He says:

"The status of lumbering is unsatisfactory and shows little change during the last month, though reports indicate some tendency toward increased demand and slightly firmer prices. Due to lack of bottoms, foreign shipments, which absorbed about 35 per cent. of the lumber output before the war, have largely ceased. The great activity previously reported in shipbuilding continues without abatement."

W. F. Ramsey, Federal Reserve Agent, Dallas, states that "banks throughout the district are experiencing a good demand and are getting ready to handle the crop movement. At this season, of course, deposits are greatly reduced. Loans of this bank have increased some $600,000 within the last month. The first evidences of the Fall crop movement have been shown this last week when this bank made shipments of approximately a million dollars to interior banks. Business conditions on the border are said to be exceptionally good on account of the troops stationed at those points. Labor conditions are satisfactory and statistics show less unemployment in the district and better wages obtaining than any time since the beginning of the European war."

Edward T. Brown, Deputy Chairman of the board, Atlanta, asserts: "While there is a disposition to take a better view of the cotton crop prospects, the rains following the July storms have prevented the crops from recovering lost ground. Some improvement is shown in northern Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. In the southern part of the district the boll weevil is causing material damage. In Tennessee the crop is very good and fruiting well."

Caldwell Hardy, Federal Reserve Agent, Richmond, expresses the opinion that "general business is much above the average, reports on conditions are cheerful, and the outlook for the future regarded at least with complacency."

TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST.

Dealings in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange last month aggregated 14,603,251 shares, an increase of 5,418,810 shares as compared with July and a decrease of 5,815,135 shares as compared with August, 1915. Comparison with August, 1914, cannot be made, as the Stock Exchange was closed then. There were two sessions in which the turnover exceeded a million shares, the largest day being Aug. 22 with transactions amounting to 1,320,648 shares. The smallest full day's dealings were recorded on Aug. 7, the total sales being 118,829 shares. For the Saturday's half-holiday the greatest total was 253,392 shares on the 26th and the smallest 48,767 shares on the 5th.

Transactions in August and the eight months of this year, as compared with corresponding periods back to 1889, are here presented:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1916	14,603,251	110,824,918
1915	20,418,386	97,004,854
1914	Exch. closed	45,089,158
1913	6,081,344	57,278,229
1912	8,907,146	85,531,972
1911	15,042,408	74,123,566
1910	10,376,190	122,073,060
1909	24,514,021	136,434,061
1908	18,845,996	117,218,193
1907	14,502,813	143,759,142
1906	31,723,545	196,113,553
1905	20,253,170	170,912,790
1904	12,438,270	75,208,720
1903	14,464,770	111,442,918
1902	14,317,393	118,182,670
1901	10,771,312	202,490,643
1900	4,006,895	76,227,545
1899	12,813,834	121,301,106
1898	12,014,846	69,214,728
1897	11,456,804	43,825,747
1896	4,271,868	35,178,078
1895	5,281,776	42,401,640
1894	5,041,247	32,810,359
1893	4,902,415	57,819,003
1892	5,474,142	54,666,764
1891	5,761,606	38,250,400
1890	3,980,200	35,286,840
1889	5,040,317	41,961,687

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $55,060,700; in Government bonds to $28,550,100; in State bonds to $32,000, and in city bonds to $1,061,500, a total in all classes of $84,719,300, an increase of $17,069,300, as compared with the previous month, and of $11,669,300 as compared with August, 1915. The heaviest full day's trading was on the 16th with sales amounting to $7,022,500, and the lightest day was the 21st when $2,169,500 bonds were dealt in. For the Saturday half-session the maximum total was $1,023,000 on the 26th and the smallest was $912,000 on the 5th.

Bond dealings for the month and the eight months of the year, with comparisons, were:

BONDS.

	August.	Jan 1 to Aug. 31.
1916	$84,719,300	$601,085,550
1915	73,050,000	524,740,200
1914	Exch. closed	425,061,100
1913	29,412,500	346,850,800
1912	44,672,000	500,398,000
1911	47,946,000	574,440,500
1910	[illegible],039,000	436,770,500
1909	118,302,500	934,142,700
1908	82,647,300	608,560,820
1907	30,152,500	293,547,600
1906	55,361,000	488,378,300
1905	88,111,000	724,260,280
1904	68,434,300	436,697,460
1903	51,555,800	350,942,250
1902	53,587,300	612,871,900
1901	56,821,700	723,203,420
1900	20,105,200	334,095,460
1899	49,692,410	651,268,090
1898	73,017,506	544,049,440
1897	75,538,420	340,948,050
1896	18,492,000	252,285,990
1895	46,465,700	348,052,120
1894	30,332,300	235,744,520
1893	29,517,400	252,428,300
1892	29,553,800	371,060,010
1891	34,165,000	208,405,800
1890	16,240,300	237,157,560
1889	18,049,000	254,250,674

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96¼	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97⅞	98⅜	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅛	100¼	4.30
Argen. Gov't. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97¼	97½	5.15
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅞	101	5.40
Argen. Gov't.	6	May15,'20	99⅞	100¼	5.55
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec. 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.80
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1,'21	99⅜	99⅞	5.10
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105⅛	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102⅛	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅜	100⅛	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97⅝	99⅛	5.25
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	101	101¼	5.90
Do rubles.	5½	Aug.14,'26	325	330	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	6.01
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	98	0.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅝	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1919	100⅝	101	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98½	4.60
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.35
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.35
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102	102½	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100½	4.65
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	98½	99¼	5.75
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99½	100½	5.65
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	99½	100½	5.65
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¾	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	..	95	..
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102½	4.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98½	99	6½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99½	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.87
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99	99¾	..
Mont T & P.		Apr., 1917	98⅛	97½	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
N.Y.N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅝	99¾	6.00
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 6,'21	100⅝	101	4.27
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100¾	4.65
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.10,'19	89	90	11.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	3.75
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅝	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97½	6.75
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100⅛	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.75	39.00	38.87½	39.25
Lead	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.75
Spelter	9.00	..	9.00	..
Antimony	12.50	13.00	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	*80.00	..	*77.00	..
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2, X foundry	19.75	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28c, third quarter delivery; 27¾@28c, fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27@27½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	109	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	106	0	0	108	0	0
Tin, spot	170	15	0	171	0	0
Tin, futures	171	10	0	171	15	0
Spelter	59	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	31	5	0	31	5	0

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
25	Central States Elec. pf.	60½	60¼	68	70
160	Cities Service	278	274	274	278
250	Cities Service pf.	88	87¼	87¼	88
475	Com'wealth Pr.	64	63	63	64
300	Com'wealth Pr. pf.	85	85	84	85
150	Consumers' Pr. pf.	99	99	98	99
35	Mich. St. pf.	98	97¼	97	98
600	Ohio Cities Gas	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	67½
40	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	38	37	37	38
75	Toledo Traction	40	38	38	40

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	81
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	46	48
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	153	156
American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction	375	380
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	73	76
American W. W. & E.	7⅝	8⅝
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	20	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	64
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99⅛	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Central States Electric	14½	16½
Colorado Power	24	27
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98⅝	99⅝
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	125	130
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	108
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	10	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	48
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	40
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	290	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	85	90
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	86	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	46
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	59
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	74	76
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80⅝	84⅝
Southern California Edison	90	93
Southern California Edison pf.	103	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15¼
†Standard Gas & Electric pf.	40	41
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10	12
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.	76	82
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	50	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	76½
Western Power	19½	21
Western Power pf.	70	72

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99⅛	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100⅝
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	85½	86
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	71	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98⅝	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¼	97⅝
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	99	101
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-23	89	90
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	80	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	99	100
Internat. Ry., Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '42	98	101
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	93
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	93	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	98
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91½	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98⅝	99
Northern States Power, 5s, 1941	95⅝	96½
North Texas E. col. 5s	93	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	96
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	90	..
Roanoke W. Wks. 1st 6s, 1950	90	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90½	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.48	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.52	4.30
Buff. Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.35
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
Chi. R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.35	4.90
Chi. St. L. & N.O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.70	4.45
Hocking Valley	1916-'28	4 @5	4.60	4.35
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.35	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.70	4.45
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
St. L., I. M., & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.45

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼
Atlantic Refining	780	790	785	795
Borne-Scrymser	370	390	370	390
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95	91	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	440	455	440	460
Colonial Oil	60	70	65	75
Continental Oil	380	390	370	390
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	62	65	62	65
Eureka Pipe Line	227	232	227	232
Galena S. Oil	162	164	160	165
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	174	177	173	175
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	98	102
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
National Transit	14	15	13½	14½
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Ohio Oil	227	230	227	229
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	11⅛	12	11⅛	12
Pierce Oil C. 6s, 1924	80	82	80	82
Prairie O. & G.	380	390	380	390
Prairie Pipe Line	242	245	243	246
Solar Refining	285	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	203	208	203	208
South Penn Oil	352	357	352	357
S. W. Penn.	107	113	107	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	274	277	275	278
Stand. Oil of Ind.	620	625	625	628
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	485	465	485
Stand. Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Stand. Oil of Neb.	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of N. J.	520	525	520	523
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	211	215	211	213
Stand. Oil of Ohio	405	415	405	415
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil Co.	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	85	88	85	88
Vacuum Oil	295	300	300	305
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position Aug. 26, 1916.
CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Aug. 19	$13,001,500.00	$68,500,000.00	$6,350,400.00
Net increase	250,000.00	9,458,905.70	......
Outstanding Aug. 26	$13,251,500.00	$77,958,905.70	$6,350,400.00
Cash balance	4,957,701.50		
Net obligation	$7,[illegible]		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The United States Steel common's advance was the most impressive feature of the afternoon's dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Early in the day the belief had strengthened that affairs were so shaping in Washington as to make the outlook for a strike next Monday less probable. The upward movement in Steel favorably influenced the whole market.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
280	Alaska G. M.	13¾	13¾	13	13¼
100	Am. Beet Sug.	88⅜	88⅜	88	88¼
910	Am. Can	59⅞	61⅝	59⅞	60⅞
10	Am. Car & Fy.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
100	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
530	Am. Loco.	74⅞	77¼	74⅞	76⅞
210	Am. Smelting	97	98⅝	96⅞	98⅜
20	Am. Zinc	32½	32½	32½	32½
2,400	Anaconda Cop.	83⅝	85¼	83¼	84⅞
160	Atchison	102	102⅝	101⅞	102⅝
290	Baldwin Loco.	76	79	76	79
90	Balt. & Ohio	84½	86	84½	86
10	B'klyn R. T.	85½	85¼	85¼	85¼
780	Butte & Sup.	62½	66	62¼	65⅝
80	Cal. Petrol.	18	19¼	18	19¼
40	Cent. Leather	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
130	Ches. & Ohio	59½	61	59⅝	60⅞
50	C., M. & St. P.	93⅞	94	93⅞	94
50	C., R. I. & P.	17	18¼	17	18¼
40	Chino Copper	51	52½	51	52½
1,350	Col. F. & I.	46	48⅝	45⅞	48
20	Con. Gas	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜
20	Corn Products	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
2,000	Crucible Steel	73⅞	76⅛	73⅞	75⅞
250	Cuba Sugar	53⅝	55¼	53⅝	55¼
100	Dist. Secur.	45	45¼	44⅝	45
2,110	Erie	36	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞
70	Goodrich Rub.	71½	72¼	71¼	71¼
130	Gt. Nor. Ore.	37⅝	37½	37⅛	37⅝
1,720	Inspir. Copper	55	58	54⅝	58
4,320	Int. Mer. Mar.	42⅞	44¼	42⅜	42⅞
3,710	Int. M. M. pf.	103⅛	104⅜	103⅛	103⅞
110	Int. Nickel	41⅜	42⅜	41⅜	41⅞
290	Kelly Sp'f'd T.	77⅝	79½	77¼	79½
540	Kennecott Cop.	48⅛	49⅝	48⅝	49⅞
20	Lack. Steel	75	75	75	75
140	Lehigh Valley	77⅞	78⅜	77⅞	78⅜
200	Maxwell Motor	82½	83⅝	82½	83⅝
1,040	Mex. Petrol.	102	104⅛	101⅞	103
220	Miami Copper	33⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝
60	Nev. Con. Cop.	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝
620	N. Y. Central	102⅝	103⅜	102⅛	103⅜
60	Pacific Mail	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
10	Penn. R. R.	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
170	Ray Cons. Cop.	24	25	24	25
5,500	Reading	103⅝	105⅝	102⅞	105
380	Rep. Iron & S.	53	53¼	52	53¼
40	So. Pacific	96⅛	97⅛	95⅞	97⅛
50	So. Railway	23	23	22⅞	22⅞
1,360	Studebaker	123⅝	125¼	123	123⅝
1,700	Tenn. Copper	24	25⅜	23⅞	25
1,570	Union Pacific	139⅞	141¼	139⅝	140⅞
20	United Fruit	162½	162½	162½	162½
2,080	U. S. Ind. Alc.	109⅛	111	107½	110
90	U. S. Rubber	56⅞	57	56⅞	57
26,260	U. S. Steel	95½	98⅝	95½	97⅞
200	Utah Copper	81⅝	85⅝	81⅝	83⅞
80	Westinghouse	58⅝	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞
220	Willys Ov'l'nd	46⅛	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Elkton	.18	.18	.18	.18
300	Florence	.56	.56	.56	.56
800	Gold Cons.	.81	.81	.81	.81
500	Great Merger	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,500	Great West'n	.06	.06	.05½	.06
300	Jumbo Ext.	.50	.50	.50	.50
500	Lone Star	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
300	Montana	.26	.26	.26	.26
500	North Star	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
300	Portland	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
800	Savage	.06	.06	.06	.06
100	Sierra Nev.	.28	.28	.28	.28
1,000	S'storm Ken.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
2,500	Silver Pick	.18	.18	.16	.18

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	257
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	530	560	530	560
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

Tax Day
October 1st.

The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet, comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Tax Law, will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Equitable Building, New York

MOORE, LEONARD & LYNCH
Members { New York / Philadelphia Pittsburg / Chicago } Exchanges

Securities of the
Steel and Coal Districts

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Private Wires to Pittsburg and Philadelphia
111 Broadway Frick Building
New York Pittsburg

U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Sheldon, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
42 Broadway Phone 4980 Broad

Canton, Akron Cons. Ry. 5s, 1933
Michigan Tr. Ext. 1st 5s, 1923
Michigan United Ry. 5s, 1936
Omaha, Council B. St. Ry. 5s, 1928
GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3669

J. C. Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4s, 1944
Hudson County Gas 5s
Consolidated Trac. Co., N. J., Stock
Dixon-Crucible Co., Stock
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6081 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Coggeshall & Hicks
Investment Bankers
128 Broadway, New York

Investment Securities
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1867
10 Nassau Street
Members of New York Stock Exchange

$6,400,000.

Metropolitan Water Board

(Of London, England, and Certain Adjoining Districts)

One Year Discount Gold Notes

To be dated September 18, 1916 Due September 18, 1917.

Denominations: $5,000 and $10,000.

Payable in New York City at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in gold dollars of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The Metropolitan Water Board is the official authority constituted by Acts of Parliament operating the public water works supplying the Metropolitan District of London. This district comprises over five hundred square miles and includes the entire County of London and parts of five adjoining counties—Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey. The total population served is estimated at 6,700,000.

In the opinion of counsel these notes are valid and binding obligations of the Metropolitan Water Board, and are exempt from British taxation, present or future, if held by Americans or Canadians residing in the United States or Canada.

Price Six Per Cent. Per Annum Discount

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the notes having been sold.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York New York
Bernhard, Scholle & Co. New York

The above information is not guaranteed by us but is obtained from sources which we believe to be accurate.

Finance and Trading Corporation

Conducts Examinations, Liquidations and Reorganizations—Purchases Assets and Estates in Liquidation—

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F&T

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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
IMPERIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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Public Utility Securities
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Detroit, Jack. & Chi. Ry. Cons. 5s, 1937
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High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
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S.W. STRAUS & Co.
Safe First Mortgage 5½% Serial Bonds
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Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1917-1928
To Yield 4.10%-5.25%
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES
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We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
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Equitable Building. Phone 5851 Rector

Investment Securities
Glidden, Lyon & Co.
5 Nassau Street, New York
50 Congress St. Boston 253 Genesee St. Utica

$150,000
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
N.Y., Lake Erie & Western Funded Coupon 7% Bonds, Due Sept. 1, 1920
Secured upon the same property and assets as the Erie Consol. 7% bonds which cover the main line from the Hudson River to Lake Erie.
Price to yield 4.60 per cent.

$250,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
General Mortgage 4½% Bonds, Due March 1, 1992
Secured by direct mortgage on practically all the mileage of the road between the Atlantic seaboard and Cincinnati, Ohio, a total of 1,475 miles.
Price to yield over 5 per cent.

$100,000
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
General Unified 4½% Bonds, Due June 1, 1964
Secured by direct mortgage on 4,298 miles of road at the rate of only $3,233 per mile. Including these bonds the total debt per mile of the road is only $21,600.
Price to yield 5.10 per cent.

$100,000
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
Convertible 4% Bonds, Due June 1, 1929
A direct obligation of the Southern Pacific Company which operates over 10,950 miles of railroad.
Price to yield 5.40 per cent.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
43 Exchange Place New York

Sept. Investments
Municipal Bonds
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

ISSUE	MATURITIES	YIELD
*$10,000 City of New Rochelle, N. Y., Fire D. 4s	1919 to 22	3.90%
*114,000 State of California, Direct Oblg. 4s	1931 to 55	3.90%
* 24,000 City of Troy, N. Y., Registered W. W. 4s	1941 to 55	3.90%
* 18,000 City of Buffalo, N. Y., Registered 4¼s	1965	3.95%
* 52,000 Red Oak, Ia., School 4½s	1921 to 36	4.20%
* 36,000 King County, Wash., Road 5s	1933	4.30%
* 92, City of Shreveport, La., W. W. & Sewer 4½s	1922 to 55	4.30%
* 88,000 Harrison County, Miss., Exposition 5s	1924 to 48	4.50%
* 33,000 City of Greenville, Tex., Sewer 5s	1930 to 35	4.60%
87,000 Claiborne County, Tenn., Direct Oblg. 5s	1935 to 41	4.75%
125,000 City of Galveston, Tex., Mun. 5s	1924 to 41	4.70%
73,000 City of Galveston, Tex., Mun. 5s	1942 to 56	4.75%
285,000 Desha & Chicot Cos., Ark., Drg. Dist 5½s	1930 to 46	5.25%

*Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Write for our extensive municipal Bond List No. 20, and also our instructive booklet on Municipal Bonds, "The Premier Investment."

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.
The third installment of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock and of 7½% of the 30 per cent. dividend upon the common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable, on October 2, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1916, and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
Dated September 1, 1916.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, Aug. 31, 1916.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 70.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable Monday, October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 11, 1916.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, August 31, 1916.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 56.
A dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable Monday, October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 11, 1916.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
Twenty-Year 4½% Gold Bonds of 1921
COUPONS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1916, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Executive Office of the Society, 346 Fourth Av., corner 25th St., on and after September 1st.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.
Coupon No. 34, due Sept. 1, 1916, from the first Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide & Leather Company, will be paid on and after Sept. 1, by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York.
GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

THE MACKAY COMPANIES.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 51.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 45.
The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the preferred shares, and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common shares in The Mackay Companies will be paid October 2d, 1916, to shareholders of record as they appear at the close of business September 9th, 1916. The transfer books will not be closed.
EDWARD C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated, August 29th, 1916.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY
New York, N. Y.
The regular semi-annual Preferred Dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1 to stockholders of record September 26, 1916.
J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.
August 30, 1916.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable October 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1916. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.
R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, Aug. 18, 1916.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid October 2, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. September 18, 1916.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

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SAVE MONEY:
"Not to hide it in a hedge,
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25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Electric Properties Com.
25 German-American Insurance
25 Mechanics National Bank
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 Royal Baking Powder Com.
25 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

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STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY: 50 Buckeye P. L.; 25 Continental Oil; 50 Galena Sig. Com.; 50 Ohio Oil; 10 S. O. of N. Y.; 25 Vacuum Oil

WE WILL SELL: 25 Atlantic Ref.; 25 Chesebrough Mfg.; 25 Eureka P. L.; 25 So. West Pa. P. L.; 25 S. O. of Cal.; 25 S. O. of Kansas

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Standard Gas & Elect. Com. & Pfd.
Duluth Edison Pfd.
Federal Utilities Pfd.
Kansas Gas & Elect. Pfd.
American Power & Lt. Pfd.

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Cerro de Pasco 6s
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Dealings on a Diminished Scale, with a Generally Weak Undertone.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 382,000 shares of stock and $366,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 95,700; oils, 45,375, and mining, 238,755. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,600	†Aetna Explos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Am. Int. Corp.	61½	61	61	61
100	B.-A. T. or. b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	†Butler Chem.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Can. Nat. Gas.	1	1	1	1
3,000	Chevrolet Mot.	180	*180	180½	180
900	Curtiss Aerop. V. t. ctfs.	20	20	18	18
1,405	Driggs-Seabury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	†Electric Gun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Emerson Phon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Haskell & B. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Holly Sug. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,500	†Hupp Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	†Hupp Corp. new stock	50	50	50	50
10	Kath. Bronze	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	†Lake T. Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	Manhattan Tr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Marconi of A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,100	†Maxim Mun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,250	Midvale Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Peerless Truck & Motor Corp.	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼
10	†Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	90	90	90	90
1,300	†Pullman Vent. Corp.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	†Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	†Ree Motor Tr.	84	84	84	84
100	†Saxon Motor Car Co.	71	71	71	71
600	Scripps Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Smith M. Tr.	10¾	10½	10¼	10¾
[illegible]	Springfield Body Co.	85½	86	85½	86
100	St. Jos. Lead	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,300	Stutz Motor	64¼	65	64	65
600	Submarine Boat V. t. ctfs.	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33⅝
1,900	Triangle Film	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
900	†U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9,700	†United Motors	61¾	61	60½	60¾
100	White Mot. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,500	†Willys-Overl'd rights	⅛	⅛	1/16	1/16
500	†Willys-Overl'd pf. rights	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
1,500	W'ld Film Cor. V. t. ctfs.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†Zinc Concentrating Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Buckeye P. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Ohio Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Prairie P. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	†Alberta Pet. (a prospect)	67	67	67	67
725	†Barnett O&G	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
900	†Cosden O&G	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	†Cosden O&G pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	†Federal Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,700	†Glen. Ref. & Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Metro. Petrol.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,600	†Midwest Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,700	†N. Y.-Ok. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,300	†Ohio Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,700	†Okla. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	†Okmulgee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,900	†Omar O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	†Pan-Am. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,200	†Sapulpa R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	†Sinclair Oil	40	40	39	39¾
1,100	†Tex.-Mex. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000	†Unit. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
4,000	†Vacuum Gas & O. (prospect)	30	30	28	28
900	†Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Wayland O. & G.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	†Al.-Br. C. M. (a prospect)	80	80	80	80
1,400	†Alaska-W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,200	†Ariz. Copper	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1,700	†Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,100	†Ariz. United	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,900	†Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,900	Big L. Cop. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	†Boston & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	B. & Z.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	†Calaveras C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	Caledonia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,600	†Cal. & Jer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,500	Canada Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	†Cashboy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	†Columbia M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Con. Cop. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	†C. Homestead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Crystal C. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,575	D. A. C. (pr.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,000	†Emma Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	First Nat. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,251	†Gold. Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	†Gold. Merg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300	†G. M. Co. (pr.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	†Greenm. Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,500	Hecla Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	†Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect)	72	72	63	63
1,000	†Int. Mines	12	12	12	12
1,200	†Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	Jer. Verde (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	†J. Vic. Ext. (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18,000	†Jumbo Exten.	51	51	50	50
200	†Jim Butler	84	85	84	84
500	La Rose Con.	50	50	50	50
800	Magma Copper	15	15¾	15	15¾
1,000	†Marsh Min.	11	11	11	11
1,475	Marysv. G. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,800	†Mch. G. M. & M.	63	65	64	65
380	†Mojave Tung.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,700	†Mont. G. M.	95	95	95	95
600	Monitor Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	†Mont. Consol.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42,000	†Mother Lode	38½	38½	38	38½
6,500	N. Y. & H. R.	15	16	15	16
1,100	†Newray M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Nipiss. M. Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
6,350	Ont. Big Jim	92	100	92	100
14,500	†Old Emma L.	15	17	15	17
1,200	Pacific Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	†Pitts. Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†Ray Her. M.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6,100	†Rex Con. M.	21	21	20	21
350	†Roch. Mines	60	60	59	60
2,000	†San Tor	14	14	14	14
12,000	†Silver Pick	10	10	10	10½
250	Stand. Sil.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	†Suc. Min.	34	34	33	34
1,000	†Teck-Hugh	38	38	36	36
2,200	†Temis.	60	60	60	60
100	†Ton. Bel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ton. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ton. Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
415	United East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	†U. S. C. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,100	†U. V. Ex.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
200	U. G. Min. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	†West End C.	79	79	78	78
500	†White O. M.	7	7	7	7
240	†Yus. Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Yukon Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,000	†Wettlaufer	14	15	14	15

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$302,000	British 5s	99	99	98⅞	98⅞
7,000	C. A. S. 5s	44	44	44	44
1,000	†Mid. S. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
51,000	†Rus. Govt. 6½s, w. i.	*101⅞	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛
5,000	Sulz. 6s	100	100	100	100

†Unlisted. ‡Sell cts. per sh. *Odd Lot.

Note.—Wednesday's sales in Lake Boat 1st pfd. should read Lake Boat common.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. ord.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Car Light & Power	4	4½	4	4½
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car	7	8	7	8
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Holly Sugar pf.	94	98	94	98
Fisher Body Corp.	39	39½	39	39½
Gaston-W'ms & Wig.	42	43	42	43
Internat. Motors pf.	15	20	15	20
Manhattan Transit	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Marconi of America	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Kelsey Wheel	53	60	53	60
Kath. Bronze pf.	17	19	17	19
Metropolitan Motors	3¼	4	3¼	4
Motor Prod.	61	64	61	64
Mitchell Motors	64½	70	64½	70
Princess Motors	½	1	½	1
Republic Mot. Tr. pf.	98	100	98	100
Seab. St. & Maganese	25	25½	25	25½
Standard Motors	6	6½	6	6½
Stromberg Carb.	42	43	42	43
Todd Shipyards	77	77½	77	77½
Triangle Film	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Drug	72	74	72	74
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf.	87	89	87½	89
United Profit Sharing	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
OIL STOCKS.				
Houston Oil	13	15	13	15
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	70	75	70	75
Muskogee Refining	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11½	12
Wayside Oil & Ref.	52	54	52	54
MINING STOCKS.				
La Exposicion	48	50	48	50
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	65	60	65
American Brass	283	287	283	287
Atlas Powder	170	172	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	120	124	122	124
Bliss (E. W.)	590	605	595	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	830	820	830
Du Pont Powd., new	268	270	289	291
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	101	103
Hercules Powder	325	330	325	330
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	120
International Arms	16	20	16	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	164	168	164	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	108
Scoville Mfg. Co.	565	575	565	575
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1250	1400	1250	1400

BIGGER COPPER DIVIDENDS.

Many Porphyry Companies Make Extra or Increased Payments.

Directors of many of the porphyry copper companies met yesterday and declared extra or increased dividends. On Chino the rate was $1.25 a share and $1 extra. Ray Consolidated declared the regular 50 cents a share per quarter and 25 cents extra. Butte and Superior's distribution was $1.25 quarterly and 50 cents extra, placing the stock on a regular $5 per annum basis. Nevada Consolidated declared 50 cents for the quarter and 50 cents extra, compared with 37½ cents regular and 37½ cents extra three months ago. Utah declared the regular quarterly $1.50 and $1.50 extra, the same as three months ago.

An extra dividend was also declared yesterday by the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, the extra rate being $1 a share, in addition to the regular quarterly $4 a share. The same rates were declared three months ago.

Motors May Increase Capital.

Directors of the General Motors Company met yesterday and discussed a plan to increase the capitalization of the company by multiplying by five the number of common shares or to organize a new company with a capital of $100,000,000 to take over the present one. Proponents of the plan argued that the present capitalization was too small to permit a good market for the stock, which was quoted yesterday, for instance, at 600 bid and 580 asked. The wide range precluded speculation, and the high price, they insisted, kept it too far above the pocketbooks of the masses. The meeting adjourned without definite action.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	4,072,000
Silver in hand, decreased	717,000
Notes in circulation, increased	48,881,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	78,352,000
General deposits, decreased	20,052,000
Bills discounted, increased	20,461,000
Advances, decreased	5,742,000

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£1,565,000
Circulation, increased	315,000
Bullion, decreased	949,416
Other securities, increased	2,501,000
Other deposits, increased	384,000
Public deposits, increased	855,000
Notes reserve, decreased	1,405,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 24.91 per cent.; last week it was 26.13 per cent. Rate of discount, 6 per cent.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 63 francs 75 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 28 francs 8½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 90 francs.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Adventure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Ahmeek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,175	Alaska Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Allouez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,110	Am. Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	Am. Zinc pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Arizona Com'l	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110	Butte & Sup.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Calumet & Ar.	71	71¼	71	71
10	Calumet & H. (ex Tam.)	600	600	600	600
25	Chino	61	61	60⅞	60⅞
1,080	Copper Range	60½	60½	60½	60½
1,000	East Butte	14¾	15⅛	14¾	15⅛
50	Franklin	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
900	Inspiration	57¾	57¾	57⅛	57¾
60	Isle Royale	30	30	30	30
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
100	Lake	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛
25	La Salle	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
240	Mass. Con.	12¾	12⅝	12	12⅝
50	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
20	Miami	34	34	34	34
130	Nevada Con.	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½
50	Nipissing	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
920	North Butte	21	21	20½	21
900	Old Dominion	60	60	60	60⅝
50	Osceola	82¼	87¼	81	87
107	Quincy	87⅞	80¼	87⅞	80¼
90	Ray Con.	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
60	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
70	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
175	St. Mary's	72	72½	71½	72½
20	Superior & B.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
120	Superior	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
810	Tamarack	60	67	60	60½
25	Trinity	5¼	6	5¼	6
200	Tuolumne	400	400	400	400
1,200	U. S. Smelter	69	71¼	69	71¼
105	U. S. Sm. pf.	51	51	51	51
175	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
210	Utah Con.	14	14¼	14	14¼
295	Utah Copper	81	82⅝	80⅝	82⅝
180	Utah Metal	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Victoria	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
60	Winona	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Wolverine	82	82	82	82
80	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11	Boston Elev.	74	74	74	74
480	Boston & Me.	39	40	39	39¾
5	Fitchburg pf.	73	73	73	73
220	Mass. Elec. pf.	42¼	43	42¼	42½
16	New Haven	58	59¾	58	59¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Agr. Ch.	70½	70½	70½	70½
135	Am. Ag. C. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100½	100½
1	A. Bug. (cash)	100	100	100	100
2	A. S. pf. (cash)	119	119	119	119
320	Am. Tel. & T.	130⅝	131	130½	131
15	Am. Wool. pf.	97	97	97	97
6,095	A. G. & W. I.	69½	72¼	69½	72
330	A. G. & W. I. pf.	64¼	65	64¼	65
180	E. Bost. Land	9	9	9	9
25	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
3	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
12	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	79	79
168	N. Eng. Tele.	127	127	126½	126½
1,149	N. E. T. rights	4	4.06	4	4
5	Pullman	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝
5	Reece Button	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	Reece Folding	3	3	3	3
850	Swift	142½	147	142	147
150	Torrington	51	52	51	52
10	Torrington pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
697	United Fruit	163	164½	162	164½
800	U. Shoe Mach.	53¼	54	53¼	53¾
1,650	U. S. St., ex d.	93¾	97⅞	93½	96
18	U. S. Steel pf.	117½	118	117⅝	117⅝
240	Ventura Oil	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	N. E. T. 5s, '32	102	102	102	102
5,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100	100
1,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1	Humboldt	1½	2¼
Am. Oil	.29	.32	Homa Oil	.75	.85
Bay S. G.	.14	.15	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅜
Beaola	⅞	1	Iron Cap.	3½	4
Bingham	9½	10⅛	Do pf.	5½	6
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅜	Jerome V.	1⅝	1⅞
Bos. Corb.	.70	.75	La Rose	.60	.70
Bos. Ely	.93	.99	Majestic	.81	.90
Bos. Mon.	.72	.75	Mex. Metals	.84	.87
Bos. Ariz.	2⅜	2⅝	Mol. Tung.	3⅛	3⅜
Butte & L.	.60	.65	Nat. L. & Z.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cal. Corbin	8½	9¼	New Baltic	1⅞	2⅛
Calaveras	1⅝	2	Nev. Doug.	1½	1⅝
Champion	.15	.18	New U. R.	.60	[illegible]
Chief Con.	1⅞	1⁷⁄₁₆	New Corn.	13½	14¼
Con. Cop'r	3½	3⅝	Nixon	.30	.35
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	1⅝	Oneco	.75	.90
Cr. Res've.	.42	.47	Onondaga	1⅛	1⅜
Davis-D.	⅞	1⁵⁄₁₆	Ohio Cop'r	.07	.10
Cortes	.25	.30	Pilot Butte	.05	.09
Eagle	.31	.35	Rilla	.15	.19
Eagle & Bl.	1⅜	1⅞	S. W. Miami	1⅛	1⅜
Fortuna	.20	.25	Un. V. Ext.	33	33½
Gold Lake	.10	.15	Yukon Gold	2	2¼
Houghton	1¼	1⅜			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arundel S. & G.	38	38	38	38
55	Baltimore Tube	128	128	128	128
75	Balt. Tube pf.	99	99	99	99
223	Consol. Power	113	113	110¾	110¾
20	Con. Power pf.	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1,085	Cosden Ref.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
200	Cosden Oil & G.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
25	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
746	Davison Chem.	39	39	35½	35⅝
3	Mt. V. M. C. D.	12	12	12	12
1,160	Sapulpa Ref.	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝
10	State B. of Md.	28	28	28	28
440	United R. & E.	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	99	99	99	99
87,000	Con. O&G. 6s	101	101	100½	100⅞
1,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	M. & S. P. Jr. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Milwauk. R. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
5,000	U. R. & E. inc. 4s	61⅞	62	61⅞	61⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
205	Buff. & Susq.	50	50½	49½	50½
413	Electric Stor.	65	66	65	65¾
820	Gen. Asphalt	28	28	27¼	28
50	Gen. Asp. pf.	69	69	69	69
100	Ins. No. Am.	20½	20½	20½	20½
233	Lake Sup. Cp.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
101	Leh. Valley	78	78½	78	78½
10	Phila. Co.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
90	Phila. Electric	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
125	Ph. R. T. t. c.	20	20	19½	19½
33	Phila. Traction	79	79	78½	79
150	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
23	Union Traction	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,200	A. G. & E. 5s	95	96	95	96
5,000	B. & P. Tr. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
7,000	Int. Rys. 4s	57	57	57	57
1,000	Key. T. 1st 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2,000	L. V. con. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Penn. con. 4½s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
42,200	Ph. Elec. 4s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
14,500	Ph. Elec. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4,000	Read'g Ter. 5s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2,000	Un. Ry. 5s	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Window G. Mach.	60¼	60¼	60	60
100	Caney River	88½	88½	88½	88½
49	Cruc. Steel pf.	117	117½	117	117½
1,040	Columbia Gas	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
60	H'bison Walker	102	102	102	102
100	Labelle Iron & Steel	55½	55½	55½	55½
20	Labelle Iron & Steel pf.	133½	133½	133½	133½
815	Mfrs. L. & Heat	56	56	55	55
100	Nat. Fire Proof	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
93	Pitts. Oil & G.	7	7	7	7
30	Okla. Gas	75	75	75	75
4,800	Pure Oil	20	20½	20	20½
175	U. S. Steel	96	99	96	99
109	West'h. A. B.	147½	148	147½	148
45	West'h. Elec.	58⅝	59	58⅝	59

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Chgo. Pneu. Tl.	70	70½	70	70½
100	Chgo. Rys. Ser. 2	14½	14½	14½	14½
2	Chgo. Tl. & Tr.	246	246	246	246
175	Dia. Match	119	119½	118⅝	119
295	Ht., Schf & Marx	86½	87⅝	86½	87
105	Ills. Brick	87½	87½	87½	87½
200	Lindsay Lt.	23½	23½	23½	23½
5	Natl. Biscuit	118	118	118	118
20	Paper Board	17	17	17	17
40	Do. pf.	68	68	68	68
10	Pacific Gas	58½	58½	58½	58½
9	Peoples Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½
28	Public Serv.	111	111	111	111
5	Do. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Qkr. Oats pf.	111	111	111	111
960	Sears Roebuck	204½	206	201	206
5,810	Stewart Warn.	109½	113¼	109¼	113½
1,927	Swift	148	148	143	148
250	Union Carbide	199½	200½	199½	200½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	City Ry. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	Edison 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Sulzberger 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

Reliable news on stocks, bonds, exchange, money, grain, cotton, will be found every week in The Annalist. The Open Security Market, containing 1,000 unlisted and inactive securities, is a regular feature.—Advt.

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Common and Preferred

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American Thread Pfd.
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30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

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A presentation of the transformation of this railroad and its market outlook are special features of QUESTIONS & ANSWERS. Copy free.

J. FRANK HOWELL,
52 Broadway, N. Y.

$35,000,000
REPUBLIC of CUBA
5% Gold Bonds of 1904.

Coupons due September 1, 1916, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.

New York, August 30, 1916.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 AND 22 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Coupons and Dividends due in September are payable at this office on and after September 1st, 1916, as follows:

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company
Army and Navy Club of Manila
Apex Leasing Company
Butler Water Company (Issue of 1901)
Butler Water Company (Issue of 1908)
Doe Run Lead Company 6s
Granite City, Madison & Venice Water Co.
Kingston City Railroad Company
Kinston Cotton Mills
Mt. Vernon Water Works Co. 5%
Mt. Vernon Electric Light and Power Co.
Merrill City Water Works Company
Olean, City of
Orange County Lighting Co.
Pere Marquette Railroad Co. Series "B," Receivers' Certificates
Southern Power Company
Stroock Felt Mills
Westchester Street Railroad Company
Wichita Water Company

SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1916.

James Everard's Breweries

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1916.

Thomas McMullen & Co.

Dividends

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1916.

Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co.
F. W. Woolworth Co., Common
Sheffield Farms, Slawson-Decker Co. Pfd.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. LEACH & CO.
62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1916.

Arcadia, N. Y., Refunding.
Billings, Mont., Bonds.
Bloomington, Ill., School.
Carthage, Texas, School.
Clinton, Ill., High School.
Cook Co., Ill., School District No. 89.
Cumberland Co., P. & L., Heat & Ref'g.
Des Moines, Ia., Ind. Sch. Dist.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Street Imp.
Georgia Light & Power Rys. Co.
Hillsdale, N. J., Road Imp.
Huntington, Ind., Water Works.
Itasca County, Minn., Court House.
Kearney, Neb., City Buildings.
Kokomo, Ind., School.
La Crosse, Wis., Street Improvement.
Mecklenburg, Imp.
Mobile County, Ala., Refunding.
Morrison County, Minn., Ditch.
Muskogee, Ind., Ter., Sch., Sew. & Water.
Polk County, Minn., Ditch.
Polk Co., N. C., Home and Court House.
Runge, Texas, School.
Summitville, Ind., Funding.

SEPTEMBER 5D.

Pontiac, Mich.
Shelbyville, Ill., Public Imp.

SEPTEMBER 7TH.

Albion, Ind., Water.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.

Swayzee, Ind., School.

SEPTEMBER 12TH.

Red Lake Co., Minn., Ditch.

SEPTEMBER 13TH.

Alexandria, Ind., Funding.

SEPTEMBER 14TH.

Argos, Ind., Water.

SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Georgia Lt., P. & Ry. 6% Notes.
Jackson, Mich., Paving.
Shelton, Wash., Water.
Winnebago Co., Wis., Asylum.

SEPTEMBER 16TH.

Alexandria, Ind., Funding.

SEPTEMBER 20TH.

Vandalia, Ill., Water.

SEPTEMBER 24TH.

Fairmount, Ind., Water Works.

5½%

Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

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Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, August 28th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1916. J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.

August 30, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared quarterly dividends of 2% on the Preferred Stock and 5% on the Common Stock, payable on October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record September 15, 1916.

F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Regulate thy common Expenses."

THE monthly statements rendered to each depositor by the *Franklin Trust Company* are an aid in the regulation of expenses. They show all deposits and withdrawals, with dates, and the balance remaining to the depositor's credit on the last day of the month, while the cancelled checks which accompany the statements serve as vouchers for all payments made.

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street / 569 Fulton Street

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

American Cotton Oil Co. Common Stock Div. 1%.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Reg. Guar. Quarterly Div. 1¾%.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Special Guar. Quarterly Div. 1%.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Gen. 5s.
Marion County, Indiana, 5½% Voting Machine Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Capital and Surplus $6,000,000

55 Cedar Street, New York — Broadway at 73rd. — 125th St. at 8th Ave.

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company,

55 CEDAR STREET

On and After Sept. 1st, 1916

Asheville, N. C., Funding & Imp....5s	Montvale, N. J., Funding....5s
Bay Counties Power Co. 1st Con....5s	N. Canaan, Conn. Fund. (Sept. 15) 3½s
Bergen County, N. J., Road Imp....5s	N. J. & Hudson Ry. & Fy....1st 4s
Broadway Realty Co....1st 5s	Oswego, N. Y., Sewer....4½s
Camden County, N. J., Road Imp. 4½s	Pacific Light & P. Corp. 1st & Ref. 5s
Canandaigua, N.Y., St. Imp. 3.65s & 3.85s	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Coast Valleys Gas & Elec. Co....6s	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water....4½s
Dodge County, Ga., C. H. & R. Imp. 5s	Queens Place Realty Co....2nd 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge & Imp....5s & 6s	Salem, Va., Water & Imp....5s
Englewood, N. J., School....4½s	Schenectady Ry....1st 5s
Essex County, N. J., C. H. Annex....4s	School City, Ft. W., Ind., S. F. & Imp. 4s
Essex County, N. J., Park....4s	Schuylerville, N. Y., Water....4½s
Essex County, N. J., Penitentiary 4½s	Southern Michigan Ry. Co....1st 5s
Fairmount, Va., Water & Sewer....6s	South Orange, N. J., Park F. & S. 4½s
Florida Publishing Co....6s	Superior Water, L. & Pow. Co. Ref. 5s
Fort Wayne & Nor. Ind. Trac. Co....5s	Teaneck Township, N. J., S. D. No. 2, 5s
Fulton, N. Y.	Toledo, Ohio, Refund. 4s, 4½s & 4¾s
Glassport, Pa., Funding....4½s	Toledo, Ohio, Education....4s and 4½s
Glassport, Pa., School....4½s and 5s	U. S. M. & Trust Co., Series "N"....4s
Hawaii Territ'y Pub. Imp. (Sept. 3d) 4s	United Thacker Coal Co....1st 5s
Hawaii Ter. Pub. Imp. (Sept. 15)....4s	Volney Paper Co....1st 5s
Hempstead, L. I., Un. F. S. D. 15, 4½s	Warren, Ark., S. D....6s
Hudson River Traction Co....5s	Westerly, R. I., Water....3½s
Jacksonville, Fla., Dock & Term. 4½s	West Orange, N. J., S. D....4s
Los Angeles Pac. R.R. Co. of Cal. 1st 5s	Wilson, N. C., Imp. (Sept. 23rd)....5s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer....4½s	Yellowstone Co., Mont., S.D., No. 2, 4½s

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

AND

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905.
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917.
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920.
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Note dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement may withdraw such stock or bonds **on or before September 1, 1916**, upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and the Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest have been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916**, shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds: BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock: CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan.

KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY, Inc.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York

7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

Preferred as to assets and dividends

The whole or any part redeemable at the option of the Company on ninety days' previous notice at $125. per share and accrued dividend

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y. Transfer Agent — LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y. Registrar

CAPITALIZATION

Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock (Par Value $100), dividends payable quarterly, (first dividend to accrue from August 1st, 1916).
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED $3,000,000

Common Stock (Par Value $100),
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED $10,000,000

We are in receipt of a letter with respect to the history of the business from John Kelsey, Esq., President of the Kelsey Wheel Company, Inc., as well as of a balance sheet and statement of earnings certified to by Messrs. Touche, Niven & Co., Chartered Accountants. The letter of the President and the report of the Accountants are contained in the prospectus, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The profits of the businesses acquired by the New Company, for the years ending December 31st, 1914, and December 31st, 1915, and for the six months ending June 30th, 1916, have been certified to the undersigned by Messrs. Touche, Niven & Co., Chartered Accountants, as follows:

Year ended December 31st, 1914,	$629,043.43
Year ended December 31st, 1915,	$859,627.44
Six Months ended June 30th, 1916,	$591,344.33

The Profits for the six months to June 30th, 1916, are stated upon the basis of the book inventories at that date.

Application will be made in due course to list the above shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

Inasmuch as the public has applied in advance for all the stock acquired by the undersigned, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

LEHMAN BROTHERS, 16 William Street, New York City — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO., 60 Wall Street, New York City

STUTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

87 Wall Street, New York, September 1, 1916.

A dividend of $1 25-100 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company payable October 2, 1916, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on September 15, 1916.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. September 15, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 22, 1916.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass.

The Board of Directors have declared quarterly dividend No. 12 of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1916.

FRANK J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 31, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 2, 1916, to the registered holders of September 5th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on September 5, and will be reopened September 11, 1916.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Trustee under the agreement dated January 2, 1913, between Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and Central Trust Company of New York, has received and holds the sum of $145,924.46, and will on September 21, 1916, receive sealed bids for the purchase at not above par of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for retirement to such amount not exceeding 1,750 shares of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates as the said moneys held by the undersigned will suffice to purchase.

Holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates are invited to submit to the undersigned, as hereinafter stated, bids for the sale to the undersigned at not above par for retirement of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates to the amount aforesaid. All bids must specify the amount of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates offered for sale to the undersigned in pursuance of this notice, the price at which the same are offered, and the numbers of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates so offered for sale.

Bids must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned as Trustee under the above-mentioned agreement and marked "Bid for sale of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates," and must be delivered to the undersigned at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, not later than twelve o'clock noon on September 21, 1916.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids received.

Dated August 22, 1916.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
As Trustee Under Agreement Dated January 2, 1913,
by GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice-President.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY
of Spokane, Washington,
FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF 1909, DUE 1939.

The Trustee has $34,632.95 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Friday, September 15, 1916.

Proposals should be directed as follows:—"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, August 28, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
DUE APRIL 1, 1942.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Articles III. and IV. of the mortgage dated April 1st, 1912, made by the Erie Lighting Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after October 1st, 1916, at 105% of par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City. After October 1st, 1916, interest on the above bonds will cease. Bonds should have the October 1st, 1916, coupon attached.

D-86, M-78, M-256, M-494 and M-970.

ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY,
By PETER C. SCHUTRUM, Vice President.
Dated, August 23rd, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate No. 101, for 52 shares of the par value of $100 each, of the second preferred stock of the Knox Hat Company, Incorporated, standing in the name of Charles E. Metzger, indorsed by him in blank and ready for transfer, together with fractional scrip in the amount of $9.75 of said stock of said company, will be sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 14 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th day of September, 1916, to the highest bidder.

CHARLES E. METZGER.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened and acted upon Thursday, September 14th, 1916, at 12 o'clock M.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
WM. P. GEST,
President.

PUBLICATION BY
THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 and 3 Third Avenue, 59 and 61 Cooper Square, New York City, of the names of Depositors of Dormant Accounts not previously reported and their last known address, published pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 369, Section 274 of the Banking Law:

Peter Murphy, 2 East 16th St., N. Y. C.
Hermine Schroeder, 5 Third Ave., N. Y. C.
Helen Madden, Elizabeth, N. J.,
or
William H. Madden, Elizabeth, N. J.
Victoria Elmit, 133 West 156th St., N. Y. C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Fulton Market Refrigerating Co. will be held at 282 Front St., New York, on Friday, Sept. 8, 1916, at 2 P. M.

LOUIS M. BEETEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, September 12, 1916, for Contract 178, for grouting the rock above the Eastview tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The grouting will be above two stretches of the tunnel, aggregating about 4,000 feet in length. The work is located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

Four Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Empire Trust Company, successor to the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee under the mortgage of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company, dated November 1st, 1899, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of six thousand three hundred and eighty-five and 24-100 dollars ($6,385.24) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest, bonds to be presented for payment on November 1st, 1916. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Empire Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, October 30th, 1916, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company." Right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By B. G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
New York, Sept. 1, 1916.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1916.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

to an aggregate cost of $17,010.00 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 2, 1916, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before close of business, Noon, Saturday, September 30, 1916, and bonds must be delivered on October 2nd or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1916.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS
of the
CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILWAY COMPANY

to an aggregate cost of $15,500.00 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 2, 1916, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, New York City, before close of business, Noon, Saturday, September 30, 1916, and bonds must be delivered on October 2nd or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

EARNINGS.

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$5,642,492	$4,878,826	$5,396,122
Net aft. taxes	1,022,661	531,297	706,341

BALTIMORE & OHIO for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	10,153,913	8,670,752	8,146,688
Net	3,087,049	3,076,912	2,272,021

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for July— 786

	1916.	1915.
Gross	1,276,642	1,128,798
Net after taxes	912,966	887,051
Surplus after charges	147,314	14,526

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$1,054,267	$942,303	$1,071,780
Net aft. taxes	233,798	199,478	206,672

BOSTON & MAINE for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$4,719,795	$4,009,235	$4,222,986
Net aft. taxes	1,594,809	1,243,119	842,070
Sur. aft. chgs.	551,979	301,207	*161,827

*Deficit.

NEW ORLEANS, SOUTHERN & GRAND ISLE RAILWAY for the six months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	68,294	53,954	14,340
Operating exp.	62,887	53,811	9,075
Net earnings	5,407	143	5,264

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for July:

		Increase.
Lines East:		
Total operating revenue	$26,067,978	$3,667,333
Total operating expenses	18,582,161	2,859,369
Railway operat. income	7,485,812	807,963
Lines West:		
Total operating revenue	12,816,186	2,271,703
Total operating expenses	8,972,661	1,504,541
Railway operat. income	3,843,524	767,161
Lines East and West:		
Total operating revenue	38,884,159	5,939,036
Total operating expenses	27,554,822	4,363,911
Railway operat. income	11,329,336	1,575,125
Seven months ended July 31—Lines East:		
Total operating revenue	166,825,505	32,153,074
Total operat. expenses	125,074,602	17,078,236
Railway operat. income	41,750,903	15,074,838
Lines West:		
Total operating revenue	82,663,703	20,101,242
Total operating expenses	62,317,515	11,641,950
Railway operat. income	20,346,188	8,459,291
Lines East and West:		
Total operating revenue	249,489,209	52,254,317
Total operat. expenses	187,392,117	28,720,187
Railway operat. income	62,097,091	23,534,129

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
July gross	1,058,683	900,789	853,191
Net aft. taxes	228,601	145,602	80,886

Public Utilities.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER for July and twelve months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$142,917	$139,828	$3,080
Net after taxes	114,665	111,110	3,555
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,407	3,033	3,374
12 mos. gross	1,690,866	1,618,160	72,706
Net after taxes	1,363,245	1,272,751	90,494
Sur. aft. chgs.	86,535	70,739	15,796

Industrials.

AMERICAN CYANAMID for year ended June 30—

ASSETS.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Land, bldgs, & eq.	$2,342,811	$2,298,717	$2,218,347
Bills & accts. receivable	183,737	92,083	19,263
Cash	210,006	68,079	75,218
Inventories	352,501	491,311	450,515
Adv. for ins., &c.	47,169	......	......
Licenses, patents, &c.	3,526,917	3,543,475	3,569,578
Forwarding & propaganda	......	230,956	230,589
Total	6,663,140	6,719,571	6,563,510
LIABILITIES.			
Pref. stock	3,276,300	3,276,300	3,258,600
Com. stock	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Scrip outstdg.	......	442	442
Notes & accts. payable	226,367	704,464	527,679

CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY OF AMERICA for July—

Profit from operations after deducting all expenses		$108,171.72
Deduct int. on borrowed money	$3,872.00	
Reserve for extinguishment of acetone plant	8,000.00	11,872.04
Net profit		$96,299.68

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100	..	100	..
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	June,	1965	109	109½	108⅞	109¼
4½s	Mar.,	1963	108⅞	109	108⅞	108⅞
4½s	Nov.,	1957	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½
4½s	May,	1957	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s	May,	1917	100½	..	100½	..
4¼s	April,	1966	103⅝	103¾	103½	104
4¼s	Mar.,	1964	104	104¼	103⅞	103¾
4¼s	Mar.,	1962	103⅝	103¾	103½	103¾
4¼s	Sept.,	1960	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103⅞
4¼s	Mar.,	'60, op. '30	102¾	103¼	102¾	103
4s	May,	1959	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov.,	1958	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
4s	May,	1957	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾
4s	Nov.,	1955	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
4s	Nov.,	1956	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
4s	Nov.,	1936	100	100¼	100	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	91¾	..	91¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	92⅛	..	92⅛	..
3½s	May,	1954	92⅛	..	92⅛	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
4½s	1918-1928	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
3½s	1940-1950	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
3½s	1930-1940	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
3s	1918-1925	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85
3s	1916-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
3s	1940-1950	3.95	..	3.85	..

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

AUGUST, 1916.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

Aug. 1	78.75	78.28	78.60	+.26
Aug. 2	78.87	78.31	78.36	—.24
Aug. 3	78.40	77.99	78.19	—.17
Aug. 4	78.37	78.10	78.20	+.01
Aug. 5	78.15	78.08	78.12	—.08
Aug. 7	78.27	78.14	78.21	+.09
Aug. 8	78.53	78.23	78.36	+.15
Aug. 9	79.74	78.49	79.71	+1.35
Aug. 10	80.14	79.42	79.47	—.24
Aug. 11	79.54	79.07	79.44	—.03
Aug. 12	79.45	79.21	79.28	—.16
Aug. 14	79.53	78.90	79.40	+.12
Aug. 15	80.19	79.72	79.95	+.55
Aug. 16	80.25	79.67	80.02	+.07
Aug. 17	80.05	79.62	79.71	—.31
Aug. 18	79.74	79.36	79.48	—.23
Aug. 19	79.47	79.23	79.30	—.18
Aug. 21	79.68	78.94	79.32	+.02
Aug. 22	81.29	79.48	80.75	+1.43
Aug. 23	81.23	80.41	80.40	—.35
Aug. 24	80.57	79.96	80.15	—.25
Aug. 25	80.35	79.72	79.75	—.40
Aug. 26	79.67	79.28	79.54	—.21
Aug. 28	79.74	79.25	79.50	—.04
Aug. 29	79.37	78.96	79.07	—.43
Aug. 30	79.05	78.56	78.73	—.34
Aug. 31	79.32	78.82	79.01	+.28

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

Aug. 1	91.54	90.97	91.18	+.75
Aug. 2	90.77	89.48	89.57	—1.61
Aug. 3	89.71	88.92	89.37	—.20
Aug. 4	89.84	89.26	89.52	+.15
Aug. 5	89.76	89.50	89.70	+.18
Aug. 7	90.11	89.70	90.00	+.30
Aug. 8	90.65	89.94	90.37	+.37
Aug. 9	91.57	90.40	91.47	+1.10
Aug. 10	92.20	91.17	91.42	—.05
Aug. 11	92.36	91.28	92.01	+.59
Aug. 12	92.55	91.86	92.20	+.19
Aug. 14	93.53	91.98	93.14	+.94
Aug. 15	94.80	93.28	94.27	+1.13
Aug. 16	95.25	94.27	94.76	+.49
Aug. 17	95.61	94.08	94.96	+.20
Aug. 18	95.59	94.48	95.03	+.07
Aug. 19	95.23	94.74	95.02	—.01
Aug. 21	96.43	94.88	96.08	+1.06
Aug. 22	97.85	95.81	97.14	+1.06
Aug. 23	98.21	96.51	97.19	+.05
Aug. 24	97.61	96.57	97.12	—.07
Aug. 25	97.91	96.03	96.61	—.51
Aug. 26	96.64	95.39	96.52	—.09
Aug. 28	96.41	95.28	96.00	—.52
Aug. 29	95.76	94.75	95.12	—.88
Aug. 30	95.36	94.40	94.79	—.33
Aug. 31	96.21	94.23	95.78	+.99

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 STOCKS.)

Aug. 1	85.14	84.62	84.89	+.51
Aug. 2	84.82	83.89	83.96	—.93
Aug. 3	84.05	83.45	83.78	—.18
Aug. 4	84.10	83.68	83.86	+.08
Aug. 5	83.96	83.79	83.91	+.05
Aug. 7	84.19	83.92	84.10	+.19
Aug. 8	84.59	84.08	84.36	+.26
Aug. 9	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23
Aug. 10	86.17	85.29	85.44	—.15
Aug. 11	85.95	85.15	85.72	+.28
Aug. 12	86.00	85.53	85.74	+.02
Aug. 14	86.55	85.48	86.27	+.53
Aug. 15	87.49	86.50	87.11	+.84
Aug. 16	87.75	86.97	87.39	+.28
Aug. 17	87.83	86.85	87.33	—.06
Aug. 18	87.66	86.92	87.25	—.08
Aug. 19	87.35	86.98	87.16	—.09
Aug. 21	88.06	86.91	87.70	+.54
Aug. 22	89.57	87.65	88.95	+1.25
Aug. 23	89.72	88.46	88.79	—.16
Aug. 24	89.09	88.26	88.63	—.16
Aug. 25	89.13	87.87	88.18	—.45
Aug. 26	88.15	87.33	88.03	—.15
Aug. 28	88.07	87.26	87.75	—.28
Aug. 29	87.56	86.85	87.09	—.66
Aug. 30	87.20	86.48	86.76	—.33
Aug. 31	87.76	86.27	87.39	+.63

Range for August.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	86.85	1	86.34	30	86.40
1915	82.73	14	82.08	24	82.08
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	87.79	30	87.10	2	87.79

Year's Range.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	87.49	June 17	86.19	Apr. 28	86.40
1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	82.08
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

August Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	81.29	22	77.99	3	
1915	73.76	11	69.39	23	72.09
1914	Stock Exchange Closed.				
1913	83.79	13	80.89	1	82.58
1912	96.94	14	93.56	1	84.91

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	98.21	23	88.92	3	
1915	85.25	17	76.96	23	88.00
1914	Stock Exchange Closed.				
1913	59.90	29	56.77	2	59.65
1912	72.37	14	70.29	1	71.94

COMBINED.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	89.72	23	88.45	3	
1915	78.79	17	73.18	23	77.54
1914	Stock Exchange Closed.				
1913	71.65	13	68.83	2	71.11
1912	84.65	14	81.92	1	83.47

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1916	83.05	June 13	74.83	Apr. 22	78.34
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	64.40	Feb. 1	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.89	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.87

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1916	103.07	Mar. 14	86.60	July 13	90.43
1915	100.87	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	69.18
1911	69.21	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.38
1915	94.14	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

Bond Averages.

AUGUST, 1916—FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 1	86.85	..
Aug. 2	86.74	—.11
Aug. 3	86.66	—.08
Aug. 4	86.58	—.08
Aug. 5	86.55	—.03
Aug. 7	86.57	+.02
Aug. 8	86.55	—.02
Aug. 9	86.63	+.08
Aug. 10	86.73	+.10
Aug. 11	86.65	—.08
Aug. 12	86.65	..
Aug. 14	86.64	—.01
Aug. 15	86.72	+.08
Aug. 16	86.72	..
Aug. 17	86.71	—.01
Aug. 18	86.65	—.06
Aug. 19	86.66	+.01
Aug. 21	86.66	..
Aug. 22	86.69	+.03
Aug. 23	86.68	—.01
Aug. 24	86.63	—.05
Aug. 25	86.60	—.03
Aug. 26	86.57	—.03
Aug. 28	86.48	—.09
Aug. 29	86.43	—.05
Aug. 30	86.34	—.09
Aug. 31	86.40	+.06

PROPOSLAS.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasury Department.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1916.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND:

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company to an aggregate cost of $960,000.21 will be purchased October 2, 1916, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the Agency of said Railway Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, but not exceeding par, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company before close of business, Noon, Saturday, September 30, 1916, and bonds must be delivered on October 2nd or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

ASKS JUSTICE FOR PUBLIC.

National City Bank's Letter Discusses Railroad Dispute.

The monthly letter of the National City Bank, to be distributed today, devotes a considerable amount of space to a discussion of the threatening labor troubles. The following extract refers to the public's rights in a controversy during which the third party has received scant thought so far:

"This question cannot be properly settled by simply granting the brotherhoods what they ask and then reimbursing the railways for the cost by higher charges upon the public. That may satisfy the railway executives, but it is not just to the public. If the wage increases are to be paid by the public, the wage rates and conditions of service should be considered in comparison with the wages and working conditions of the main body of the public. They should have some just relation to the wages of the other classes of railway employes.

"It has been said as one reason why the railways should make concessions that the controversy helps the agitation for Government ownership. That would be true if the railway managers were making an arbitrary stand for terms of their own, but if the Government owned the railways the question would remain practically as it is now. There are grave objections to Government ownership. There is much reason to believe that transportation costs to the public would be higher under Government ownership and Government management than they are now. The waste, extravagance, and loss of efficiency would mean more to the country than all the profits of private ownership.

"But there is such a thing as crippling private management to a degree at which capital cannot be had for railroad investments, and then there will be no alternative but public ownership and management. When this end is reached the problems of management will remain to be faced. Somebody will still have to determine how much all of the people will pay to that portion of the people who are operating the railways. Will there be any better way of settling it than by referring it to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the railway managers have proposed?"

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for Oct. 2 for increasing the authorized amount of preferred stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and the authorized amount of common stock from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000. The increase in capitalization is to facilitate financing of the company by the new interests which will be in control after Sept. 15, but it is stated that it is not the intention to offer any of the new stock to investors in the immediate future.

The Chicago Stock Exchange has listed $10,000,000 capital stock of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Company and $12,000,000 of Hartman Corporation. Additional issue of $2,470,000 of Swift & Co.'s first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds was also listed, making $32,420,000 issued and outstanding.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company has applied to the California Railroad Commission for authority to issue and sell sufficient of its general and refunding 5 per cent. bonds to reimburse its treasury for $560,000 expended in the retirement of this amount of bonds.

George Burdick, recently financial editor of The New York Tribune, has been appointed assistant financial editor of the Moody Manual Company.

The Stutz Motor Car Company yesterday declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Oct. 2.

The Executive Committee of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday made several changes among its officers. William P. Conway, Treasurer, has been made Vice President; H. Devereux Putnam, Secretary, has been appointed Treasurer; Fred W. Ellsworth, publicity manager, has been made Secretary, and R. B. F. Randolph, chief clerk, has been made Assistant Secretary.

The Dawes Syndicate, in connection with local banking interests, has purchased control of the New York and Richmond Gas Company, operating in the Borough of Richmond, Staten Island.

The Stock Exchange seat of Lawrence D. Alexander was posted for transfer yesterday to George E. Mattries. The consideration was $64,500, comparing with $64,000 on the last previous sale.

Frederick Holbrook, President of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, was elected Vice President of the American International Corporation yesterday, to take charge of the company's office in Petrograd, Russia.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Wilbur Tirrell Gracey, United States Consul at Seville, Spain, who is on leave of absence, will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Comerce, Room 409, Custom House, today and tomorrow for the purpose of conferring with manufacturers and exporters interested in trade in his district. The Consul's hours for receiving visitors today will be between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Tomorrow he will be at the bureau's office from 10 to 12 only.

J. Franklin McFadden, Harold A. Sands and James Lawrence have formed a partnership under the name of McFadden, Sands & Co., to carry on the cotton business in Philadelphia, with branches in this city, Providence, Fall River, and Utica. Mr. Lawrence will act as a resident partner in Boston.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Count six words agate to a line. 50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG POPLIN wanted; green, brown, and black, style 8158. Phone Farragut 488.

BROADCLOTH.—Are interested in broadcloth and black poplin; can use any quantity; spot cash. Joseph Durst, Inc., 1,333 Broadway.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Highest cash price paid for broadcloth. Henry Wadler, 105 Madison Av.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quantity American Woolen Co. No. 0341, green and plum; will pay cash. Madison Square 920.

COATS.—Medium and high-priced; all day. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Lloyd will look at serge, silk, satin, and taffeta dresses, Friday morning, from 9 o'clock on. Ben S. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES, coats, and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,802, Madison Sq. 4731.

DRESSES.—Open to buy serge and silk dresses in any quantity. Falk & Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on dresses; we give out work in quantities. 36 East 20th, top floor.

DRESSES.—Looking at samples of afternoon and evening dresses all week. 28-30 West 25th St., 1st floor.

GEORGETTE, crepe de chine and novelty striped materials in a quantity; spot cash. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 4146.

GEORGETTES wanted at a price. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d.

JUILLIARDS.—Wanted at once, 54-inch serge; call with sample. Jos. Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

PLUSHES.—Will pay spot cash for Salt's and other plushes. H. B. Rubin, 40 West 25th St.

POPLINS. — Broadcloths, velours, serges, plushes, peau-de-cygnes. Phone Murray Hill 4035.

POPLINS, gabardines, and broadcloth; open for large quantity T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Want to make a quick turn-over for a quantity of Amoskeag 7614-783; Whitman 2004-733; American 3192 B. B.; phone Spring 1858.

SERGE.—Julliards 54-inch wanted at once; call with samples. Joseph Rosenberg Co., 141 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Job, quantity no object, spot cash. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., 38 West 33d St., resident buyers.

SPORTS, &c.—Wanted to unload and find a market for manufacturers and dealers' surplus stocks of up-to-date manufactured goods, women's skirts, underwear, cotton dresses, aprons, &c.; large lots preferred; can provide a quick cash market; please submit samples. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York. Phone Franklin 1358.

STONEY & STARKY.—Style 478. We are open for quantity, all colors; also heavy black thibets, 6-4. Rossoff & Miller, 142 West 24th St.

SUITS AND COATS. — Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats, all prices. 10th floor, 32 West 27th.

WAISTS.—Contractor with 30 machines on silk waists wishes to connect with manufacturer; can produce 200 dozen a week from $2.25 to $3.25. Address Box B 343 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Job for cash; lingerie waists; bring samples. Room 1,420, 1,133 Broadway.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WOODEN ARTICLES.—Any article made of wood for general use; send samples and offers will follow at once. Dansk Traevirke, Copenhagen F.

ZIBELINES.—Quantity in all colors. Lustgarten & Bloch, 24 West 25th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—All colors for immediate delivery in quantity. H. Kapt & Co., 115 East 23d St.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS.—Forstmann, Hoffmann, black, navy, brown, green. Madison Square 6777.

BROADCLOTH in all colors for immediate delivery in quantity. C 78 Times.

CHIFFON VELVET, Cheney Bros., and velours du Nord. C 76 Times.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' plush and caracul coats for immediate delivery; low prices. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Wonderful styles at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—A stunning American poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $7.50; we show only double warp, heavy, all-wool serge suit, $6. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges; jobs only. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Small lots of ladies' serge dresses to close out. 15 West 17th, sixth floor.

FUR TRIMMINGS, black opossum, close out; 1-2 inches; $6-$12. Madison Square 816.

INSERTIONS.—A quantity of lace insertions only and embroidery insertions only; no edges; to close out cheap. The Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., 71 West 23d St.

NEAR SEAL EDGING, one inch, $6 dozen, to close out; immediate delivery. Greeley 4582.

PLUSHES.—50 pieces Philadelphia 50-50. Call Madison Square 4761.

SERGE.—Cream serge Juilliard, 54,251, 14 pieces, at $1.20; 7% cash. Stuyvesant 2124.

SILK, 106 pieces, 40-inch brocades, evening shades, to close, $1 yard. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Hyman & Haft, 44 East 25th St. Telephone Madison Square 5208.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suits, $8.75; suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

VELOUR suiting for immediate delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAK AND SUIT MANAGER wanted for department store; must be a live wire. Call 1 P. M., Imperial Hotel, Room 86.

CONTRACTORS wanted on ladies' serge and silk dresses, also silk waists; call with samples; large orders given. 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

SALESMAN on popular priced line of children's and misses' undergarments for South, Coast and East; commission. Levy & Imerman, 41 West 17th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Platinum Takes Big Jump.

With a rise of $20 an ounce in the last two days, and a total increase of $22 an ounce within the last week, platinum has come pretty near setting a record for sharp advances. The quotations yesterday were $85 an ounce for medium, or soft, platinum, which contains no iridium, and $89 an ounce for platinum which contains 10 per cent. of iridium. The chances are thought to be strong of a still further advance, which may bring prices even above last year's high point of $100 an ounce for the soft metal. Not very long ago it could be had at $60 an ounce. It is not known whether the rise is due to the law of supply and demand or whether it is an arbitrary increase by the two concerns which dominate the market. While the sharpness of the rise might be indicative of the latter, the former possibility is sustained by the fact that the jewelry trade has been buying platinum heavily of late. The size of available supplies of platinum seems to be pretty much of a secret.

Suits for Out-of-Town Trade.

Standard lines of goods for out-of-town trade are not tending to fancy color tones, says a big cloak and suit manufacturer. In misses' suits there are large orders for navy blues, browns, and greens of sizes 30 and 32 in broadcloth, gabardine, and serges, and poplins are also going very well. The coats are made with the loose effect, and the suits trimmed with furs and velvets. The women's suits show the same colors in demand, with the addition of black. The women's coats are a little longer and show more fitted lines.

Women's Coats Called For.

Both raglan and set-in sleeves are shown in coats of different classes of materials. The tweed coats for motoring are selling in grays and browns and some olives. For other wear there is the wool velours ciat, which will be a semi-dress service coat, and is selling in the standard colors that most of the out-of-town dealers demand—blues, browns and greens. Broadcloth coats also sell in the same colors, and the silk velours and the silk plushes in black. The coats are either loose or semi-fitted. The wool velours coats and the broadcloth show the plain linings, and those of the silk plush and velvet fancy linings, and all have fur trimmings. This is said to be a good season, and higher prices are not affecting the buying. High-class goods are selling as well as cheaper grades.

Want Their Goods in a Hurry.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, according to an old saying, and this time it is the express companies which are benefiting from the railroad strike talk, even if this benefit is only to be temporary. Local wholesalers reported yesterday in several instances that they had never before received so many requests from buyers to have goods rushed that are already on order and which can be delivered before Sept. 4 if handled promptly. Practically all of these requests were said to specify express shipment. In some cases buyers who are leaving town in the fear of being tied up here indefinitely if a strike is declared are taking much-needed merchandise along with them as personal baggage. Underwear, sweaters, and hosiery seem to be most favored in this way.

The Raw Silk Summary.

Recent cables from Yokohama report the raw silk market there to be more or less quiet and a shade easier. Stocks are estimated at 9,000 bales, of which 8,000 are filatures. From Canton come reports that the situation is clearing up somewhat and that business and communication with the market are not as difficult as they have been. Buying there has apparently been none too heavy, however. Prices continue firmly held at Shanghai, though American buyers do not seem anxious to trade any more than they have to with quotations at present levels. From Milan comes a report of a stronger market, with the buying dominated by the foreign manufacturers. Locally a nice business is reported, with prices about on the level of last week.

Gray Goods Trade "Stumped."

Between the possibility of a general railroad strike and the rocketing of cotton as a result of the crop showing announced in the Government report, traders in the gray goods market came pretty close yesterday to admitting they were "stumped" as to what to do next. Buyers seemed more anxious to trade than for several days, but mills were reluctant. Prices on the same construction of goods varied widely in many instances, and it was practically out of the question to get a single set of figures that would be truly indicative of the market's position. Sales of 48-square, four-yard sheetings were made during the day for this year's delivery, first at 7 cents and then at 7¼. For 30-inch 3.25-yard drills 8¾ cents was paid. In the printcloths 39-inch 68-72s sold for 1916 delivery at 7½ cents, while October-December deliveries of 89-inch 56-44s brought 5⅛ cents. For 38½-inch 64-60s mills were asking all the way from 6½ to 6¾ cents, with 5¾ and 5½ cents asked, respectively, for 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s. Fairly representative closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¾c	38½-inch, 56-44s	6¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	7½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*5½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	4⅜c

*Asked.

MAKING THEM POPULAR.

How Germans Packed Their Dyes for the Chinese Market.

How the German dyestuffs manufacturers made their wares popular in the Far East, in China particularly, before the war, was discovered accidentally yesterday by customs officials at the Appraiser's Stores here, when packages of colors bought by American speculators in China were received for the usual examination and appraisal.

The dyes, which bore the name of one of the largest color German manufacturing firms on the Rhine, were put up in tin cans, the latter being wrapped in paper covers. It was necessary for the customs men to open one or more of the cans in order to learn the character of the goods for dutiable purposes. It was then that the discovery was made that the cover of each tin contained a secret receptacle in which was placed a silver six-pence piece, Hongkong value, or approximately 8 cents in American currency.

According to the American customs officers, the inclusion of the six-pence in each package of dyestuffs exerted a powerful stimulus in the sale of the German colors in China. The "boss" dyers of the Far East were especially partial to this brand of German colors, it was said.

Ribbon Demand Could Be Better.

The ribbon trade seems to be in the dumps again so far as the demand from the dry goods trade is concerned, and from all accounts the industry is not being supported any too well by the millinery trade's orders. This is especially true of the wider goods. There is a fairly active call for the narrow ribbons for hat trimming purposes, but even this business is confined very largely to certain fancies and to gros grains. All of the darker shades of the latter appear to be wanted, with black the most favored. So good has the call for narrow black gros grain goods been since the beginning of the season, it is said, that they are getting real scarce

Are Now Touting Brocades.

In certain quarters of the local silk trade brocades are being touted as "comers" in the Fall demand for the better class of goods. So far, however, they have apparently not hit the pace of satins and other shiny-faced goods, crêpes, and taffetas. In the advance ordering by big buyers for next Spring a revival of the call for taffetas seems to be about the most noticeable thing. They are being taken, from all accounts, both in the plain state and in novelty stripes on solid-color grounds. Crêpes, particularly Georgettes, are showing pretty well in the new season's business, as are messalines and other so-called staple silks. There seems to be some division of opinion, even among the producers, as to how prices for Spring should compare with present figures. It is hardly necessary to say, however, that in most cases the goods are being held for all they will bring. There are reports, though, that some lines are priced for Spring a bit below current levels.

Some Costly Handkerchiefs.

That men are more extravagant than women in some things is the idea of a big wholesale and retail linen house which handles the output of some thirty factories of handkerchiefs of different nationalities. The highest priced handkerchiefs are the women's and these depend upon the embroidery to bring up the cost. They are masses of solid embroidery of the most delicate and finest kind. They range up in price from $25, $35, and so on. One of the highest in stock just now is $125, a Swiss handkerchief. Such as these will run up to $150 apiece. But it is not the women who buy these handkerchiefs; it is the men who buy them for gifts. Men's handkerchiefs in the finest of linen, without embroidery, will run up to $96 a dozen, and a man will hand out a $100 bill for a dozen without a tremor. In some of these high-priced handkerchiefs the linen is so exquisite that it looks like silk and the silky effect grows with each laundering.

Not Much Show for the Salesmen.

If reports that are coming from the underwear trade are correct, the way that buyers have been taking Spring merchandise to date precludes the chances of jobbers' salesmen doing anything like a normal business on the road for the coming season. This is especially true of the larger out-of-town retailers, though many of the smaller ones are said now to be taking leaves from the books of the former. The rise in cotton that has marked the last several days has increased this activity, it is said, in the fear that the added cost of the raw material will force the mills to boost prices on the finished goods. There is not much feature to the primary end of the market at the moment, so far as selling is concerned. With the bulk of the Spring season's demands already met, about all the agents have to do is watch cotton soar and sharpen their pencils in anticipation of marking up prices at the instance of the mills.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATHENS, Ga.—Morris Bros.; L. Morris, dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes; Wallick.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bro. Co.; J. P. Flynn, dress goods, silks, velvets; 148 W. 23; Latham.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; G. Freundlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Palardy, ribbons; 18 West 35th.

BANGOR, Me.—Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Woodward, furn. goods; Imperial.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Hoelier-Dolling Co.; J. E. Grant, dress goods, domestics, hosiery, underwear, laces, embroideries; Navarre.

BESSEMER, Ala.—H. Goldberg, general mdse.; Strand.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—International Millinery Co.; M. Mehrenlender, Mrs. Beeman, millinery; 36 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; C. M. Larrahee, dress goods; 396 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, lace curtains, uphol. goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 315 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.; Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; W. Bone, fancy feathers, flowers; C. O'Rourke, hats; 621 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss D. A. McFarland, children's wear; 18 West 35th.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; L. A. Doxey, dry goods, carpets; Grand.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Carnwell, furn. goods, gloves, hats; E. L. Curtis, furn. goods, gloves, work shirts; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; D. S. Schenck, millinery; Miss C. Raynar, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Eagan, girls' wear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; G. L. Gerson, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—M. J. & W. E. Hosac; W. E. Hosac, women's tailors, dressmakers; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' waists, dresses; 104 Worth St.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Abe Cohn & Sons; Abe Cohn, woolens; Grand.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Awner & Wohn; S. Levy, piece goods; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 13 East 22d St.

CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss Rapaport, waists; 95 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss A. Scheidecker, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; Miss K. G. Quinn, women's costumes, gowns; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; F. H. Theis, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—A. Steinweg, millinery; Ashton Hotel.

DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; S. M. Shloss, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss M. Buehl, juvenile wear; 95 Madison Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. M. Teldan; A. Teldan, cloaks, suits, dresses; Knickerbocker.

FINDLAY, Ohio—J. S. Patterson & Sons; E. J. Alexander, C. W. Patterson, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Meyer's; F. E. Harllee, dry goods, silks, wash goods, linens, basement jobs, piece goods; Longacre.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Foley Bros. D. G. Co.; J. K. Foley, undermuslins, knit underwear; 1,140 B'way.

JACKSON, Tenn.—G. H. Robertson Co.; G. H. Robertson, W. P. Robertson, dry goods, general mdse.; Hermitage.

LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; W. S. Leinbach, domestics, wash goods; Miss B. Pickel, knit underwear, hosiery, small wears; 334 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Faris-Walker Co.; W. E. Conrad, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 116 West 32d.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Bullock's"; C. A. Wood, piece goods, linens; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Abe C. Levi Co.; H. Draughtman, domestics, flannels, linens, blankets; 200 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith Sons Co.; J. Goldsmith, dry goods, carpets, clothing, general merchandise, shoes; 148 West 23d St.

MUSCATINE, Iowa—Weber & Son; H. M. Hyman, ready-to-wear; 111 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; Miss H. Marks, Miss S. Lemle, Mrs. H. Carter, Miss L. Hewitt, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott-Halliburton Co.; P. B. Halliburton, domestics, white goods, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, jewelry; 1,140 Broadway; Sherman Square.

OMAHA, Neb.—Orkin Bros.; J. L. Orkin, ready-to-wear; 21 W. 34th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Giblan, waists; Miss Goodman, women's coats; E. J. Gattman, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, ready-to-wear; H. Shamberg, furs, coats; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Campbell's; J. C. McDowell, dress goods, silks, velvets; 1,239 B'way; Wallick.

PITTSBURG—McCreery & Co.; J. G. Edwards, laces, embroideries, ribbons, veilings, neckwear, linings; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; S. Finkelhar, suits; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss B. Lavine, dresses; 120 West 32d St.

PROVIDNECE—Shepard Co.; R. L. Birtwistle, art, leather goods, patterns; Miss M. A. Gallagher, small wears; 220 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAusland & Troup Co.; Miss R. Geraghty, gloves; 230 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy & Robinson Co.; E. Noel, notions, toilet goods, stationery, jewelry, art goods; 353 4th Av.; Wellington.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—International Millinery Co.; Miss A. Moran, M. Chammick, millinery; 366 5th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—Kohen Co.; L. M. Kohen, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway; Grand.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Economy Dept. Store; W. B. Crowley, gen'l mdse.; 116 West 32d.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Miss M. A. Bredeen, notions, trimmings, dressmaking supplies; 230 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; O. B. Hill, ribbons, art goods; 50 Union Sq.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—W. C. Leonard & Co.; W. C. Leonard, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Orkin Bros. Co.; M. E. Orkin, ready-to-wear; 21 W. 34th.

SOUTH BEND, Indiana—Brandon-Durrell Co.; T. H. Brandon, Miss E. Ray, corsets, hosiery, furnishing goods; York.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Macpherson & Edward; H. G. Swirles, general mdse.; Knickerbocker.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Tharnton, waists, dresses; M. Steinfeld, coats, suits; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; J. F. Lynch, carpets, rugs, Oriental rugs; 1,140 Broadway.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—International Millinery Co.; I. Bright, I. Belth, millinery; 366 5th Av.

TAMPA—O. Falk & Bro.; O. Falk, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

TUCUMCARI, N. M.—T. A. Muirhead & Co.; T. W. Muirhead, dry goods; Grand.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss K. Fitzgerald, waists, undermuslins; 23 E. 26th.

TROY, N. Y.—International Millinery Co.; J. Beith, S. Elfant, milliner; 366 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, women's suits; 15 West 26th.

WHEELING—Graham & Co.; A. W. Graham, general merchandise; Wellington.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Scott Cloak House; W. D. Scott, ready-to-wear; Grand.

WILMINGTON, Del.; L. Jacoby, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Reil & Hughes D. G. Co.; A. Lyall, hosiery, gloves, laces, umbrellas; 75 Spring.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; W. Boyer, furn. goods; 315 5th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; F. R. Barclay, carpets, upholstery goods; 1,270 Broadway; Gregorian.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MARGARET A. DONOHUE, school teacher, 514 West 142d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,328 for borrowed money and notes, and no assets. There are seven creditors, among whom are the Rev. Joseph A. Donohue, $200; Mrs. M. Schlachter, Mount Vernon, $1,000, and James C. Farrell, Albany, $600, all for loans.

ALBERT N. GARTHWAITE, contractor and builder, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,204 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Yonkers Builders' Supply Company, $4,940, and First National Bank of Yonkers, $726.

HERMANN F. LINDEN, jeweler, 333 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,849 and no assets.

WALTER D. MARONY, clerk, 426 East 134th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,742 and no assets. Among the creditors are two Wall Street brokerage firms, Judson G. Wall & Sons, $2,830, and Gay & Goepel, $2,000. The former has a suit in the Supreme Court for balance of $2,880 on stock transactions aggregating $63,109. Mr. Marony disputes the validity of the claim.

PHILIP SCHILT, dealer in novelties, 1,008 Garrison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,277 and assets of $4,812.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Francis L. Kohlman receiver for the G. W. Dillingham Company, book publisher at 421 East Twenty-fourth Street, bond, $5,000, and restrained the Sheriff from interfering with the property of the company, on the execution of Vernon Bros. & Co. for $11,294. The assets are estimated at $5,000 in books, paper and plates. Later in the day Judge Hand ordered the Sheriff to deliver the assets seized by him to the receiver, who must pay the poundage fees out of the first proceeds to come into the hands of the receiver.

RALPH A. SHEPARD, 200 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,980 and no available assets. He has a claim of $300 for improvements to a house, of doubtful value. Most of the liabilities were contracted in Concord and Boston for borrowed money and on notes. Among the creditors are H. B. Shepard, Brookline, Mass., $10,949 loans; Assabit Associates, Inc., Concord, $1,191 rent, and W. J. Burns International Detective Agency, $120.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Duffus, Wm. M.—City of N. Y. $253.45
Dutton, Arthur N.—Same 253.45
Douglas, Arthur L.—Same 253.45
Glynn, Andrew J.—Same 253.45
Ingalls, Andrew—Same 253.45
Jalle, Morris—Same 253.45
Kaiser, Jacob—Same 253.45
Lee, Walter R.—Same 253.45
McCrossin, Edw. J.—Same 253.45
Seidman, Nathan H.—Same 253.45
Schwamwoltzoll, Charles—Same 253.45
Shagowry, Amil—Same 169.35
B. Neuhoff Son & Freedman, Inc.—J. Ahrens 144.41
Benson, Julius—J. Gerstenhaber 249.40
Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.—City of N. Y. 189,365.04
Corprew, Geo. A.—G. W. Roberts 111.41
Freifelds, Richard—C. E. Snedecar et al. 142.85
Guilianon, Frederick—Merritt Elliott & Co., Inc. 234.15
Gillis & Co., Inc.—Credit Clearing House 165.01
Gaspard, Triola—Smith & Nessle Co., Inc. 118.86
Golden, Wm. M., Jr.—Edward Thompson Co., (2) ....151.96 and 128.73
Gutman, Leopold—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp. 150.91
Herzog, Samuel, and Bernard Alexander—H. Herzog 222.15
Hanley, Jeremiah F.—J. E. Woods 294.41
Heine, Henry—N. Y. Times Co. 167.10
Hedges, Elizabeth—Ajax Portland Cement Co. 8,319.14
Hecht, Edw. A.—H. J. Lydil, (2,) $3,709.93 and $1,805.26
Israel, Frances—R. E. Decks et al 198.41
Imperial Trim Co.—Standard Hardwood Lumber Co. 559.63
Ittelson, Ralph—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 185.15
John Collins, Inc.—J. Mendelson et al. 294.10
Luckman, Max—Brooklyn Elevator & Milling Co. 309.91
Lynch, Wm. H.—Belmont Casket Mfg. Co. 171.03
Lazarus, Lee—P. H. Lustig et al 436.11
Lumley, Joseph H.—Theodore A. Kohn & Son 123.51
Mattufsky, Hyman—R. Brody 190.20
Mall, William—H. Reiss et al 186.10
Marx, Louis—Travelers Ins. Co. 716.30
Moon, Geo. T.—L. Nisen 1,032.07
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—P. Kefer 415.87
Nussbaum, Max—Kessler Skirt Co. Inc. 252.34
Simpson, Samuel W.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp. 119.85
Saltzman, Julius E.—United Elec. L. & P. Co. 144.62
Stern Selling Service Inc.—Gund Mfg. Co. 144.62
Siedler, Alexander—American Laundry Mach. Co. 2,402.89
U. S. Manufacturers Distributing Co.—Kienle Press 129.86
Slayback, Wm. A. & Raticide Chemical Co.—F. E. Johnson (2) ..112.39 and 112.89
Same—F. E. Slayback 111.89
Universal Piano Co.—Wickham Piano Plate Co. 513.16
Villamena, Michael J.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. 182.41
Valerius, William—Joseph A. Goldfield Co., Inc. 118.54
Valley Stream Realty Co.—I. Goebel 1,129.79

In Bronx County.

American Areo Gas Co.—J. Schumacher $469.07
Botwen, Morris—J. H. Siebold et al 61.22
Caggiano, Michael—David Mayer Brewing Co. 375.57
Hyams, Walter—A. Mayer 28.49
Hahn, Charles F.—299 Madison Avenue Co. 193.15
Pucci, Antonio—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc. 77.06
Robson, Frank—M. E. Schelling 61.33
Rubin, Louis, and Herman Endelman—H. Schwartz 178.68
Schnackenberg, Marion G.—Gimbel Bros. of N. Y. 118.12
Thompson, Brainard M.—L. Greenberg ..41.40
Universal Piano Co.—Wickham Piano Plate Co. 513.16
Weigel, Rosa—G. E. Green 1,820.25

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

New York County.

Langdon, Bessie—T. G. Sheehan, Dec. 8, 1910 ....$274.31
International Gas & Electric Fixture Co.—I. Persky, Nov. 30, 1915 ....700.00

Little Men Keep Up With Big Ones
—by having the full force of their money to use at the moment that tells. You can do this by bringing your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS to us for ADVANCES.
And remember, our NEW and FAIRER system, basing BOTH 6% yearly interest and small commission on LOAN, not collateral, SAVES YOU 20%. WE do NOT notify your customers; YOU collect. Write.
Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place, New York City — Boston and Philadelphia

My Latest Skirt Model— "The Cavalier"
A value such as "The Cavalier" was made possible through a large purchase of Satin Duchess bought for the express purpose of creating this particular leader.
No. T-2000— Satin Duchess, $4.25
No. T-2001— Taffeta, $3.75
Stitched with silk thread throughout.
P. J. BARASH
The Popular Priced Skirt Specialist.
36-38 West 20th Street.

1,000 DAILY
—the rate at which we're selling our great trade-winning
All-Wool French Serge Dress $3.75
Come up and see the most crowded showroom in New York. Our values in serges and satins from $3.75 to $10.75 are the strongest in the market.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
129-133 W. 27th St.
Phone Farragut 3496.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT 7.50.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

VELOUR COAT $6.50
Ladies' full-flare Fur-Trimmed Coat of all-wool velour. All colors. Junior sizes, $5.75.
A WORLD BEATER! See it!
AMERICAN MAID COAT COMPANY.
37-45 West 20th St., New York.

SILK From $2.75 DRESSES WASH From $9.00 Doz to $4.50 $2.75 Ea.
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
18 WEST 22D STREET.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

DID YOU SEE the G. B. G. Mfg. Co.'s prize-winning coats at the Shelton Looms Fashion Show at the Ritz-Carlton? These prize winners, together with a representative collection of our latest models, may be seen at the showrooms of the G. B. G. Mfg. Co., Inc., 15 East 26th St., N. Y. City.

$6.75 up Silk Dresses & Waists $18.00 up
Novelty Waist & Dress Co.,
116-118 W. 29th St.

An Open Letter to Credit Men.
The Cloak, Waist and Dress Manufacturers are facing a serious problem.
In order to secure their material they are compelled to buy direct from the mill and pay spot cash. It's a case of ready funds or shut down their shops.
Under the circumstances would you condemn a customer for obtaining funds on his outstanding accounts for the purpose of securing material to fill his orders?
If you do not approve of this method of financing, what would you recommend?
Cordially yours,
Universal Discount Co.
Jacob Rosenthal
100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO. 130 W. 29th St.

High-grade and up-to-the-minute stock of
GENT'S FURNISHINGS
of a well-known haberdasher.
H. KARP, Auct'r,
Will Sell To-day, Friday, Sept. 1st, at 10:30 A. M. on premises
46 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.
The above comprises full and complete lines of Shirts, Collars, Underwear, gloves, neckwear, night shirts, hosiery, pajamas, sweaters, and jewelry, comprising cuff links, tie clasps, scarf pins, etc. The above are the productions of the most prominent manufacturers including all labelled brands; also up-to-date
FIXTURES
consisting of show cases, shelving, chairs, tables, desks, safe, cash register, etc.
H. KARP, Auct'r., office and salesrooms, 477 Broadway. Telephone 4197 Spring.

16,000 Men's, Youths', Boys, and Children's
OVERCOATS and MACKINAWS
H. KARP, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. at salesrooms, 477-479 Broadway, between Grand and Broome Sts., N. Y. C. Particulars later. Tel. 4197 Spring.

Independent.
THE ANNALIST, published every Monday, is an independent, high-class newspaper of finance, commerce and economics. Full of stock market information. Lists of unquoted securities offered by reputable firms. Ten cents —$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COTTON UP $4 A BALE ON FEDERAL REPORT

Extreme Range of About 80 Points After Crop Condition of 61.2 Is Reported.

NEW LOW AUGUST RECORD

The Bulls Predict Price Will Reach Twenty Cents in the Near Future.

The report on the condition of the cotton by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, issued yesterday, succeeded in piling sensation upon sensation. The figures were not only lower than those given in any private condition report of standing, but also were the lowest on record for this time of year. It looked as if the contagion of crop killing had spread over the entire belt, with the humble exception of Virginia, which stood out with a condition of 90 compared with Alabama's showing of 45. Although Arkansas is believed to have a most promising crop, the official pessimists did not overlook the State and placed its crop condition at 71, compared with 85 last month. The average condition for the belt was 61.2, compared with 72.3 last month, 69.2 last year, and a ten-year average of 72.5.

The market made a fitting response to such a pronouncement. The close was somewhat irregular, to be sure, but the bid prices showed a net gain of 57 to 59 points on the more active options. The opening was at a decline of 7 to 14 points. This was in response to a sudden break in Liverpool, and some reports of showers in south Texas. First prices proved to be the lowest of the day. When the Government report was issued at 11 o'clock there was an immediate jump of nearly 40 points, which was increased later in the session. The extreme range from the low level of the opening to the high of the day was about 80 points, or $4 per bale.

Except in extreme bullish quarters the Government report meets with more or less quiet skepticism. The "indicated crop" is 11,800,000, exclusive of linters, which probably will amount to 1,000,000 bales, considering the output of last season. The supply, it is believed by the conservative element, will prove ample. Raw material prices always affect the consumption, and cotton at 16 cents and above is not on the bargain counter. Moreover, the failure of Austria and Germany to get cotton will make a difference of considerably more than 1,000,000 bales compared with the present season's consumption and that of last year.

The immediate situation, however, is the one that engages attention. Liverpool was an enormous buyer yesterday and it is thought that American operators may celebrate the operation of the new amendments to the Cotton Futures act by sending big buying orders to Liverpool for execution this morning. Some Liverpool firms have cabled New York firms that they do not care to accept any business whatever under present conditions, while other English cotton houses are placing limits on the size of the orders which they are willing to receive.

Thus far the news regarding the threatened railroad strike has been received with mixed opinion. The average operator believes that such a development would operate bullishly on the near positions, owing to an effort to get cotton out of the local stock, while late months would be adversely affected by hedge sales made against cotton which could not be promptly shipped by the South. Bulls are predicting 20-cent cotton in the very near future, while the crestfallen bears merely content themselves by forecasting an ultimate decline of disastrous proportions, to start from some level that may be reached in the near or distant future.

Market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.53	16.33	15.53	16.26@16.30	15.68@15.69
Dec.	15.68	16.40	15.61	16.31@16.35	15.74@15.75
Jan.	15.65	16.42	15.63	16.38@16.40	15.80@15.81
Mar.	15.82	16.58	15.82	16.53@16.54	15.94@15.95
May	15.99	16.70	15.99	16.67@16.69	16.08@16.09
July	16.01	16.75	16.01	16.70@16.72	16.11@16.12

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 55 points advance; middling, 16.40c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 25 to 50 points higher; New Orleans, 15.63c; Galveston, 16c; Savannah, 15¾c; Memphis, 15.75c; Augusta, 15.05c; Houston, 16.15c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.15	15.99	15.15	15.93@15.95	15.37@15.38
Dec.	15.35	16.16	15.34	16.09@16.10	15.52@15.53
Jan.	15.49	16.26	15.49	16.20@16.23	15.63@15.64
Mar.	15.67	16.45	15.67	16.39@16.40	15.81@15.82
May	15.89	16.60	15.89	16.54@16.56	15.96@15.97

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 15 points lower, at 9.47d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 1,000, including American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.35	9.39	9.24	9.28	9.38
Jan.-Feb.	9.29	9.34	9.17	9.22	9.31½
March-April	9.29	9.32	9.27	9.21	9.30
May-June	9.26½	9.29½	9.18	9.19	9.28½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 15.68c; January, 15.75c; March, 15.86c; May, 16.02c; July, 16.08c. The market there was due to open today 29 to 33½ points higher.

Port Receipts and Stocks.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,114	3,501	84,419	110,042
New Orleans	4,558	658	89,961	113,084
Mobile	1,077	265	15,612	11,790
Savannah	5,360	4,461	69,930	69,581
Charleston	487	180	21,502	40,007
Wilmington	57	82	28,285	33,208
Norfolk	583	918	21,048	38,886

Interior Receipts and Stocks.

Augusta	3,946	1,349	34,776	63,947
Memphis	116	234	43,781	59,946
St. Louis	....	311	....	11,781
Houston	10,406	6,525	37,289	57,820

Estimated Receipts.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,500 to 7,500	8,815	3,783
New Orleans	1,400 to 1,600	1,872	1,274

Exports yesterday were 22,549 bales; total thus far for this season, 366,055 bales; total last season, 156,761 bales.

EQUITABLE AGENTS DINE.

End Convention at Waldorf—Morgenthau a Guest.

The 600 agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who finished their national convention yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, will start for their homes early this morning. All hope to reach their destinations before the threatened railroad strike becomes effective on Monday.

At the closing session yesterday the subject up for discussion was "How Best Can Expertness in Equitable Salesmanship Be Extended and Perfected?" A general exchange of views followed.

The annual dinner of the agents was held last night in the grand ballroom of the hotel. The speakers included W. A. Day, President of the Equitable; George T. Wilson, Second Vice President; Henry Morgenthau, E. H. Outerbridge, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, John D. McKenna of Utica, and George C. Boldt. Dancing followed the dinner.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. Caro., S. Caro., and Ga.—Generally fair Fri. and Sat.; light e. to s. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Fri. and prob. Sat.; light e. winds, except fresh on the s. coast.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. Sat., showers; light s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except showers Sat. in w.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Fri., except showers in n. Sat., probably showers; light, variable winds.

L. Mich.—Probably showers and cooler Fri. Sat. fair; light, variable winds.

U. Mich.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat. fair; light n. to w. winds.

La.—Fri. partly cloudy. Sat. unsettled.

Ark.—Fri. and Sat. unsettled.

Okla.—Fri. and Sat. unsettled, probably showers.

E. and W. Texas—Fri. and Sat. partly cloudy.

Ill.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat. partly cloudy.

Mo.—Showers Fri., cooler in e. and s. Sat., probably fair and warmer.

Wis.—Partly cloudy and cooler Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably showers in n. and w.

Minn.—Partly cloudy Fri., followed by showers Fri. night or Sat.; cooler in n. Fri.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Fri., preceded by unsettled in e. Sat., fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Probably showers in n., partly cloudy in s. Fri. Sat., showers and cooler.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Fri. Sat., probably showers and cooler.

Neb.—Generally fair Fri. and probably Sat.; slightly warmer in e. Fri.

Kan.—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Fri. Sat., fair.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again feverish and price changes during the day were dominated by the news regarding the railroad strike. The reports received from Washington early in the day were of a pessimistic character and prices declined more than a cent a bushel under scattered selling through commission houses. As the day wore on, however, prices advanced 5@6 cents, with general buying. In the local cash market, No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.62; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.61; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.71¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.71¼, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.43⅛	$1.37⅛	$1.42⅛	$1.38⅜	97⅞
Dec.	1.47	1.41⅛	1.45⅞	1.42⅝	94⅞
May	1.49⅝	1.43⅝	1.48⅝	1.45	98⅝

CORN.

The corn market was feverish owing to the nature of the strike news, but on the whole the undertone was steady, and final quotations were ⅝ to 1¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	87	84⅞	86⅞	85⅛	72⅜
December	73⅝	72	73⅝	72⅞	60⅝
May	77	75½	76⅝	76⅛	61⅛

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active with feverish price changes and at the close a steadier tone prevailed in sympathy with the other markets and on the more favorable strike outlook. The local cash market was firm: standard quoted at 54 to 55; No. 3 white, 53½; No. 4 white, 52½ to 53; fancy clipped white, 55½ to 57½; ordinary clipped white, 53½ to 55½, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	44⅝	43⅛	44⅛	44	36⅝
Dec.	47½	46⅛	47⅝	46⅝	36½
May	50⅜	49⅜	50⅜	50⅛	38½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were firmer owing to a little more confidence on the buying side, influenced to some extent by firmness in the hog position and the more favorable outlook for a strike settlement. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Friday, 26,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard:					
Sept.	14.12	13.80	14.10	13.87	8.10
Oct.	14.20	13.85	14.15	13.92	8.22
Ribs:					
Sept.	14.47	14.30	14.45	14.32	8.12
Oct.	14.20	13.97	14.22	14.00	8.25
Pork:					
Sept.	27.70	27.50	27.55	27.45	12.85
Oct.	26.65	26.15	26.65	26.05	13.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The Government report on the cotton crop, showing a condition of only 61.2 per cent., or the lowest August report on record, had a stimulating influence on the market for cottonseed oil, as it was thought to point to a much smaller yield than generally expected. There was a rush to buy, with orders here both from the West and South, and prices advanced, at one time, 31 to 45 points. Late in the day there was a partial reaction under realizing, but final quotations were 20 to 30 points net higher. Total sales were 45,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.50@ ..	9.44
September	9.85	9.60	9.61@9.64	9.40
October	10.08	9.95	9.96@9.98	9.76
November	9.96	9.75	9.88@9.89	9.60
December	9.99	9.74	9.91@9.92	9.62
January	10.00	9.79	9.91@9.94	9.61
February	10.00	10.00	9.95@10.02	9.69
March	10.24	10.00	10.15@10.20	9.85
April	..	..	10.15@10.30	9.85

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet, total sales for the day amounting to 24,000 bags, and, after opening unchanged from the final of Wednesday, prices developed an easier tone and at the close were 3 to 5 points net lower. The local spot market was quiet, but firm with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅝c and Santos 4s at 11¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept.	9.20	9.20	9.20@9.21	9.25
October	...	...	9.20@9.21	9.25
Nov.	...	...	9.20@9.21	9.25
Dec.	9.25	9.20	9.21@9.22	9.25
Jan.	...	...	9.25@9.26	9.29
Feb	...	...	9.30@9.31	9.34
March	9.40	9.35	9.35@9.36	9.39
April	...	...	9.40@9.41	9.43
May	9.45	9.44	9.44@9.45	9.49
June	...	...	9.49@9.50	9.54
July	9.53	9.53	9.53@9.54	9.58

SUGAR.

Sugar futures were active and excited, and, after opening at an advance of 11 to 35 points, values advanced until at one time net gains of 28 to 41 points were recorded. The market closed steady, 26 to 32 points net higher, with total sales 20,300 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.95	3.95	4.10@4.12	3.84
October	4.12	3.95	4.10@4.12	3.84
November	4.10	3.97	4.11@4.12	3.84
December	4.10	3.89	4.06@4.07	3.75
January	3.82	3.69	3.84@3.86	3.53
February	3.71	3.55	3.62@3.64	3.30
March	3.75	3.60	3.65@3.67	3.34
April	..	..	3.69@3.71	3.38
May	3.80	3.76	3.73@3.75	3.42
June	..	..	3.77@3.79	3.45
July	..	..	3.80@3.82	3.48

The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7@7¼c for fine granulated. Raw sugar firmed up on sales of 10,000 bags Cubas, in port, at 3⅛c, cost and freight basis, equal to 4.89c, duty paid. Quotations: Centrifugals, 4.89c; molasses, 4.12c; cost and freight, 3⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 9,439 packages. Market somewhat excited due to prospective railroad strike and under pretty sharp buying interest prices were advanced ½c on table grades and ½@1c on other qualities. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 34@34½c; extras, (92 score) 33½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score) 31½@33c; seconds, (83 to 87 score) 29½@31c; thirds, 28@29c; Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 35@35½c; extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33½c; seconds, 30@31½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 32@32½c; good to prime, 29½@31½c common to fair, 26@29c; Renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 26@27c; Imitation Creamery, firsts, 28@28½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26½c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 11,129 cases. Under reports of interference with egg shipments from the interior, due to embargoes resulting from the prospective railroad strike, dealers are trying to buy against next week's requirements, and the demand exceeds the supply available. The market is excited, and higher values are not clearly defined, although trading is reported at the sharp advances quoted. Storage eggs share in the firmness and are also higher on most of the new business reported. Nearby eggs are in sellers' favor, with light offerings and a good demand. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 35c; firsts, 32@34c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 25@28c; dirties, No. 1, 25c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@24c; checks, good to choice, dry, 23c; undergrades, 18@22c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 30c; firsts, 28@29½c; seconds, 26½@27½c; lower grades, 23@26c; refrigerator, State whites, 31@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@46c; ordinary to good, 35@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@43c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37c.

Sunday Magazine Binders.
To hold twenty-six numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder. Price $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:21 | Sun sets..6:31 | Moon sets..7:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:40	9:55	3:28	3:58
Governors Island	9:49	10:01	3:57	4:28
Hell Gate	11:55	12:00	5:38	6:09

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 31.

SS Italia, Naples, Aug. 11.
SS Roma, Azores, Aug. 22.
SS Muskogee, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
SS Florizel, Halifax, Aug. 29.
SS Brattingsborg, Teneriffe, Aug. 27.
SS Advance, Cristobal, Aug. 24.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
SS Verdi, Barbados, Aug. 23.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 28.
SS Anvers, Rotterdam, Aug. 9.
SS Selence, Malmo, Aug. 12.
SS Bertha, Matanzas, Aug. 23.
SS Wieldrecht, Lisbon, Aug. 15.
SS Isabella, Jucaro, Aug. 24.
SS Almirante, Kingston, Aug. 26.
SS Jos. W. Fordney, Fowey, Aug. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Lombardia	T're An'ziata	Aug. 10
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19
Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 16
Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Toyooka Maru	Cristobal	Aug. 24
U. S. Transport Buford	Balboa	Aug. 22
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 16
Bratland	Cardiff	Aug. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 26
DUE TOMORROW.		
Stephen	Manaos	Aug. 13
Ancon	Colon	Aug. 26
Penistone	Havre	Aug. 17
Exeter City	Bristol	Aug. 18
Pensilio	Lisbon	Aug. 17
Rochester	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 30
DUE SUNDAY.		
Monterey	Havana	Aug. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 31
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24
DUE MONDAY.		
*Giuseppe Verdi	Palermo	Aug. 21
*Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Pastores	Bocas del Toro	Aug. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 2
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 30
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 30
DUE TUESDAY.		
†United States	Copenhagen	Aug. 24
Comanche	Jacksonville	Sept. 2
San Saba	Galveston	Aug. 30
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 29
Havana	Havana	Sept. 2
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 15
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Mongolia	London	Aug. 26
*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Allianca	Cristobal	Aug. 31
Owego	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Gothland	Rotterdam	Aug. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Keyvive, Guiana	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Yuna, Macoris	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Canadian, Guiana	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool		2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London		12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kentuckian, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Tampico		1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 31.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 241 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 367 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 6 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 30 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 281 miles S. of Charleston at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 151 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 14 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 212 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Oscar II., at Christiansand, Aug. 29.
SS Fram, at Kirkwall, Aug. 29.
SS Oldambt, at Ramsgate, Aug. 29.
SS Tuscania, at Glasgow, Aug. 30.
SS Touraine, at Bordeaux, Aug. 29.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Aug. 30.
SS Ardgorm, at Havre, Aug. 28.
SS Alicante, at Cadiz, Aug. 24.
SS Beirt, at Lisbon, Aug. 24.
SS Alberto Trevia, at Civita Vecchia, Aug. 26.
SS Alannia, at Plymouth, Aug. 31.
SS Ohioan, at Montevideo, Aug. 31.

Sailed.

SS Pioneer, from Kirkwall, Aug. 29.
SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, Aug. 29.
SS Francisco, from Hull, Aug. 30.
SS Urna, from Lisbon, Aug. 23.
SS Ada, from Gothenberg, Aug. 17.

Passed.

SS Cannizaro, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Narragansett, New York for London, passed Beachy Head.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam ....Sept. 2

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ....Sept. 2

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau ....Sept. 2

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Farley ....Sept. 1

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall ....Sept. 2

Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Maceio, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus ....Sept. 2

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan ....Sept. 2

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ....Sept. 1

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ....Sept. 2

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ....Sept. 2

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ....Sept. 3

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 2, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Memnon.

LOAN BOARD IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Are Contenders for a Branch Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31.—St. Paul presented its claim for a Federal farm loan bank before four members of the Federal Farm Loan Board at a hearing here today. Secretary McAdoo was unable to attend owing to the illness of his wife. A delegation from the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association also presented claims for that city.

The members of the board were surprised and gratified at the amount of interest and familiarity with the situation.

"We have not held such an interesting meeting thus far, nor encountered such enthusiasm and intelligence on the topic as we witnessed today," said Commissioner Norris after the hearing. Herbert Quick, another member of the board, echoed this sentiment.

Although the afternoon session was scheduled as a Minneapolis hearing, it soon resolved itself into a meeting of farmers, all of whom had a good word for St. Paul as their favorite trading place. Minneapolis based its argument on the fact the city is a grain centre and big farm mortgage business.

The St. Paul Association of Commerce presented a lengthy brief showing the progress of the city and its marketing advantages. It dealt exhaustively with the agricultural resources adjacent to the city, and pointed out that St. Paul is the fifth largest live stock market in the country. The brief set forth that the city is the second largest butter manufacturing centre in the United States, and closed:

"We therefore suggest a district comprising Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, with St. Paul as the logical centre for a Federal loan bank to serve this territory."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Thirty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,476,000, were chartered today. They included:

Automobile Crankshaft Co., Inc., autos, aeroplanes, tractors, parts, devices, $1,000,000; W. C. Roche, A. B. and J. M. Hibbard, 192 Piquette Av., Detroit, Mich.

John MacGregor Grant, Inc., mercantile, merchandise, mining, $100,000; C. E. Kugler, A. E. Gaskill, J. M. Grant, Scarsdale.

A. J. Paget & Co., Inc., merchandise, $100,000; W. H. O'Neill, J. C. Kennelly, A. J. Paget, 61 Broadway.

Freitag & Keim, Inc., merchandise, $67,500; F. L. and M. T. Rosenheim, K. Freitag, 141 Madison Av.

Standard Commercial Trading Corp'n, tobacco, cigars, smokers' articles, box merchants, $30,000; A. H. Indell, A. A. Giden, E. A. Livingston, 120 Broadway.

Hirsch & Wadro, Inc., women's wearing apparel, $20,000; C. J. Hirsch, F. and C. A. Wadro, 38-40 E. 32d St.

The Substructure Co., Inc., engineering, contracting, capital no par value, carry on business with $15,000; A. M. Ferebee, C. S. Landers, R. Davis, 115 Broadway.

Weingarten Fur Corp'n, manufacture furs, $15,000; D. Friedmann, R. Deibel, S. Weingarten, 229 W. 137th St.

Wenz Asbestos Co., Inc., asbestos, other fire-proofing materials, $10,000; H. E. Monahan, E. M. Owen, G. Wenz, 1,188 Decatur Av., Brooklyn.

Stout Dress Co., Inc., women's wear, $10,000; M. S. Hyman, M. H. Ostfeld, C. J. Minkoff, 2,942 W. 32d St., Coney Island.

The Garick Building Co., Inc., theatres, $10,000; E. Margolies, E. Davidow, M. Wolf, 632 5th Av.

Royal Ink Products Corp., agent, articles, novelties, specialties, $15,000; A. E. Skidmore, A. Schwenterley, D. Brooks, Jr., 135 William St.

Alumino Corp., soaps, by-products, chemicals, aluminum, cleansers, novelties, $10,000; B. H. McBride, J. H. Wynn, T. G. Gannon, 66 Broadway.

Callisto, Inc., drugs, face creams, sundries, $10,000; R. J. Donovan, T. E. Johnson, M. H. Ritchey, Scarsdale.

Con-Conrad-Roberts, Marks, Inc., theatrical, $5,000; R. Marks, A. and C. Conrad, 220 W. 42d St.

Central Tile Co., Inc., floor, wall tiles, $5,000; A. Hering, A. Manick, E. H. Rainbow, 511 W. 139th St.

Italian Theatrical Co., Inc., theatrical, music halls, $5,000; A. Aratoli, M. O. Rini, G. Vitale, 288 E. Houston St.

Williams-Poppert Co., Inc., Buffalo, merchandising, $5,000; C. A. Poppert, A. T. B. and L. L. Williams, Buffalo.

Green Shoe Shop, Inc., footwear, $5,000; S. H. Lesser, J. H. Harris, J. B. Stephens, 344 W. 122d St.

Spiro's Hair Shops, Inc., human hair, hair goods, toilet articles, $5,000; L., H. M. and L. Spiro, 396 St. Nicholas Av.

Alco Garage Corp., garage, repairing, taxicabs, $6,000; A. E. Skidmore, N. Pellicio, D. Brooks, Jr., 135 William St.

The Foster Clothing Stores, Inc., B'klyn, clothing, haberdashery, shoes, wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Lubovitz, L. and M. S. Goldberg, 151 W. 140th St.

The Sherman Carborator Co., Inc., Buffalo, carborators, merchandise, autos, motor cycles, $5,000; W. H. Grever, R. C. Harrison, J. E. Sherman, Buffalo.

Authorization: The Boss Mfg. Co., Inc., Kewanee, Ill., machinery, agricultural implements, clothing, gloves, notions, $1,750,000; representative, F. W. Johnson, 70 Washington St., B'klyn.

Capital increases: The Cobleskill Milling Co., Cobleskill, $15,000 to $30,000; Majestic Chair Co., Brooklyn, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Boss Mfg. Co. of New York, Brooklyn; Rodney K. Haines Co., Inc., Manhattan; Trosky & Feinberg, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 31.—Charters filed:

Newark & New York Special Delivery Co., Newark, to gather, receive, and distribute goods and express matter and to do a general cartage business, $100,000; Isaac Boyland, Irvington; Ray Cooper, M. Heck, Newark.

West End Realty Co. of Merchantville, Camden, real estate and development, $300,000; T. T. Kausel, F. J. Schwenk, J. B. Cuthbert, Camden.

Susskind & Ziskind Co., Bayonne, wholesale dealers and jobbers in general merchandise, $10,000; Selig Susskind, Sophy Susskind, Samuel Ziskind, Sadie Ziskind, Bayonne.

Trembley Co., Inc., East Orange, real estate and securities, $25,000; C. C. Geyer, F. R. Smith, Gordon Grand, East Orange.

Flagtown Supply Co., Flagtown, N. J., to deal in coal, feed, lumber, hay, and building supplies, $10,000; S. S. Brown, J. S. Brown, C. Van Fleet, South Branch.

TELLS OF OPENING IN CHINA.

Commercial Attache Says Americans Should Look Ahead.

Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché at Peking, who reached this city yesterday to confer with manufacturers and exporters interested in Far East trade, gave it as his view that American business men were making a mistake in failing to see the China of ten or twenty years hence, rather than the China of today. The country was potentially one of the richest in the world, and, as it changed from an agricultural to an industrial nation, it would need more and more the products of American factories, he said.

Mr. Arnold left Peking late in July, and brought with him a message from President Lee Yuan-Hung conveying the good wishes of the Chinese people, coupled with the invitation to Americans to help in building up the new republic. The attaché said everybody in China, from the President down to the humblest peasant, had a warm place in his heart for America. President Lee Yuan-Hung, he said, had the confidence of the Chinese people. He described the President as having the bigger, broader interests of his country at heart, and a man who wished to give the best in him to his country.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

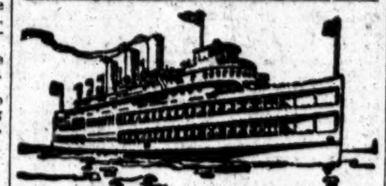
Alpha	.04	Jacket	.07
Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.07	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.39	Savage	.05
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.28
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con.	.68
Exchequer	.02	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.52¼
Hale & Norcross	.05		

TONOPAH.		Diamond F'ld D.	.03
Belmont	4.15	Goldfield Cons.	.79
Jim Butler	.84	Goldfield Merg.	.07
MacNamara	.04	Jumbo Ext.	.47
Midway	.17	Kewanas	.09
Mizpah Ext.	.17	Lone Star	.03
Montana	.24	Red Lion	.14
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.18
Rescue	.20	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Ext.	5.60	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.79	Big Jim	.98
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.98
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.35
Booth	.12	Roch. Mines	.57
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.25
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J. Pot	10½	11	Jack Pot	5¼	8
Elkton	16	18	Granite	78	80
El Paso	60	70	Cress. Ex D.	575	585
Findley	3¾	4½	McKinney	29	32
Gld. Cycle	213	215	Portland	165	167
Gold Sov.	6¼	6⅝	Vindicator	195	200
Isabella	19	20	Un. Gld M.	8¾	9

In case of a railroad strike we have contracted with the local farmers to supply us with plenty of chickens, ducks, lambs, veal, pork, milk, butter and eggs.
We have on hand a large stock of flour, ham, bacon and all groceries.
Vegetables from our own farm.
Plenty of gasoline.
Equinox House
Manchester-in-the-Mountains, VERMONT
ALSO THE LORRAINE FIFTH AVE. AT 45TH ST.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.
Special Trip Saturday, September 2, to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.
Special Labor Day Trip to Kingston Point and return on Str. HENDRICK HUDSON.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River Day Line
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday (no trip up September 4th) foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Labor Day Outing
on Great Swift Day Line Steamer "Hendrick Hudson"
Kingston Point & Return, $2
A 200-Mile Sail to the Foot of the Catskill Mountains.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.
Through service to Albany and way landings as usual. Orchestra and restaurant on all steamers.
Hudson River Day Line

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lv. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday Afternoon Trip
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M. About 2 HOURS at BEAR MOUNTAIN. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 30c. MUSIC. DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

Daylight Trips Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

GLEN ISLANDS
Boat: Battery today, 9.30 & 10 A. M. & 1.30, 3 & 6 P. M., E. 24th St. 30 min. later, Bronx, (E. 138th St.,) 9.30, 2, 5.45 & 7

VALLEY GROVE
Every Sunday and Sept 4th
80-Mile Sail on L. I. Sound 75c
For particulars see this paper Saturday.

SOUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 60 CTS.
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
SIGHT SEEING YACHTS AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 960 Gramercy.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
THE POPULAR ROUTE TO BOSTON
Through Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the CAPE COD CANAL
METROPOLITAN LINE
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
Music on Each Steamer
Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Excellent Service. Upper Deck Cafe. Fare $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00; Outside, $2.00. Oil Fuel, Wireless Telegraph. Every Provision for Safety and Comfort. 13½ hours Between Cities.
Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays, at 6 P. M. Due Boston, 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.
Tickets and Information at Pier; also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

EXCURSIONS
LABOR DAY SEPT. 4th
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 3rd
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
LABOR DAY, ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 10th
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 3rd, ONLY
Lv. N. Y., W. 23rd St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Sunday and Labor Day Excursions to New Haven
Str. Richard Peck
SUNDAY, SEPT. 3
MONDAY, SEPT. 4
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9.30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 10, E. R., 22d St., 10.00 A. M.
Due New Haven, 2.30 P. M.
Return Leave New Haven, 4.30 P. M.
Due New York, 9.00 P. M.
Delightful Trips on L. I. Sound, with a Visit to the City of Elms.
Excellent Music—Restaurant—Lunch Counter.
FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.
TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Delightful Sunday Excursions
STR. CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Sundays, Sept. 3 and 10.
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A.M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P.M.
Leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P.M.
Due New York, 8:00 P.M.
Excellent Music—Restaurant—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Fare $1.00. Children 75 cents.
Tickets Limited. On sale only on the day of excursion.
The New England Steamship Co.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line. Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.80; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 33d St.

STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY AND NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45 & 5 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 3:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

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EVERY SUNDAY $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see this paper Saturday.

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You can visit them quickly and comfortably on fast express steamers of the Mallory Line, the only Steamship Company with direct service
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Sails from N. Y. alternate Weds. & Sats. For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way, Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way, Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Ave.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

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COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
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ROCHAMBEAU
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 3 P.M.
*S. S. CHICAGO....Sat., Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
†LA TOURAINE....Sat., Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
†LAFAYETTE....Sat., Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
*One class cabin. †First and second cabin.
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Sailing under American Flag to
South America
Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires
"Crofton Hall," (about) Sept. 9
New 12,000-ton steamship
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Norton, Lilly & Co. General Agents
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

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ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS Under the American Flag
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Finland....Sept. 1 | New York....Sept. 9
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic....Sept. 7 | Lapland....Sept. 21
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA....TUES., SEPT. 5, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA....SAT., SEPT. 23, NOON
SAXONIA....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA....SAT., OCT. 7, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA....SAT., SEPT. 23, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

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BARBADOS BAHIA
Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. VAUBAN....SEPT. 9, 6:30 A. M.
S. S. VASARI....OCT. 7, 11:30 A. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Twin Screw Geared Turbine
Tuscania, Sat. Sept. 23 Noon
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

SPANISH LINE
Compania Trasatlantica
(Cargo and Passengers)
For CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. MONTSERRAT....September 9
For HAVANA and VERA CRUZ.
S. S. ANTONIO LOPEZ....Sept. 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, E. R. Telephone, Hanover 210.

CALIFORNIA Low Summer Rates, best accommodations, arranged for in advance. Sept. 24 to Oct. 8. Rate $58.00. Write for booklet A. Next party leaves Sept. 20th. Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 Fifth Ave. (Between 31st and 32d Streets.)

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Frederik VIII....Sept. 6 | United States....Sept. 14
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12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
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BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—2,200 miles on four Lakes. $40. Meals and berth included.
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THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitos; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillan & Edwards. Telephone 256 Glen Cove.

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Open until October.

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Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery! Bracing Air! For Road Map address Wm. M. Kimball, Sec'y N. E. Hotel Association, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

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Famous for its natural beauty, perfect situation and ideal social atmosphere. Write N. E. Lines, 171 B'way, for booklet, "Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment."

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Enjoy Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks.
SARANAC INN
Positive Relief from Hay Fever.
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1ST.
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On Otsego Lake, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
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Completed State Roads Albany—Kingston—Binghamton—New York

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Raquette Lake, N. Y.—Rooms, running water, or private baths. Fireplaces, Elec. lights; all outdoor diversions. Spec. Fall rates. Open all year. Booklet.

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NEW JERSEY.
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"The Ideal September Resort."

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New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

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Near Ocean and Lake.
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Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
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Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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American plan. Salt water in bathrooms. Accommodates 500. Fall rates.
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Special Rates to Families. J. KELSEY.

TRADE RETALIATION WEAPON FOR WILSON

Administration Approves and Senate Adopts Provision Aimed at Allies' Restrictions.

REVENUE BILL AMENDMENT

Authorizes President to Forbid Imports Similar to Embargoed Exports—In Ship Bill, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Unable to obtain by diplomatic negotiation the removal of restrictions imposed by Great Britain and other belligerent nations on American export commerce, the Administration may resort to retaliatory measures to be authorized by legislation about to be enacted by Congress.

This legislation has been approved by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing. It takes the form of the James amendment, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate today as part of the General Revenue bill. The House, it is expected also, will adopt the amendment, which provides that, in case any Government, during a war to which the United States is not a party, contrary to international law discriminates against the products of the soil or industries of the United States and prevents such goods or products from going into that or any other country, the President, when satisfied that such is the case, has a right to retaliate by prohibiting such articles or in certain cases any articles from that country being imported into the United States.

Causes of Retaliation.

Great impetus in favor of the adoption of the James amendment was given by the action of the British Government in blacklisting certain firms domiciled in the United States, and also by the more recent action of that Government in restoring the embargo on shipments of tobacco to neutral countries when destined to the Central Powers.

Strong sentiment has been aroused in the tobacco-growing States of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia by Great Britain's attitude on the tobacco question, it being their contention that the British Government has placed, removed, and restored its embargo on tobacco so as to regulate the price of tobacco in the interest of the British tobacco importers and against the Amerian tobacco growers and exporters. A large delegation of tobacco growers from these States came to Washington on Monday and complained to leaders in Congress, who accompanied them to the State Department and protested against the situation.

At this conference Senator James of Kentucky presented the draft of an amendment embracing a plan of retaliation, which was approved by the State Department in the form in which it was offered and adopted today. It is believed that the amendment will serve as a weapon which the Administration may use with telling effect in its diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain and other belligerent nations looking toward guarding the rights of American commerce.

"Any administration, of course," said Senator James, "would be very careful about its use and regardful of our treaty relations; but today the State Department negotiates in many respects with reference to the disregard of our commercial rights with its hands tied, the opposing power being conscious of the fact that no authority has been vested in the State Department or in the President to use our commercial strength. The British Government, through its Privy Council, has almost unlimited power.

Pending the adoption of this legislation, the efforts of the State Department to obtain relief from the restraints imposed upon American commerce by the British Government have almost reached an impasse.

The James Amendment.

The text of the James amendment follows:

Section 103. That whenever during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged the President shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, regulations, or practices of any country, colony, or dependency, contrary to the law and practice of nations, the importation into their own or any other country, dependency, or colony of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals is prevented or restricted, the President is authorized and empowered, within his discretion, to prohibit or restrict during the period such prohibition or restriction is in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles from that country, then other articles, products of such country, dependency, or colony, as in his opinion the public interest may require; and in such case shall make proclamation stating the article or articles which are prohibited from importation into the United States; and any person or persons who shall import, or attempt or conspire to import, or be concerned in importing, such article or articles into the United States, contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000, nor more than $50,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. The President may change, modify, revoke, or renew such proclamation in his discretion.

In addition, an amendment to the Shipping bill, which already has passed both houses, gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power to refuse clearance papers to all ships refusing to take American merchandise on other grounds than lack of space. This amendment is designed to reach allied vessels which refuse to accept the goods of American firms on the British commercial blacklist.

COTTON CROP IS REDUCED.

Bad Weather Cuts Off the Estimated Production by 1,116,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Further deterioration of the growing cotton crop during August has reduced the estimated final production by 1,116,000 bales to a total of 11,800,000 bales. That forecast of production was made today by the Department of Agriculture, basing its calculations on the condition of the crop on Aug. 25. The condition of the crop was 61.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 72.3 last month, 69.2 last year, and 72.5, the average for the last ten years on Aug. 25.

Weather conditions during August were not the best for cotton. In parts of the belt there was too much rain, and in others the weather was too hot and dry. Toward the end of the period there was some improvement in Central and Northeastern districts, but the crop was in a very unsatisfactory condition in practically all of the Gulf States. Excessive heat was making rapid progress difficult in picking in Arkansas, although this work was making satisfactory progress in the remainder of the cotton States.

Comparisons of condition on Aug. 25, by States, follows:

State.	1916.	1915.	Av. 10-Yr.
Virginia	90	85	82
North Carolina	65	76	76
South Carolina	57	71	75
Georgia	62	69	75
Florida	58	70	77
Alabama	45	65	73
Mississippi	49	69	72
Louisiana	64	65	96
Texas	66	67	70
Arkansas	71	72	74
Tennessee	80	82	81
Missouri	80	81	81
Oklahoma	56	71	71
California	92	93	*96
United States	61.2	69.2	72.5

*Six-year average.

The final condition report of the Department of Agriculture will be issued Monday, Oct. 2.

NAMES RECEIVER FOR ROAD.

Hustis Will Act Temporarily for the Connecticut River Line.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The Connecticut River Railroad, which is under lease to the Boston & Maine road, was placed in the hands of James H. Hustis, as temporary receiver, by the United States District Court here today. Hustis is also temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine. The Barre & Chelsea road, a subsidiary of the Connecticut River, which was named as defendant in the proceedings, assented to the appointment.

Today's hearing was marked by a change in presiding Justices, Judge Morton occupying the bench in place of Judge Putnam, who withdrew from the case on Tuesday after an affidavit of bias had been filed by counsel for minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine. Judge Morton formally took over the Boston & Maine proceedings by directing that certified copies of all orders in connection with the case from the court here be filed in the Federal Courts of New Hampshire and Maine.

The appointment of Mr. Hustis was proposed by counsel for the Connecticut River road, but with reservation of a right to move for the appointment of another receiver or co-receiver later if any conflict should arise between the interests of the Connecticut River and the Boston & Maine.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Advances in Value Made in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Neckwear from Zurcher & Seiler, St. Gall, Switzerland, yesterday formed the subject of a decision by Judge Howell of the Board of General Appraisers, acting as a reappraisement official. The prices of the goods as entered by the New York importers did not satisfy the customs men, who raised values and took higher duties. After a review of the testimony put before him at the trial the General Appraiser decided that the goods would have to stand an advance of somewhat less than 1 franc per dozen.

A dispute between the Government and importers of artificial silk velvet was decided by Judge Howell against the American representatives of Adolphe Schloss & Sons of Paris. The goods, which were made of cotton and vegetable silk velvet, were colored and described as "Panela." They were entered at 14 and advanced to 15.50 francs per meter. This advance was upheld, the Collector being affirmed.

Another line of French goods coming in for advances had to do with silk nets shipped to New York by J. Giguet, Paris. The nets were entered as having a foreign market value of 7.90 and advanced to 8.30 francs per gross.

Judge Cooper, after hearing testimony, decided that coral cameos of various kinds would have to stand duties about 30 per cent. higher than entered values. The goods were entered here, and were from Guiseppe de Elia, Naples.

URGES ECONOMY OF PAPER.

The Federal Trade Board Also Suggests Co-operation in Consumption.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Additional economies and more active co-operation in the manufacture and consumption of news print paper are suggested in a letter addressed to each member of the News Print Manufacturers' Association by the Federal Trade Commission and made public today.

Because of the increasing shortage, publishers of the smaller daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country fear they will have to suspend publication. The letter says the suspension of these papers would be "a national calamity."

The commission suggests that the association take steps to insure newspaper publisher, not protected by contracts, that they will continue to receive a supply, that steps be taken to restrain members or middlemen from charging unreasonable and prohibitive prices, that Sunday operation of paper mills and the transferring of machines operating on other grades of paper to the manufacture of news print be considered, and that officials of labor unions be approached regarding Sunday work.

The situation, the letter says, is one which calls for patriotic action by all parties concerned.

Government manufacture of print paper for the Government Printing Office was proposed today in a bill by Representative Tavenner of Illinois. The purpose is to strike at the present price of paper.

SEES MAINE SHIP REVIVAL.

Due to Wilson's Policies, Daniels Says in Bath Address.

BATH, Me., Aug. 31.—In an address here today Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, predicted a great future for this old shipbuilding city as a result of the recent passage of the Ship Purchase bill by Congress. He declared the Wilson Administration was about to restore the supremacy of the American flag to the sea commerce of the world.

Secretary Daniels said:

"There is no doubt that Wilson's policy, which has already restored the merchant marine to life, will cause such a revival in shipbuilding in Maine as its citizens have not dreamed of since Republican neglect caused shipbuilding here to lapse into what Mr. Cleveland would have called innocuous desuetude. Early in the Wilson Administration by reason of new legislation 600,000 tons of shipping were transferred to the American registry. Private shipbuilding yards, as well as navy yards, have been so busy that it has been impossible to secure enough skilled mechanics to build the ships needed. This country had less than 1,000,000 tons in foreign trade in 1912, while now it has more than 2,000,000 tons. Some of this increase represents transfer of ships to American registry under the Act of 1913, but 1,225,000 tons of steel merchant ships are now being constructed in American ship yards, as against 271,000 tons in 1912."

ERB QUITS HAWLEY ROAD.

E. L. Brown Chosen President of Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Newman Erb, who assumed the Presidency of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad on the death of Edwin Hawley and has seen the company through a reorganization without receivership, resigned both as President and Director yesterday. It was explained that it was the desire of the Directors, including Mr. Erb, that the President should be an operating man, residing at the operating headquarters, Minneapolis. Mr. Erb preferred New York.

E. L. Brown, Vice President and General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande, was chosen in Mr. Erb's place. Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., who came into the property in the course of the reorganization, was elected Chairman of the board.

Woman Mountain Climber Returning.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31.—Miss Annie E. Peck, the American mountain climber, arrived here today after a successful trip through Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia. She also visited the River La Plata district.

Miss Peck sailed for South America last November to make a lecture tour and also to attempt to climb Mount Sorata, in Bolivia.

GRAND CENTRAL LINK OPEN.

Passageway Connects Terminal with Queensborough Subway.

The connecting passageway between the Grand Central Terminal, the Grand Central subway station and the Queensboro subway was officially opened yesterday by an inspection tour made by Acting Mayor Dowling, Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Public Service Commissioner William Hayward and several members of Queens organizations. Within the next few days the connection will be opened for the use of the public.

The new passageway connectes with the Grand Central terminal at the eastern mezzanine platform of the present subway. Thence, by a descending ramp passageway, access is had to twin elevators to the east of the present subway, which descends to the level of the Queensboro line. The elevators admit directly to the Queensboro subway platform.

LONDON WATER BILLS HERE.

Six Per Cent. One-Year Discounts Find Ready Market.

Negotiations for the sale of $6,400,000 one year discount bills of the Metropolitan Water Board, London, were completed yesterday and the Guaranty Trust Company and Bernhard, Scholle & Co., the purchasing bankers, disposed of the bills at private sale. They were offered at 6 per cent. discount.

According to the statement by the bankers the property served by the board, which is in effect a municipal water company, covers 560 square miles in and about London, with a population of more than 6,700,000. The bills were issued in accordance with an act of Parliament and with the approval of the British Treasury, which is encouraging British municipalities to finance their requirements outside Great Britain while the war lasts.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Bates (Morawetz). Re Price. Re Guggenheim. Re Zittel<Brown Bros. Miller, Franklin & Co<Gordon (2). Conlon<Conlon. Stephorus<N Y & Stamford Ry. Walter<Walter. Leonard<Braunstein. Dunphy<C H Southard Co, Inc. Donovitsky<Denbosky. Asbofsky<Garlick. Bariba<J J Fitzhenry. Cohen<Schneider. Galbraith<De Lyons. Greenberg<Pilgrim. Wolff<Wolff. Sutro<German Journal Corp Star Co. Wells<Wells. Edelman<Hardman Tire, &c, Co. Ambroze<Mt Jessup Coal Co. Same<Kemmerer. Biagioli<Mt Jessup Coal Co. Cordoni<Kemmerer. Same<Mt Jessup Coal. Biagioli<Kemmerer. Katzman<Katzman. Re Lindenbaum. Lipman<Strugatz. Stein<Stranszky. Albany Sav Bank<Bradhurst Rlty. Re Bernstein. Platte<Platte. Fay<Sun P & P Assoc. Hamershlag<88 Morningside Drive Co. Myrick<Myrick. Thompson<Ottinger(2). Nesbitt<Lubell. Mack<Mack (2). Krumbiegel<Krumbiegel. Wilson<Piping Rock Club. Re Simplex Automatic Co. Pleasant Spring Dist Co<Bahen. Annof<Wightman. Van Pelt<Kurzman. Bergh<Bergh. Aniline Prod Co<Doggett. Mersereau<Mersereau (2). Weil<CNY. Yocke<McVoy. Lefcourt<Berlfein. Schmutz<Schmutz. Baylis<Target & General Mfg Co. Locke<McVoy. Gutterman<Gutterman. Mott<Marie Antoinette Hotel Co. Rothstein<Griess. Kirkwood<Kirkwood. Re Titus. Doniger<Crumble. Joerns<Joerns. Fein<Weinstein. Burns<Walter. Zurich<Zurich. Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Schrenkeisen. Alexander<Alexander. Fuehrer<Fuehrer. Burtt<Burtt. Re Farkas.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Green (Perricelli.)

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III. IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Mary C Hayes, Elizabeth Petrie, Alice Green, John Alexander, Augustus Assenheimer, Margarethe Kiltmann, Fred L Goddard, Charles G Herberman.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Klaw<Crabtree. Cohen<Rothschild. Fant<Learnard. Schwartz<Mack. Hansen<Olmstead. Angel<Beneditche. Gelb<Korn. Sabel<Hellinger. Schwartz<J R Waist & C Co. Dyer & Co<Ignatius Gross Co. Beylis<Slater (2.) Tomback<Goldstein. Statler<Haight. Le Boyer<Fordon. Schartz<Alenik.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Hinrich, (Haag)—Enos S Booth.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Coddington<Lewis—Charles H Griffiths.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Emigrant Indust Sav Bk<O'Bierne—William Bondy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Linda L Stephenson<Harry S. Wallenstein—Archibald G McBride. William F. Moore<Annie Abbate—Charles H Griffiths. V Everit Macy<Dallas Realty & Const Co—Charles F Bostwick. James H. Brewster<John C Kluber—Harry G Fromberg. Rutherford Realty Co<Randegg Realty Co—Frank H Birnbaum. Bertha M Johnson<Zurich Realty Co—Frank H Birnbaum. Charlotte M Lelen<Randegg Realty Co—Frank H Birnbaum. Bertha M Johnson<Zurich Realty Co—Edward McInnes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Waldron<Waldron. Haigh<N Y Mil Acad. Izzo<C I & B RR Co. Donovan<Transit Dev. Ferrara<So Bklyn Ry. Jaffe<N Y Cons RR. Brown<same. Martzunick<N E RR. Morgan<same. McKee<B H RR Co. Sprouke<same. Titscher<same. Connolly<N Y Cons RR Co. Cosgrove<B, Q C & S RR Co. Boylan<same. Betts<same. Ehrler<same. Dermody<same (3). Bohnet<Levine. Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Brighton Hts Dev. Lave<Brown. Nelson<Nelson. Freeman<B U Gas Co. Friedman<Mookler. Gluck<Grossman. Bangel<A Kippel, &c. Bonanno<Bonanno. Walker<Bergen Garage, Inc. Re Taggart Bldg Co. (Saltzer & W.) Smith<Abendroth. Jaburg<Weindorf. People<Levy. Woodbury<Botzong. Edwards<Edwards. Munch Brewery, &c<Erbe.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Hyland, J.—At 10 A. M. Mechanics Bank<Becker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 5.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—Cross<Kelly.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—John Henry Eggers, Jr.,<Johanna Birnbaupt — Charles E. Buchner.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Manhattan and Bronx Apartments in $600,000 Trade—Edward B. Close Buyer of the $1,000,000 Burden Mansion on Fifth Avenue—Another Marble Hill Deal.

A $600,000 trade involving Manhattan and Bronx apartment houses was the feature of what little activity there was in the realty market yesterday.

Rumors of big deals, however, were numerous, one of them being that Charles Lane had arranged a sale of the plot on the south side of Morton Street, extending from Washington to Greenwich Street, to a firm which plans a big warehouse.

The site has a frontage of 188.9 feet on Morton Street, 56.9 feet on Washington Street, and 75.4 feet on Greenwich Street. No confirmation of the report could be obtained.

Another rumor in circulation was to the effect that the Call-Clare Realty Company had sold a plot 150 by 186 on Riverside Drive, running through to Claremont Avenue, to a construction company as an apartment house site. Ralph A. Gusher, President of the Call-Clare Company, admitted that negotiations were pending, but stated there had been no sale.

The Manhattan-Bronx trade involved the Howell, a seven-story apartment house at 510 to 516 West 124th Street, which was sold by the Martha Building Company, Samuel Lipman, President, to the Braveman-Zellman Realty Company, Isidor Braveman, President.

The structure occupies a plot 100 by 100 on the south side of the street, located 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. In exchange the buyer gave the four five-story new-law flats at the northeast corner of Hoe Avenue and Home Street, known as 1,200 Hoe Avenue and 975, 981, and 985 Home Street.

The buildings occupy a combined frontage of about 190 feet on Home Street, and extend to within twenty-five feet of Vyse Avenue. The frontage on Hoe Avenue is 100 feet.

Edward Herrmann, as attorney, represented the Braveman-Zellman Company and Machlin & Goldsmith acted for the Martha Building Corporation.

$8,000 Sale On Marble Hill.

M. C. Shaeffer has purchased from the Marble Hill Real Estate Company, represented by Everett B. Heymann, a plot 61 by 100 feet at 47 and 49 Marble Hill Avenue.

A. N. Gitterman negotiated the sale of the plot, which was held at $18,000. Mr. Shaeffer purchased the adjoining 3½-foot plot through the same broker last week and will improve it with a dwelling for his own occupancy. The larger plot will be offered for resale with restrictions.

Buys to Protect Light and Air.

Under the title of the Morewood Realty Company, Herbert Du Puy, has purchased from Lillian P. Sackey 242 West 103d Street, a five-story dwelling on a lot 16 by 100.11 feet. Mr. Du Puy buys to protect the westerly light and air of the Marseille apartment hotel adjoining at the southwest corner of Broadway to which he has held title for the last six years.

Buyers for Tenements.

W. J. Huston & Son in conjunction with W. C. & A. E. Lester sold for Samson Rosenfield 502 West 130th Street a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 74.11 feet to a client for investment.

Frank and Julius Blumenfield bought from Jacob Sternberg 261 West 143d Street, a five-story flat, plot 37.6 by 99.11, adjoining the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue.

Bronx Properties Traded.

The Edgerton Park Company, Hallahan & Ahearn, has purchased from Lauter-Lodes, Inc., the five-story flat on a plot 50 by 126, at the southeast corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 175th Street. The sellers recently acquired the property at auction for $60,000. In part payment the buyer gave the plot, 52.6 by 100, at the southeast corner of Eagle Avenue and 156th Street.

Bronx Sales.

The West Bronx Building Company, Inc., (John P. Boyland, President,) has resold the three-story house at 1,913 Third Avenue, on a plot 20 by 80 feet, which it acquired in a trade two weeks ago with John Widner. Morris Sax was the broker.

Charles Gluck sold to the Grand Boulevard Holding Company a plot, 86 by 90.11, on the east side of Briggs Street, 205.6 feet south of 194th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold a two and one-half-story private dwelling at 1,129 Seventy-fifth Street to a client for immediate occupancy.

Long Island.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold for the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company a farm of seventeen acres at Westbury, L. I., situated on the north side of the Jericho Turnpike and adjoining the estates of William Payne Thompson and A. Ludlow Kramer.

Harvey B. Newins, President of the Windsor Realty Company, has sold a 150-acre waterfront farm at Riverhead, recently purchased by him, to B. Cohen.

The New York Suburban Land Company sold in the Fourth Ward, Queens, a plot 40 by 100 feet on Dale Place to Francis A. Schott.

W. Seward Webb, Jr., Leases Murray Hill House.

W. Seward Webb, Jr., has leased from Frank N. Dowling the furnished dwelling at 113 East Thirty-ninth Street. The lease contains a privilege for a further renewal.

The house is now occupied by Reginald Vanderbilt, who recently purchased the property at 12 East Seventy-seventh Street, which after extensive alterations will be occupied by him. William J. Roome & Co. negotiated the lease.

Edward B. Close Buyer of Burden House.

Edward B. Close of Spalding, Close & Co. is the buyer of the Burden residence at the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street, sold Monday for the heirs of I. Townsend Burden by Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Mr. Close, who now resides on Park Avenue, will take possession of the property, which was held at $1,000,000, about Nov. 1.

$100,000 Bronx Theatre Planned.

Plans are being prepared by J. M. Felson for a new theatre to be erected at 752-6 Melrose Avenue by the Cortland Corporation, Harry Jame, President.

The theatre will be 80 by 121 feet, and will accommodate 1,300. There will also be a roof garden with a seating capacity of 1,200. The structure is estimated to cost $100,000.

Commercial Leases.

Alexander Selkin leased for Edward Breslin the garage under construction at 773 and 775 Prospect Avenue, between Westchester Avenue and 156th Street, on a plot 50 by 150, to the North Side Garage Company for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $60,000.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the building 214 Front Street for George A. Bowman to Bernard London for a term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

127th St, 121 West, n s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Mathew McNamara against A. L. Bierhoff et al.; T. J. Bannon, attorney; due on judgment, $8,643.08; taxes, &c., $872.16. Sold to plaintiff for $6,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Manhattan St, 7, w s, 117.6 ft n of Houston St, 25.2x62, 5-story tenement; A. M. Nelson, guardian, &c, against Bardale Realty Co. et al.; J. A. Seidman, attorney; due on judgment, $306.45; taxes, &c., $147.90. Sold to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

100th St, 156 East, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 5-story tenement; Maria Silverberg against M. M. Pullman et al; Tomes, S. & P., attorneys; due on judgment, $15,582.16; taxes, &c., $305.19. Sold to the plaintiff for $9,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hoe Av, 1,321 and 1,323, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; 5-story flat; Philippine Wallbort against Jackson Const. Co. et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due on judgment, $4,154.85; taxes, &c., $1,516.84; prior mtg, $37,500. Sold to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By George Price.

Fulton Av, 1,278-84, e s, 65.1 ft s of 169th St, 86.5x148 irregular, frame dwellings; Edward Knapp against J. H. J. Rinner et al, G. A. Steinmuller, attorney; due, on judgment, $10,912.32; taxes, &c., $3,683.84. Sold to the plaintiff for $15,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

13th St, 154 West, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3, 3-story dwelling; H. C. Roth against M. E. Grindle et al.; A. J. Ewald, attorney; due, $21,868.30; taxes, &c., $158.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

236th St, s s, 400 ft w of Oneida Av, 37x109.4x irregular, vacant; H. M. Shaw against G. W. Lockwood et al; Alva Collins, attorney; due, $1,046.09.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

82d St, n s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, for a nine-story tenement, 75x86.4, 115 East 82d Street Corporation, 1,029 East 163d St, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Fort Washington Av, w s, 346.6 ft n of 190th St, to a three-story-and-basement chapel, assembly, &c.; Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, premises, owner; A. Vendrasco, 90 West Houston St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, n w corner of Houston St, to an eight-story office building; New York Railways Co., 165 Broadway, owner; C. E. Corby, 50 Park Place, architect; cost, $7,000.

5th Av, 415 to 425, to an eleven-story-and-basement store, factory, and offices; E. M. Anderson, 80 West 40th St, owner; Howells & Stokes, 100 William St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Prince St, 197, to a four-story store and dwelling; J. Liebold, premises, owner; Martire & Savignano, 18 East 41st St, architects; cost, $5,000.

47th St, 242 to 248 West, to a four-story stable; Adams Express Co., 61 Broadway, owner; F. J. Meystre, Hoboken, N. J., architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, w s, 40.4 ft n of 122d St, 60.10x80, mtg $40,000; Grand St, 395, s s, 20x80; Allen St, 37, w s, 20x50; Water St, 183, s s, 23.5x44.11x23.1x45.1; bounded w in front by Greenwich St, n by Charlton St, s by land of Abr. Labach, e by alley leading to Charlton St, 25x75; Greenwich St, e s, 25 ft s of Charlton St, 25x75; Wolcott G. Lane et al., executors and trustees, to Lorillard Spencer, 900 Park Av, July 1; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway. Court order

13TH ST, 519 East, n s, 246 ft e of Avenue A, runs n 103.3x e 25x s 68.11x e 0.2½x s 68.11x w 25 to beginning; also all right, title, and interest to strip between 519 and 521 East 13th St; Michael Josephsohn, private banker, to Michael Josephsohn, widower, 205 Stanton St, mtg $28,500, Aug. 31; attorney, A. Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St..$1

18TH ST, 419 East, n s, 340 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Max and Sadie Keve to Morris Donnenfeld, Celia Molwer, and Libby Katz, all at Parksville, Sullivan County, N. Y., June 13; attorney, J. Brill, 35 Broadway..$1

88TH ST, 64 and 66 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.8, foreclosure July 28; William L. O'Conor, referee, to Madison M. Jones, 167 East 79th St, mtg $40,000, Aug. 29; attorney, E. Fixman, 55 Liberty St.. $3,000 over mtg

93D ST, s s, 257 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Villaca Realty Co. to Josephine Lachat, 251 West 100th St, Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

95TH ST, 125 West, n s, 267 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.8; Anna T. Kelly to Michael J. Leonard, 51 Bradhurst Av, Aug. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

121ST ST, 105 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11, foreclosed Aug. 29; Thomas H. Keogh, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Aug. 30; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..........$6,000

131ST ST, 118 West, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Benenson Realty Co. to Alma S. Jarrett, 64 West 131st St, mtg $9,000, Aug. 30; attorney, David Pfeiffer, 160 Broadway $100

133D ST, 115 and 117 West, n s, 168.8 ft w of Lenox v, 33.4x99.11; 9th Av, 573 and 575, w s, 59 ft s of 42d St, runs w 80x s 19.9 x w 20x s 20x e 100x n 39.9 to beginning; 7th Av, n w corner of 120th St, 50.11x99.10; 107th St, s s, 212.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; 56th St, 411 and 413 East, n s, 174 ft e of 1st Av, 40x94.7x41.1x107.4; 56th St, 415 and 417 East, n s, 204 ft e of 1st Av, 40x91.11x40.1x94.7; 133d St, 111 and 113 West, n s, 133.4 ft w of 6th Av, 33.4x99.11; Archibald Palmer, assignee, to Albert Falek, 300 West 109th St, trustee in bankruptcy of Jacob Bloch, firm of Bloch Bros., all liens, Aug. 30; attorney, L. Dashew, 320 B'way.$1

142D ST, 129 and 131 West, n s, 230 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Joseph and Elizabeth N. Yeska to Nancy Kaufman, 129 West 142d St, mtg $34,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Max Altmayer, 290 Broadway..........$100

143D ST, 261 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11; Jacob and Johanna Sternberg to Frank Blumenfeld, 154 Miller Av., Brooklyn, and Julius Blumenfeld, 267 West 143d St, Aug. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, e s, 205.6 ft s of 194th St, 91.1x89x90.10x86.11; Charles Gluck to Grand Boulevard Holding Corp., 35 Nassau St, ¼ part, Feb. 1, 1914; attorney, A. E. Hartcorn, 20 Nassau St..........$1

BARKER AV, w s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Philip A. Johann to Gustave Greenwold and another, 528 Westchester Av, mtg $1,500, Aug. 28; attorney, Louis Halle, 140 Nassau St..........$1

EAGLE AV, s e corner of 156th St, 100x52.6; Edgerton Park Co., Inc., and another to 837 Washington Av. Realty Co., Inc., 837 Washington Av, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

FOX ST, w s, 95.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 34.11x27 to Intervale Av x50x43.1x50.11x50; Hudson Realty Co. to Swift Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $8,500, Aug. 29; attorney, J. Frank, 30 East 42d St..........$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,770, —x—; 837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., Inc., to Edgerton Park Co., Inc., 271 West 125th St, and another, mtg $37,500, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

KOSSUTH PL, w s, 250 ft from n s of 210th St, 109.8x123.1x55.11; William H. Upton to Marie Upton, 1,994 Lexington Av, April 27, 1910; attorney, Marie Upton, 1,994 Lexington Av $1

LOTS 187 and 188, map of Haight estate; Josephine Krott, executrix, to Andrew Krott, 1,923 Pilgrim Av, mtg $2,390, Aug. 30; attorney, H. S. Leube, 3,011 Westchester Av..........$100

LOTS 322 and 323, map of Tremont Terrace; Poplar Realty Co., Inc., to J. Weinstein, 1,771 Madison Av, mtg $1,200, Aug. 24; attorney, J. Weinstein, 1,771 Madison Av.$100

MANIDA ST, 853, s w s, 25x100; Margaret McL. Setzer to Mari Setzer, 68 Bradhurst Av, mtg $8,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Mari Setzer, 285 St. Nicholas Av..........$100

SETON AV, w s, 375 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Mount Vernon Trust Co. to Mary Irwin, 208 West 144th St, and another, mtg $3,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 125 ft n of Barretto St, 75x105; Louis Silverman to 914 Simpson Street Realty Co., Inc., 914 Simpson St, mtg $87,062, Aug. 26; attorney, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway..........$1

VILLA AV, 3,174 and 3,176, e s, 50x125.10; John T. Hogan, referee, to Angelina Champlin, Paris, France, Aug. 29; attorneys, Murray, I. H. & H., 16 William St..........$1,200

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 118.6 ft n of Taylor St, 50x175; Timothy F. McAuliffe to Margaret A. Delaney, 153 East 45th St, Aug. 25; attorney, William J. Kearney, 157 East 39th St..........$1

11TH ST, n s, being part of Lot 277, map of Unionport, 25x108; Joseph Newman to Joseph Newman Realty Estate Corp., 1,640 Bath Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 23; attorneys, Cohen & W. & W., 115 Broadway..........$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 271-73, n s, 152 ft e of Broadway, runs e 50x n 107.5x w 51.2x s 96.10 to beginning; Howard St, 31, s s, 24.4x100, 21-36 parts, July 12; George H. Robinson to I. Townsend Burden, East Williston, N. Y., due and interest as per bond; attorney A. A. Wheat, 32 Nassau St..........$20,000

29TH ST, 141 East, n s, 215 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9, Aug. 23; Catherine and Amy A. Hurley to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years..........$11,000

56TH ST, n s, 76.8 ft e of 6th Av, 22.8x100.5, Aug. 30; Martha C. Morgan, wife of Edw. E. Morgan, to Henry C. Allen, Greenwich, Conn., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $43,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$3,000

66TH ST, 308 East, s s, 118.9 ft e of 2d Av, Aug. 22; Kate Hellriegel to George F. Brown, 55 Hamilton Terrace, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $5,000; address, 55 Hamilton Terrace..........$350

95TH ST, 125 West, 17x100.8, Aug. 30; Michael J. Leonard to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond..........$7,000

115TH ST, 266 and 168, s s, 150.10 ft w of 3d Av, 50.10x100.11, Aug. 25; Rosa Goldberger, New York City, and Sarah Weiss, Chicago, Ill., to Karl Schenk, 228 West 141st St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $47,600; attorney, S. B. Lilienstern, 115 B'way.$6,500

131ST ST, 118 West, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11, Aug. 30; Alma S. Jarrett to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, installments; attorney, David Pfeiffer, 160 Broadway..........$500

143D ST, 261 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, Aug. 30; Frank and Julius Blumenfeld to Jacob Sternberg, 312 West 99th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $22,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$4,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, n s, being Lot 38, map Briggs Estate; Israel Jolles to Simeon C. Bradley, 20 Tallman Place, Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,000

LOTS 187 and 188, map Haight Estate; Andrew Krott to Josephine Krott, 501 East 78th St, Aug. 30, due as per bond; attorney, H. S. Leubl, 3,011 Westchester Av..$2,300

SETON AV, w s, 375 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Mary Kirwin and another to Mount Vernon Trust Co., 20 East 1st St, Mount Vernon, Aug. 30, 3 years; attorneys, Gescheidt & T., 60 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y...........$3,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,654, n e corner of 194th St, 104.6x67.5x8.1x16.1x99.3x62.8; Poe Park Construction Co., Inc., to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, Aug. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$9,000

6TH ST, s s, being Lot 250, map Wakefield, 100x114; Mary A. Atkinson to Irene T. Russell, 2,698 Creston Av, Aug. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 202 to 206; Allen St, 71 and 73, two upper floors; Louise C. Glover and another to Samuel Dick, 188 2d Av, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, E. S. Klausner, 80 Delancey St..........$1,800 to $2,000

SAME PROPERTY, assignment lease, ½ part; Samuel Dick to Jacob Sandberg, 386 South 2d St, Brooklyn, Aug. 17; attorney, E. S. Klausner, 80 Delancey St..........$1

MADISON AV, 1,561, store, rooms in rear, part of cellar, and one-half of second floor; Joseph Heymann to Alfonse Schiller, 1,561 Madison Av, 4 years from July 1, 1916; S. L. Heyl, 1,559 Madison Av..........$1,632

RIVINGTON ST, 140, all; Jacob B. Weintraub to Benny Muntner, 379 Wyona St, Brooklyn, 7 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, I. Lowenbrann, 116 Nassau St..$3,700

6TH ST, 427 East, all; Katharine Masder to George Grudman, 537 East 17th St, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1916, privilege two years' renewal; attorney, M. D. Neiss, 200 Broadway..........$2,240

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors of THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have been heretofore filed with the Receivers, are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company is plaintiff, and The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company is defendant, In Equity No. 41, Consolidated Cause, on the 14th day of August, 1916, entered an order in which it is provided as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the report of the Receivers, pursuant to the order entered November 2nd, 1914, in the cause in this Court entitled "Bankers Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendant, In Equity No. 41," with respect to claims, shall, upon the filing thereof, be forthwith referred to Frank H. Shaffer, who is hereby appointed Special Master for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to this Court, together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether, and to what extent, any or all of said claims are valid and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, and being the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, and commonly known as its First and Refunding Mortgage; the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its General Mortgage; and the Mortgage dated May 1st, 1891, executed by The Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, of which United States Mortgage and Trust Company is now successor Trustee, and commonly known as its First Mortgage;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have heretofore been filed with said Receivers, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, to file the same with said Special Master, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled; and also any claim to preference or priority in payment from any of the assets in the hands of the Receivers, or the earnings therefrom or the proceeds of sale thereof, in priority to the bonds secured by either of the three mortgages sought to be foreclosed herein, being the same three mortgages heretofore specified.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any and all persons, firms, associations or corporations who fail to file their claims as herein required, be, and the same are hereby forever barred from asserting a claim to payment from any of the assets of the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom or any proceeds of sale arising therefrom.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master publish notice of all the foregoing requirements of this Order in reference to the filing of claims with him and the barring of claims not so filed, three (3) times a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in a newspaper published and of general circulation in New York City, State of New York. Said Special Master is directed to take evidence and report the same to this Court, together with all claims filed before him and together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims so filed are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages, or any thereof, sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages heretofore specified.

And on the 15th day of August, 1916, said Court made the following Order:

IT IS ORDERED that Gilbert Bettman be, and he is hereby, substituted as Special Master in the place of said Frank H. Shaffer, with all the powers and duties in said order of August 14th, 1916, prescribed.

The undersigned Special Master pursuant to said order will hold a hearing for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to the said Court, together with his conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims to be filed with him or to be reported by the Receivers are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages or any thereof sought to be foreclosed by said Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages as in said order specified, on the third day of October, 1916, at his office, No. 1114 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All claimants having claims or demands not heretofore filed with the Receivers, and not secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded should present them verified as required in the order to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1916.

GILBERT BETTMAN, Special Master,
1114 Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,788; Theodore C. Wood against Marion S. I. Martin et al, owners; Broadway Contracting Co., contractor; Louis Kaplan, sub-contractor..........$100

NASSAU ST, 111; Chas. F. Pluemacher against Isidor S. & Max S. Korn and Max Ottinger, owners; Charles Miller, contractor..........19

PARK AV, w s, whole front between 55th and 56th Sts, 200x75; J. L. Keating Co., Inc., against Hotel Bristol Realty Corp., owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., contractor..........136

PARK AV, w s, whole front between 50th and 51st Sts, 200x75; J. L. Keating Co., Inc., against N. Y. C. & H. River R. R. Co., owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., contractor..........1,437

WEST BROADWAY, 342 and 344; Jacob Victor against Abraham and Louis Gerstenzang, owners; York Building Co., Inc., contractor..........410

48TH ST, 129 to 135 West; J. L. Keating Co., Inc., against Hotel Bristol Realty Corp., owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., contractor..........130

110TH ST, 9 to 23 West; Paul Gildenberg against Roseff Realty Corp., owner and contractor..........2,653

Bronx.

VYSE AV., 1,157; Leon Grutz against J. Henry Alexander and J. Albert Lane, as executors, owners; Philip Gotetzky, contractor..........50

163TH ST, 323 East; Herman Lichtgarn against Morris Halpern, owner and contractor..........182

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 175 ft w of 204 St, 50x150; City Mortgage Co. loans Edelo Realty Corp. to erect a five-story apartment; ten payments..........38,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 513 ft n of 141st St, 17x100; Samuel A. Goldschmidt et al against J. Frederick Menke et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. F. Toumey.

LOT 17, Block 616, Section 2; City of New York against Robert Taggart et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 57, Block 1,158, Section 6; City of New York against Louis Lese et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 35, Block 1,659, Section 6; City of New York against George Wiley et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 57, Block 1,465, Section 5; City of New York against Emma G. Townsend et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 45, Block 441, Section 2; City of New York against John A. Foley et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 46, Block 441, Section 2; City of New York against John A. Foley et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

PARK AV, 1,613; Reuben Isaacs, trustee, against Martha Schlesinger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Levi.

133D ST, 111 and 113 West; Bertha M. Johnson et al. against Zurich Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

133D ST, n s, 166.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Rutherford Realty Co. against Randegg Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

133D ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Charlotte M. Lelen against Randegg Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

143D ST, n s, 82 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Frank M. Wells against Catherine E. S. Freeman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Moore.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at a point on the w s of road leading from Westchester Village to Williamsbridge, 75x123.6x irregular; Westchester County Savings Bank against William Henderson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Millard & Thornton.

CRIMMINS AV, 317 and 319; Fay Lipman against Louis Zuckerkandel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

HAVILAND AV, s s, between Castle Hill and Olmstead Avs, known as Lot 5, Unionport district, 24th Ward, and Haviland Av, s s, between Castle Hill and Olmstead Avs, known as Lot 7, Unionport district, 24th Ward; Thomas F. Skelly against Manhattan College et al., action to foreclose two transfers of tax liens; attorney, T. J. Curran.

INTERVALE AV, between Chisholm and Freeman Sts, —x—; Hyman Peskin against City of New York et al., action to foreclose a municipal lien; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy.

WATSON AV, n s, between Castle Hill and Olmstead Avs, known as Lot 3, Unionport district, 24th Ward; Thomas F. Skelly against Daniel Carroll et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. J. Curran.

WATSON AV, n s, between Castle Hill and Olmstead Avs, known as Lot 1, Unionport district, 24th Ward; Thomas F. Skelly against James Butler et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. J. Curran.

154TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Gaetano Colon against Maria Alliegro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAB & HATFIELD, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday Sept. 1, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 317 Washington St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hand trucks, typewriters, typewriter desks, rolltop desks, bookkeepers' desks, filing cabinets, tables, chairs, safe, etc.

FRANK H. REUMAN,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 309 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—No. 23,562.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY BLANK, Bankrupt.

Harry Blank was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 17, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on Sept. 11, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 25, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,494.

Notice is given that S. SHULDER CO., INC., alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

MacGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,217.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB BLOCH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 2nd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated, New York, August 31, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,119.

Notice is hereby given that SEYMOUR H. HERZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 2nd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated, New York, August 31, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,579.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB SOLOTOROFF, Bankrupt.

Jacob Solotoroff was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 23d, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 238 Broadway, City of New York, on September 12th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,492.

Notice is given that WALTER D. RUSHER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 2d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22,106.

Notice is given that GORDON L. SCHEFFER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before the Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 2d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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To inform buyers arriving in New York of details of your manufacture announce them on the Business Page of The New York Times.—Advt.

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Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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Lots 80 feet street frontage.
Containing every modern improvement known to the building art; 8 large, light rooms; parquet floors; large clothes closets with large bevel plate mirror; tiled bath, hardwood trim of the finest quality; storeroom; handsome gas and electric combination fixtures; hot-water heat; beam ceiling; will decorate to suit purchaser; Mott's extra fine plumbing; porcelain bathtub; all city improvements; house completely wired for fans, bedroom lights and vacuum cleaners; ideal home for small refined family. Send for particulars.
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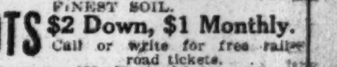

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HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. N. Y. CITY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347, Tariff act, approved October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 6 feather ornaments, 1 pkg. Wild Bird Plumage, 1 pkg. (2) Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, Bird of Paradise Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 10 Wild Birds, 1 Bunch Aigrettes, 4 wings of Wild Birds, 1 Aigrette, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 case Stuffed Birds, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Bird Skin, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 7 Swan Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Wild Birds, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Wild Bird Head, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 4 Feathers, 1 Bird of Paradise, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, Crude Feathers and Skins of Wild Ducks, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Paradise Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 Stuffed Bird, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Paradise Feathers.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 13, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated August 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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For One and Two Families

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These are real houses—built to endure. Their construction is of the sturdy, trouble-proof kind which keeps repair bills at the minimum. They are well laid out—large rooms, spacious closets, no waste space. To build a house like them to-day would cost about 50% more than we are asking for these.

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We would remodel these houses—at net cost to us—to suit purchasers, and sell them for

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The three houses briefly described in this announcement have been thoroughly gone over. We suggest that you see them at once. One of them may suit you perfectly. They will certainly show you what ideal homes these substantial residences make when tastefully remodeled.

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Stuyvesant—554a Monroe St., east of Lewis Ave.; two-and-one-half story and basement brown stone, 16.4x42x100 ft., 10 rooms and bath, new open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors, $7,000.

697 President St., a short walk from Prospect Park. Within 8 minutes of two subways and "L"; two story and basement brown stone; 17.9x45x95 ft.; 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors on parlor floor and in dining room; furnace; $7,250.

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Well-built house, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 61x250; near station and trolley; $6,000. Viale, Tenafly, N. J., or 128 White St., New York.

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Communicating stairway, 18x35, suitable for retail or wholesale; also top floor as workroom or stockroom; gas, electricity, steam heat, hot and cold water; six years; will rent part; brokers protected. Grax, 28 East 33d St.

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Simplex Touring Car.—Must dispose of at once beautiful 1912; 38 H. P.; shaft drive; Lee puncture-proof tires; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,849 Broadway.

Simplex Touring Car.—$500 cash will buy; 50 H. P.; in absolute good condition; extra rims and tires. 1,849 Broadway.

Studebaker.—Seven passenger, six cylinder; elegant condition; fine appearance; $450. 1,849 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT special roadster, painted lake red, with dynamo lighting, Chevrolet top, Rostand windshield, sloping radiator bonnet and dash; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns-Knight Used Car Department, J. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; brand new. Stutz 1916 Bulldog Special; reasonable. Chandler 1916 Coupe; magnificent car; reasonable. Hudson 1915 "6-40" Limousine. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way. Westcott 1915 five-passenger touring car for sale, $550. Inquire Yorkville Central Garage, 205 East 86th St.

Willys-Knight 4916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

WINTON Six, 7-passenger touring; looks and runs like new; luxuriously equipped, including starter; electric lights, slip covers; condition guaranteed; $550. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

WINTON, 1914, $775.

Will sell high-class touring car; cost $1,325; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Winton, 1913.—Seven-passenger touring car; very fine condition throughout; fully equipped; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Late model, good make automobile as even exchange for corner, 125x150, at Mountain Lakes, Residential Park; price $2,000; mortgage $1,000. Danforth, 416 Fuller Bldg., Jersey City. Phone 2376 Jersey City.

Automobiles For Rent.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3016.

Garford Truck for hire, 1½ ton, by day, week or longer periods; reasonable terms. J. O'Brien, 161 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn.

Packard sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,854 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1418.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 304 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3330 Bryant.

Packard, new "six," touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 3833.

PACKARD, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; other trips reasonable. 1290 Circle.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 836 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

Renault landaulet; distinctive appearance and mechanically perfect. Brooks Garage; phone Rhinelander 9090.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,122 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our courses is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 817 W. 57th St. 7820. Spec. classes for ladies.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The tropical disturbance of the last few days in West Indian waters is now passing westward throughout the Yucatan Channel, probably moving a little north of west.

Fair weather continues in practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, although light showers have fallen in the Plain States, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region. It is somewhat warmer in northern and eastern districts, and low temperatures prevail in the Canadian Northwest.

The weather will be generally fair east of the Mississippi during the next forty-eight hours, except that showers are probable in the upper lake region and along the lower lakes.

Temperatures will continue moderately high in Atlantic Coast districts.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to west, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light northeast, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday and Saturday, except showers Saturday in north and central portions.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued warm Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

New England—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Generally fair Friday. Saturday probably showers and not so warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	61	64	4 P. M.	69	83
6 A. M.	58	68	6 P. M.	68	81
9 A. M.	63	71	9 P. M.	64	78
12 M.	64	81	11 P. M.	61	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 78; maximum temperature, 83 degrees, at 1 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees, at 5:10 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.

12:40—Aqueduct Av. & 181 St., (shanty,) vacant lot; not given..........Slight
12:45—2 Charles Lane; not given......Slight
7:50—324 E. 9 St.; Samuel Turfender..Slight
9:40—14 St. bet. 6 & 7 Avs., (5 wagons;) M. Scrugato & others.......Not given
10:56—1,785 Fulton Av.; John Horowitz.Slight
11:30—210 E. 113 St.; Bernstein........Slight

P. M.

1:00—19 W. Houston St., (awning;) George Grakopoula $5
1:35—8 E. 23 St.; Timothy Paddell...Slight
1:40—238 E. 97 St.; not given........Slight
2:00—30 Eldridge St.; Abe Greenstein..Slight
3:15—Nagle Av. & 206 St.; not given..None
5:50—Macomb's Place & 152 St.; A. Van Buren & Co.......................Slight
5:55—930 E. 215 St.; C. Ciasco........Slight
6:00—2,011 Amsterdam Av.; A. Richardson ....Slight
6:40—281 Monroe St.; not given........None
7:25—1,994 2 Av.; Domonick Ricco.....Slight
9:10—404 Cherry St.; Philip Lambert..Slight
9:55—533 6 Av.; Landay Bros..........Slight
10:40—551 E. 11 St.; S. Greenfeld.....Slight
11:25—1,857 8 Av.; Perfecto Sarabo.....Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

State.

The commission will hold open competitive examinations Sept. 30 for the State, county and village service in a number of cities throughout the State for these positions: Inspector-Investigator, State Board of Charities, $1,200 to $1,500; adjutant, New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath, $1,500 a year and maintenance, with dwelling, fuel and light on the home grounds; assistant sanitary engineer, State Department of Health, $2,000 a year, men only; heating engineer, office of the State Architect, salary $1,500 to $2,100 a year.

Structural engineer, office of the State Architect, salary $1,500 to $1,800 a year, men only; bath attendant, male and female, State Reservation, Saratoga Springs, $40 to $75 per month; confidential agent, Trustees of Public Buildings, men only, minimum age 30 years, salary $1,800 a year; laboratory assistant in bacteriology, State Department of Health, men and women, $720 to $1,200 a year; laboratory apprentice, State Department of Health, $600 to $720; law clerk, grade 7, $1,200 to $1,500, applicants being members of the New York bar or eligible to take the bar examination; law clerk, grade 6, $901 to $1,200, minimum age 18 years.

Physical instructor, men only, one vacancy at the State School for the Blind at Batavia, $70 per month and maintenance; physical instructor, women only, positions exist at the State Training School for Girls at Hudson, Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, and State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, at $4. a month and maintenance, and other positions. All candidates must be citizens of the United States and for at least three months prior to the date of the examination residents of New York State. For further particulars and application blanks address the State Civil Service Commission, Albany, New York.

City.

The commission, owing to the difficulty in getting eligibles on the second grade clerk list may order a test for first grade clerk, or office girls, which, if held, will be the first of its kind. Acting Chief Examiner Murray says several departments would prefer to employ office girls instead of office boys, if such a list is established. Should a test be ordered the weights and subjects will be the same as those given for office boy in the test held a few years ago as follows: Arithmetic, 3; 70 per cent. required; handwriting, 3; 70 per cent. required; spelling, 1; 70 per cent. required. The starting salary for office boy is $300, with chances of increases up to, but not including $600 a year. It is believed this would be the salary range for office girl. The age limits for office boy were 14 to 18 years, and it is believed the same limits would prevail in a test for office girl.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for laboratory assistant, for men only, on Sept. 20 and 21, 1916. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies in this position in the physical and chemical laboratories of the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., and in the field, at salaries ranging from $600 to $900 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties of this position are to assist in the making of the physical and chemical tests of bituminous and non-bituminous road materials, including rock, gravel, sand, cement, paving block, concrete, &c., and to assist in research wor on reinforced concrete, concrete materials, soil pressure determinations, and foundation tests, &c. In filling vacancies in positions with headquarters outside of Washington, D. C., certification will be made of highest eligibles examined in the vicinity of the place at which the vacancy occurs, except that upon the request of the department certification will be made of the highest eligibles on the register for the entire country who have expressed willingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists. Competitors will be examined in physics, chemistry, mathematics, mechanical drawing, letter writing and education and training. For further particulars address the commission at Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A joint committee of the National Education Association and the National Council of Teachers of English has decided to recommend a reorganization of high school English courses. The committee contends that composition and literature, as defined in its report, should represent separate units with equal credits in the high school course.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation of the Board of Education has, in response to a request for information on the subject, ruled that district superintendents, (especially the district superintendents assigned to high schools,) have no right to a voice in the nomination and transfer of principals.

The Board of Superintendents points out that there have been few absences of teachers on account of illness and therefore there is no necessity for reserving a place on application blanks for a statement of so-called occupational diseases. The board adds that the placing of a space on application blanks for excuse for absence would not be conducive to more correct information or statistics regarding occupational diseases, because the mere stateemnt by a teacher that illness was caused by school work or "requirements of the profession" would not be sufficiently conclusive to be valuable.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

STORY, JOHN P., (Nov. 29, 1915;) total assets, $7,093; net estate, $5,936. Sarah A. Thiee (not related) was the beneficiary. Assets—Bank, $3,471; promissory notes and personalty, $3,621.

STAHLEY, JOHN H., (July 8, 1915;) total assets, $83,564; net estate, $77,486. Louis K. Comstock (not related) received all of the decedent's stock in the electrical contracting firm of L. K. Comstock & Co., 30 Church Street, and personalty, $200. Priscilla E. Bly, Sarah M. Waltman, Kate H. Sproule, Samuel L. Stahley, James F. Stahley, (three sisters and two brothe s,) each received $7,404. Five friends each $500, and the rest of the estate passed to eighteen nephews and niece. Assets—Bank, $57,657; mortgages and personalty, $5,768, and 350 shares stock in L. K. Comstock & Co., appraised at $20,139.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved from service and placed on roll of Police Pension Fund, to take effect 12 P. M. Aug. 30: Serg. Milton Woodbridge, 279, on his own application, at $875 per annum; appointed March 6, 1886.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 4 P. M. Sept. 1: Patrol. S. Thornton, 36, to 160; M. Haniffy, 278, assigned as station house attendant.

Temporary assignments: Insp. J. O'Brien, 1st I. D., to command 2d I. D., in addition to own, from 12:45 P. M. Aug. 29, during absence of Inspector on sick report; Capt. W. A. Coleman, 149, to command 8th I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 5; Lts. E. L. B. von Diezelski, 21, to 5th I. D., clerical duty, 30 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 2; P. J. Joyce, T. S., to office of Traf. and Marine Div., 30 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 31; Mount. Serg. J. Frawley, 69, to 33, with horse and equipment, 30 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 1; Serg. J. J. Gannon, 173, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of assist. property clerk, 21 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 5; Patrol. J. F. Finley, 1, to 1st I. D., duty in raided premises, noon Aug. 30 to 4 P. M. Sept. 12; J. Ward, 2, and Ambrose Jayne, 145, to Marine Div., 30 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 6; P. Dowling, 62, as station house attendant, 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; A. F. Bahmann, 172, to 147, as station house attendant, 30 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 1; F. A. Taccardo, 277, to C. O. Squad, duty in map room, office of Chief Inspector, 30 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 5; W. D. I. Waters, Marine Div., to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Third Deputy Commissioner, 7 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 5; W. Shearer, C. O. Squad, to 276, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 4 days, 6 P. M. Aug. 29.

To 6th I. D. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 2: P. McCarthy, 26; J. Brosnan, 31; J. Von Dolson, 37; O. M. Whitney, 42; W. Cochran, 68. To Ten. House Squad, B'klyn, from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 31: T. J. Danaher, 144; M. Rickert, 146; J. Donovan, 162; E. J. Doyle, 172; J. Lang, Jr., Traf. B.

Assignment Discontinued: Patrol. T. H. Bahrman, 278, as station house attendant, 4 P. M., Sept. 1.

Leaves of absence (with full pay): Insp. F. A. Tierney, 8th I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 5, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay): Patrol. W. E. Greenlay, 31, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; J. S. Higgins, 69, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 30; S. Santoro, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 3; C. P. Kiel, B. B. H. Squad, 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 31.

Sick Leaves: Lieut. M. R. Kelly, 4th I. D., 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 1; Patrol. H. J. Maddren, Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, 90 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Applications for Full Pay While on Sick Report Approved: Patrol. F. W. Wolfschlag, 66, 12:05 P. M., Aug. 27, during disability; C. Daum, 283, 8:30 A. M., Aug. 15, to 12 P. M., Aug. 18; E. Wagner, Traf. Div., subdiv. B, 6:15 P. M., Aug. 15, to noon, Aug. 26.

Revocations: So much of par. 1, S. O. 196, c. s., as temp. assigns Patrol. W. McClaury, 16, to T. S. So much of par. 1 and 4, S. O. 200, c. s., as relates to Patrol. H. Hughes and G. W. Nicollett, 18. So much of par. 1, S. O. 201, c. s., as temp. assigns., Patrol. D. J. Murphy, 274 to 276.

Fire Department.

Special leaves of absence granted Capt. F. J. Gillespie, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 4; Lt. M. J. Walsh, H. & L. 25, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 4; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Keenan, H. & L. 105, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 2; Fire. 1st gr. J. C. Vollhardt, Eng. 264, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 1; Fire. 2d gr. J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 4; Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Hanner, H. & L. 20, 60 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 3; Fire. 1st gr. F. J. McGuinness, H. & L. 26, 72 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 4; Fire. 1st gr. P. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 3; Fire. 1st gr. T. V. Behan, Eng. 54, 72 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 2; Fire. 1st gr. P. Cotter, Eng. 98, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 2; Fire. 1st gr. T. F. White, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 4; Fire 1st gr. A. H. Connihan, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 4; Chief of Batt. S. E. Poling, 17th Batt, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 6; Fire. 1st gr. F. G. Branfuehr, Eng. 23, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 3.

Company commanders are directed to forward by 8 A. M. Sept. 1 requisitions for forage sufficient for their companies until Dec. 15. If any company lacks sufficient room to store forage supply needed up to Dec. 15 the commander will forward two requisitions, one for the amount of forage he can store and the second, marked "special," for forage needed which he will not be able to store in his company.

Junior draftsmen (electrical) L. Mackasek and C. W. Wolker, Bur. of F. A. Telegraph, are appointed, provisionally, at $75 per month, to take effect 9 A. M. Aug. 28.

These men are appointed as cable testers in Bur. of F. A. Telegraph for probationary period of three months, at rate $1,200 per annum: To take effect 9 A. M. Aug. 28—A. T. Buckley and J. Borner, Jr.; to take effect 9 A. M. Sept. 5, S. F. Hanson.

These men are appointed as inspectors (electrical) in the Bur. of Fire Prev. Div. of Inspec., for a probationary period of three months, at rate of $1,140 per annum, to take effect at 9 A. M. Sept. 1: R. C. Lent and G. F. Blaurock, Jr.

The emergency appointment of Samuel Mendell as junior draftsman (electrical) in Bur. of F. A. Telegraph, at rate of $75 per month, is renewed for 15 days from 9 A. M., Aug. 29.

Emer. Junior Draftsman (electrical) H. M. Bick, Bur. of F. A. Telegraph, is dropped, to take effect at 5 P. M., Aug. 29, his appointment having terminated.

Resignation of Inspector (electrical) L. Borner, Jr., Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., is accepted, to take effect at 9 A. M., Aug. 28.

Leaves of absence, with pay, on account of illness are granted to these employes in the Bur. of F. A. Telegraph: Oscar Hausman, cable tester, Aug. 16 to 20 inclusive; C. V. Clarke, tel. operator, Aug. 20 to 22, inclusive; A. A. Brisotti, draftsman, Aug. 18 to 27, inclusive, and W. H. Zimmerman, tel. operator, Aug. 16 to 29, inclusive.

Leave of absence, with pay, for Aug. 15 and 16, granted to Instrument Maker A. A. Ritz, Bur. of F. A. Telegraph.

Leave of absence, with pay, for one month, 9 A. M., Aug. 25, is granted to Engineer Inspector H. J. Noble, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., on account of illness.

Toolman J. F. Nidds, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Apparatus, Brooklyn and Queens, having been found guilty on a charge of absence without leave, is reprimanded.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Resignations accepted: Maj. T. G. Aller, M. C., Penn. N. G.; Capts. J. H. Ennis, 2d Inf., Georgia N. G.; W. O. G. Quimby, M. C., N. J. N. G.; 1st Lts. J. B. Rucker, Jr., M. C., Penn. N. G., and G. B. Booth, M. C., Ohio N. G.; 2d Lts G. H. Earle, 3d, 2d Inf., Penn. N. G.; U. E. St. Julian, 3d Inf., Minn. N. G., and O. M. Frank, 1st Cav., Ill. N. G.

2d Lt. C. H. Corlett, 30th Inf., is detailed to enter the next class at Army Signal School and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth Oct. 16 for duty.

1st Lt. J. O. Mauborgne, 8th Inf., upon arrival in U. S., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty as Instructor at Army Service Schools.

1st Lt. J. F. Miller, Philippine Scouts, to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. J. H. Wilson, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept., to home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

2d Lt. G. W. Krapf, 26th Inf., is attached to the aviation section, Signal Corps, San Diego, Cal., as an aviation student.

Orders of Aug. 16 are amended to direct Col. G. H. Morgan, Cav., to report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Leaves: Col. G. S. Young, Inf., 2 months; Capt. A. M. Shipp, Inf., 2 months, and 1st Lt. F. H. Farnum, Inf., one month.

The Navy.

Capt. H. A. Field, the North Dakota, to Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, Washington, D. C.

P. A. Surg. J. B. Pollard, the Wyoming, to Naval Acad.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Boone, to the Wyoming.

Asst. Paymaster J. A. Harman, the Jupiter, home and await orders.

Civ. Eng. A. L. Parsons, to assistant, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept.

Chief Bosn. E. Crouch, the Dixie, to three months' leave.

Chief Mach. C. M. Wingate, the Michigan, to Inspector of coal and engineering material, Baltimore.

Mach. W. H. Muehlhause, Inspector of coal and engineering material, Baltimore, to the Michigan.

Chief Carps. A. R. Hughes, William Cramp & Sons' Works, Philadelphia, Sept. 18, to the New Hampshire; E. W. Craig, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, Sept. 29, to the Ohio, and C. S. Taylor, the Ohio, Oct. 4, to William Cramp & Sons' Works, Philadelphia.

Carp. C. N. Liquid, the New Hampshire, Sept. 24, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Pay Clerks F. Scherberger, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the South Carolina, and H. E. Stengele, the South Carolina, to receiving ship at Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Arethusa at Port Arthur, Culgoa, G-3, and the Winslow at New York Yard; Cyclops, Oklahoma, and the Vulcan at Hampton Roads; Shubrick at Charleston, Isle de Luzon at Mackinac Island, Lebanon, Nereus, and the Uncas at Norfolk; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin at Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania at Tompkinsville, and the D-1 and E-1 at Newport.

SAILED.—Dorothea, Sault Ste. Marie for Harbor Springs; Jason, Norfolk for Lambert's Point; Nevada, New York Yard for Tompkinsville; Sonoma and Patuxent, Norfolk for Tangier Sound; Prairie, Guantanamo for San Domingo City; Saturn, Sitka for Bremerton; Solace, Port au Prince for Port de Paix. From Newport for Hampton Roads: The Arkansas, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Birmingham, Cassin, Cummings, Cushing, Conyngham, Delaware, Drayton, Dubuque, Duncan, Ericsson, Fanning, Florida, Jarvis, Jupiter, Kansas, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire New York, O'Brien, Paulding, Porter, Prometheus, South Carolina, Texas, Tucker, Utah, Vermont, Wadsworth, Wyoming, and the Yankton; McDonough, Newport to sea; North Carolina, Newport for Boston, and the Solace, Port de Paix for Guantanamo.

The mail address of the Montana has been changed from Piney Point, Md., to Wynne, St. Mary's County, Md.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. E. S. Addison, the Algonquin, to command the Wissahickon.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
ROOF GARDEN
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional, near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; extra large 3-room corner apt., $21 weekly; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Sublet.—Fine apartment, furnished, 7 rooms, including 3 master bedrooms; all light; superior location; from Oct. 1 for 1 year; rental $2,400. Apply Superintendent, 270 Riverside Drive.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two rooms, kitchen and bath, for month September, $55; suitable two persons. Vincent Astor's Apa tment, 305 West 45th., Supt.

55th, 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas; instantaneous hot water.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; desirable; permanent. Circle 1810.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Sublet furnished apartment, three rooms. 215 Audubon Av. 'Phone 697 Audubon. Supt.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

158 MADISON AV., bet. 32d and 33d Sts., 5-room housekeeping apartment; rental, $2,100; elevator, steam heat, electric light. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

Two and three room apartment, latest improvements. Meyer Florist, 1,062 Madison Av., near 80th St.

41st, 11 East.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath, breakfast optional.

Unfurnished—West Side.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32. Select Tenants Only. Agent on premises.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

203 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, elevator apartments; $50 and $65; reference required.

Lot for sale, Weequahic section, 50 ft. front, beautifully located, near park. Address 87 Rutledge Av., East Orange.

130th, 202 West.—Modern, desirable apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $45.

To Let—Three rooms with kitchenette and bath; 160 Claremont Av., 4L; rent $40.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

94th, 52-54 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

Riverside Drive, 214, corner 94th—Sublet 7 rooms; one year lease.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,800.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

118th St., 365-7 West, (near Morningside Park.)—8 unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 4 rooms, $36 to $45; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $62.50; 6 rooms, $70 to $75; 7 rooms, corner, $109.

COURTWOOD,
Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern elevator apartment,
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
5-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

Placid Hall, Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 151st St.; high-class apartments; 4, 5, 6, and 7 room corner apartments; from $600 to $1,300; also one 2-room apartment, $360.

If you are looking for apartments north of 59th St. and Washington Heights for short and long term leases call at Slawson & Hobbs, 152 West 72d St.

Apartments of all sizes for short and long term leases on the upper west side. For full particulars call at Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood, $48 monthly; entire top floor, $35; can use for business. Gilman.

To sublet, beautiful 7 rooms and large foyer; corner apartment; 3 baths; all outside rooms. 601 West 115th St., corner Broadway. Phone Murray Hill 3794.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,966 Valentine Av.

Apartments Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WOULD any kind person give voluntary home to Belgian Red Cross worker for short period; just from Europe? D 210 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water; electric light; shower baths; elegant table.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; Summer rates.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,053 (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

71ST, 62 WEST.—PARLOR DINING ROOM; EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, MEDIUM, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM; TABLE BOARDERS.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; exceptional house; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second-floor other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references; reasonable.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; absolute cleanliness; home cooking; subway, "L;" reasonable.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private bath; fine table; excellent location.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End.)—Select, best table; suites, double rooms, baths; single, lavatories, electricity, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; private bath; good home cooking.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small, en suite; southern exposure; exceptional table; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt,) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodation; adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; very attractive, large room; quiet, refined home; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few gentlemen or couples.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Cheerful, furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; showers; sleeping porch; telephone; electricity; excellent table.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
78D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; lovely rooms; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double or single connecting rooms; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Excellent accommodations offered with private family, $12. Phone 2916 Riverside.

"THE WOODBURY," 855 Riverside Drive; two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Large and small rooms, with excellent board, in well-appointed house; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful suite; also separate D room; refined Jewish family; all home comforts and cooking.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; subway, buses; conveniences; excellent service.

WEST END AV., 12•, (86th Subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—Attractively furnished suite, to couple seeking home.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; steam heat; private house.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Large double room, all conveniences; business women; references.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath; $5.50; another $4.50; electricity; telephone.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV, 1,129.—Parlor floor, bath, telephone, piano; private, business; select house.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished, bath, phone, elevator; music allowed.

MADISON AV., 348.—Large rooms; private bath; telephone; $5; other rooms, $5.

West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water; small room; telephone; quiet house.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small room; running water, private house; reference; gentlemen.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, clean rooms; every comfort and convenience; telephone; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room; private bath; $7; single $3.50; gentlemen.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room; private bath; Summer rates; also hall room; permanent.

55TH, 45 WEST.—One and two rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas, instantaneous hot water supplie; references required.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large rooms for two; elevator apartment; showers; references. Sewell.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, electricity, steam heat, telephone; gentlemen only.

57TH ST., 430 WEST.—Neatly furnished front and back parlor; running water; suitable for two; all conveniences; one flight. Loriot.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; maid service; refined, neat; Park.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room; private house; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; also single; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Front parlor with connecting bedrooms; other rooms; electricity; $6-$10.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive back parlor with private bath; breakfast optional; reasonable.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Business woman, comfortable room adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; $6.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; phone; all conveniences.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; also small room; gentlemen.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH ST, 175 WEST—Excellently appointed parlor and bedroom in private apartment; private entrance; electric light, telephone; near subway and L; select neighborhood. Peterson.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway; reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and medium, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Unusually handsome large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; references.

81ST ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor floor; private bath, electricity, parquet floors; $100.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front room, newly furnished; scrupulously clean; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; electricity.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; other rooms; running water; attractive terms.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Two large rooms, second story; hall room; running water.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, running water; $3.50. Anderson.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; breakfast optional. Apartment 7C.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Exceptional Winter opportunity; gentlemen; couple; comfortably furnished in suites, or single rooms; references. Apartment 7.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive rooms; hot, cold water; telephone; elevator; gentlemen; references. Clark.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

118TH, 109 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor, private house; other rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; near subway station; private neighborhood.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive rooms; dining room; business people preferred; references. Apt. 52.

144TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room; running water; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 25.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

152D, 598 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Outside single, double rooms; private house.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Apt. 37, large front room for two women; kitchen privilege.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive outside rooms, single, en suite; overlooking Hudson. Apartment 81.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th St. Subway.)—Exceptionally large room; overlooking Hudson; private bath; with or without kitchen or dining room; highest type; references. River 4650. Apt. 52.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 89TH.)—NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SALOON FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE BATH; OTHER BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; HIGH CLASS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE; FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

POPULAR WRITER and lecturer desires quiet, airy room in exchange for lessons, (literature, languages, general education.) Address Professor, 5 Stubing Place, Seaside, L. I.

YOUNG MAN wants permanent home in a private family; Washington Heights preferred; moderate. B 322 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wants one, two rooms; furnished, unfurnished; with French family. J 69 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.
Large insurance corporation requires the services of several assistant bookkeepers; moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 25 years of age. Address "W. B.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for their Tailored Hat Dept.
Only those accustomed to the highest class of patronage need apply.
Employment Department,
Employees' Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

CANVASSERS.—Experienced women; house-to-house canvassers; steady employment; $2 per day and carfare; a large firm, national reputation. Z 270 Times Annex.

CHILD'S COMPANION. — Refined young American lady, under 22, to take charge of girl of 7. Apply Friday night, 15 West 91st.

FORELADY TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF FACTORY OF LADIES' SILK DRESSES; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY HELD SUCH POSITIONS NEED APPLY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LADY OF ABILITY. BROADWAY DRESS HOUSE, 1,102 B'WAY, BROOKLYN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A NUMBER OF GIRLS,
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 & 20,
FOR INSPECTRESSES AND
PARCEL WRAPPERS.
BRING PROOF OF AGE.
ALSO
EXPERIENCED TUBE ROOM
CASHIERS.
GOOD SALARIES AND
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
Apply Employment Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GRADUATE NURSE for private sanitarium in Brooklyn, near the water; delightful home; $25 a month; telephone 149 Bath Beach or call at sanitarium, Cropsey and 23d Avs, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

INSERTERS, gatherers, mailers, and wire stitchers for general foundry work. William Green 627 West 43d St.

MILLINERY. — COMPETENT TRIMMER, ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH CLASS PATRONAGE. APPLY AT ONCE, J. M. GIDDING, 564 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat and accurate; permanent position for suitable young lady. Apply, stating full particulars, to Box K 368 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST, must be thoroughly experienced both branches of work, $12.
CASHIER, experienced on tube system, $10.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, prefer girl living in Jersey City, $10.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, familiar posting, ledger work, etc., $14.
CLERK, good at figures and good penman, $9.
TYPIST, good copyist, $10.
LAW STENOGRAPHER, $18.
SPANISH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, want thoroughly experienced girl, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, must have automobile experience, $15.
STENOGRAPHER, able to do billing and filing, $16.
STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, want girl with thorough experience in both branches, $20.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

TYPISTS, $12, Stenographers, $15. Stenographer, knowledge switchboard, $10. Office Assistant, knowledge typewriting, $10. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHER, fast dictation, neat, accurate typist; willing and obliging; $9. Miss S., Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHERS, two, law positions, $20. Helen Yorke Agency, 44 Court St., Bklyn.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL. 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered; Summer rates to September 1st. Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT.—Doctor's office attendant, middle-age, experienced, best references, wants position during office hours. Tel. 9994 Columbus bet. 6-8 P. M., or J 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts, systematizer, cost work, office managing, six years with 'ast employer, desires responsible position. B 340 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Many years' experience, references, would take full charge of small apartment house. J 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, three years' experience, thoroughly competent, painstaking, initiative, ability, desires permanent positions; $12. J 80 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge bookkeeping; wishes to connect with reliable firm; salary $15. Reba Freundlick, 1,581 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER; conscientious, painstaking, experienced; A1 references; salary $15. J 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' experience; capable assuming responsibilities; $18-$20. B 331 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; six years' experience; capable. J 76 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6910 Morningside.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—100 to 150 live frogs in good condition for breeding. Apply Donohue, at Healy's, 66th St. and Broadway.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—C. P. A., desires assistant; moderate salary; state age and references. B 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; state age and salary expected. B 306 Times Downtown.

BOYS, with some high school education, wanted by large insurance company; good opportunity for advancement and to learn business; experience unnecessary, but must be quick to learn, of good address, and ambitious; address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, salary expected, etc. K 369 Times Downtown.

BOY. Errands, general office work; state age, experience; salary expected. J 84 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced man, accustomed to New York driving; good mechanic, nondrinker; state where last employed and salary expected. Box 235, Asbury Park, N. J.

CLERK.—Opportunity for a capable, energetic young man, (18-23,) possessed of a high school educaton, good presence and address to enter a reliable manufactory of staple lines, located in the southern portion of Jersey City, in the capacity of order and bill clerk; must be proficient in typewriting; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address B 280 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, aged 21-30; salary, $2 per day, commission and expenses; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

CREDIT AND OFFICE MANAGER for responsible and permanent position with long-established manufacturer and wholesale distributer of well-known, high-grade product; must have had experience in detail office management and be thoroughly familiar with credits, accounting, bookkeeping, &c.; only typewritten applications stating full qualifications, past business experience, salary, age, &c., will be considered. J 60 Times.

FREIGHT RATE CLERK wanted; experienced, must be reliable and thoroughly competent to handle freight matters for branch factory located New York Harbor; give full particulars as to ability, experience and salary expected. Z 291 Times Annex.

GIMBELL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A
NUMBER OF BOYS TO ACT AS CARRIERS
Apply Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d Street side.

IF YOU HAVE successfully sold bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. K 375 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Wanted, young man about 25 or 30 years of age for manager of small department store; must be able to show good character, business ability, and willingness to work. Address Z 268 Times Annex.

OCULIST.—An oculist wanted who can qualify as an expert to testify in an up-State case; would necessitate being out of the city one day. Address Z 269 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, a boy about 14 years old, public school education, in a large real estate office where there is opportunity for advancement. Reply B 341 Times Downtown.

PRINTING DIRECTOR.
A thoroughly experienced and capable printing and layout man; must be good buyer, with artistic and mechanical knowledge; state age, salary expected and experience. Address Advertising Agency, Box D 212 Times Annex.

PROOFREADER.
An experienced reader of good education and proven ability; state age, salary expected, and experience. Address Advertising Agency, Box D 211 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, live, energetic man, who can earn splendid commissions through closing sales for moderate-priced houses on exceptionally easy terms, on first-class leads already developed; Call in person. Long & Miller, 13 Park Row. Tel. Cort. 4088.

SALES MANAGER.
We need a man who can sell and who can qualify to handle sales force; must have exceptional ability, force, and energy, and be able to get out of other men the best that is in them; to this man, whose character must equal his ability, we offer an unusual opportunity; commission, with drawing account. D 203 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.—Well known manufacturers of a standard household specialty now sold by grocers throughout United States and Canada, require the services of a competent sales manager; ample scope; replies will be considered confidential. Z 294 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—The Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. wants a few first-class salesmen; experience in selling books not as essential as ability to sell; we want men who will put every ounce of energy and brains they possess into this work; to those who make good we promise extremely rapid promotion to positions that will pay them far more than the average salesman; commission with drawing account. Call 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious young man, who is interested in developing a future in a profitable field; must be of good appearance and willing to call on customers constantly; commission basis; reply, stating full details of past ten years. J 54 Times.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. J 40 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced with storage battery business and familiar with automobile trade; write in full detail, stating salary expected, &c. XY, Box 53 Times.

SALESMAN, well posted in commercial stationery and printing; salary and commission; only those with following need apply. C 64 Times.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SPORTING GOODS STOCKMEN.
Experience in sporting goods and firearms is necessary; must be able to keep stock in proper condition and act as receiving clerk.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Firm of machinery manufacturers located in Brooklyn have an opening for a capable young woman who has had considerable experience; applicant must reply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary expected. K 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, knowledge bookkeeping, must be rapid and accurate; one familiar with billing and good at figures. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, and salary expected, L. H., 432 4th Av.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 247 Tariff Act, Oct. 3rd, 1913, I have seized and hold certain Bird of Paradise Feathers.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Sept. 6th, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Aug. 22d, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young man, wanted; also to assist in office; must be accurate and quick and willing worker; apply by letter. United Cork Companies, Lyndhurst, N. J.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Several high-grade stenographers for trust company; must be neat appearing and rapid and accurate workers. "R. B. R.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER; also assist in office work, wholesale clothing; mention previous employment; salary $12. L. B., 246 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, for quarter million Government building; permanent position for thoroughly experienced, capable man; state experience and reference; answer mail only. Standard Building Co., 162 West 27th, City.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST, WHO ALSO UNDERSTANDS CORRECT FILING; FINE OPPORTUNITY AND PERMANENT POSITION; DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND OURS UNLESS YOU ARE FULLY CAPABLE, WELL EDUCATED, AND ABLE TO FURNISH FINEST OF REFERENCES. APPLY OWN HANDWRITING, K 372 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TRANSMISSION ASSEMBLERS, first class; must be experienced on high grade cars; highest wages; eight-hour day; call 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Labor Department, Simplex Automobile Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 30 years of age, bright, energetic, to act as visiting job foreman; one with executive and mechanical ability desired; state experience, salary, and other details. C 77, Times.

VALET, who understands cooking and housework, for bachelor's apartment; to begin duties Sept. 14; state salary expected, also by whom previously employed; must have city references; do not apply if not experienced and competent. Address Z 223 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with filing and general office work, wanted by automobile manufacturer located in Long Island City; apply, stating age, nationality, salary expected; give brief outline of education and business experience. Filing, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

YOUNG MAN with engineering education, experienced and possessing ability in research work, wanted; organizing engineering. K 373 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good character and education to learn the selling of fine knit goods; salary. Vice Pres't, American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, American, about 21 years old, to assist shipping clerk. Wages $12 to start. B 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, in office of wholesale firm. Address Office, P. O. Box 44, Station S.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

EFFICIENT OFFICE EMPLOYES' AGENCY, 37 Liberty St.—Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, stenographers, all office help, $10-$100 per week; want A1 English stenographer, speak, read Spanish fluently, some Portuguese; excellent opportunity. John 2898. E. A. Lehigh, Prop.

STOCK RUNNERS, clerks, brokerage experience; stenographers, boys. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS or importers agency wanted for Philadelphia and vicinity. Z 275 Times Annex.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Passbook No. 177,172 of The Manhattan Savings Institution. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, 644 Broadway, New York City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST—Small square silver buckle, with black velvet background and set with diamond chips; great sentiment attached to same by owner; liberal reward if found. Please return S. Elsner, 103 5th Av.

LOST—In ladies' parlor of Palace Theatre, Friday afternoon, sapphire and pearl barpin. Liberal reward will be paid for return. Miss Orr, Nobleton Hotel, 126 West 73d.

LOST.—$10 REWARD. — Silver meshbag, Macy's perfume counter; name engraved inside; no questions asked. Room 1,139, Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 8998.

LOST—Between Arverne Long Island Railroad and Franklin Simon's store medium-sized lady's diamond bar pin set in platinum. Reward if returned to Room 500, 225 5th Av.

LOST—Traveling bag marked R. L. F., on State Road, between Troy and Hudson, N. Y., Sunday. Reward. R. L. Fiss, 155 East 24th St.

LOST.—Saturday night, in or near Gaiety Theatre, diamond bracelet; liberal reward paid finder. Frank E. Haff, Pennsylvania Station.

LOST—Circle brooch, at Claridge Hotel, Monday evening; reward. S. L. Marsh, Z 281 Times Annex.

LOST.—Breastpin, small pearls, Rockaway to Flatbush or subway; reward. Marshuts, 16 Warren St.

LOST—Gold Masonic emblem, double-headed eagle fob; west side. Phone Gramercy 381.

REWARD return of collie dog, named Boy, 1 year; yellow, white. Owner, Roeber, 19 Warren Av., Palisade, N. J.

$150 REWARD
for diamond and flexible platinum bracelet, lost Aug. 10, in taxi, Pennsylvania Station, or on train to Pittsburgh.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue and 37th St.

Public Notices.

Fifty cents an agate line.

L. L. B.—SEND ADDRESS SO I CAN WRITE. DAD.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

$5,000 will secure a State agency and a profit-sharing life interest in a Boston company manufacturing a high-class patented specialty; party must be able to assume detail responsibility of sub-agents, whom we employ in his territory; all correspondence strictly confidential; no brokers. Address T. Box 2,872, Boston, Mass.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone, Barclay 7394.

Opportunity for new enterprise requiring manufacturing facilities; have machine shop well equipped, good space; would manufacture or consider joining forces or sale. B 332 Times Downtown.

Big opportunity for man with auto to join two salesmen owning and manufacturing two patented articles of merit; will share expenses of machine. J 81 Times Downtown.

BUTTERINE.
Party with money to start new factory wanted by butterine maker with many years' experience. Address Z 301 Times Annex.

Patent for sale, or partnership, or royalty. Physical culture appliance for lower limbs. Model for exhibition. Address Dr. M. C. Walsh, 902 Pine St., Phila., Pa.

Established cloak manufacturer desires salesman as partner; little capital required; write, giving full particulars. Address J 62 Times.

Thriving manufacturing business desires active partner. Investment required. Highest references. Z 249 Times Annex.

Machine shop, varied equipment, open for manufacturing propositions; state character. B 333 Times Downtown.

Will invest $5,000 and services of myself and brother in live, good paying business; full particulars. Z 295 Times Annex.

Office man will invest $2,000 and services commercial business. E. B., Times Harlem.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

CHOICE ANTIQUES.—Block front secretary and bureau; pair mahogany claw-foot dining tables; Hepplewhite sideboard; claw and ball foot desk; pink lustre tea set; set of mantel tiles 1754; colored glass. Many choice pieces in all lines. Send for list and photos. Mrs. Charlotte E. Page, 86 Atwater Ter., Springfield, Mass.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABILITY HANDICAPPED.

YOUNG MAN, (married,) who is slightly near-sighted, would like a position where lack of perfect sight would not be too great a handicap to success. Has had six years' experience in real estate and insurance and could take charge of business or manage office. Would also consider any other proposition, and would be willing to go anywhere. Write, Z 299 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT—AUDITOR,
EFFICIENCY ENGINEER.
Age 32; 12 years large corporations; at present employed as auditor; desires position as traveling auditor State of Connecticut. Address Responsible, B 292 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780. Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERT; open, close and audit books, install systems; financial statements, investigations; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Monthly audits, trial balances, statements, bookkeeping; satisfaction; references; efficiency. B 325 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.
Qualified, responsible executive desires official position. B 284 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE business man of experience, manager of large retail lumber business, many years in city, desires position requiring experience and responsibility. B 320 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 30 years old, married, familiar with Spanish and German languages, now occupying position of cashier and assistant manager export department of renowned food manufacturing corporation, desires to make change; is capable of starting or building up an export department for manufacturer; position now held is one of considerable responsibility, therefore correspondence must be treated in strict confidence. J 87 Times.

AMERICAN, (25,) six years' successful experience various outside and office duties, desires responsible position affording opportunity of advancement; excellent credentials. B 293 Times Downtown.

AN ARCHITECT who specializes on dwellings from $6,000 to $10,000 wishes position with architect or building company; best of references. Z 276 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTURAL graduate desires position in architect's office. E. Whalley, 510 Produce Exchange.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager or assistant; now employed, desires change; seven years' experience; balances controlling accounts, correspondence; capable taking full charge; salary $25. D 213 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (20,) 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; GOOD PENMAN; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES. B 318 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant (28); experienced, educated, trustworthy; references; desires responsible connection. H 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (30,) first class; best references; moderate salary. B 321 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—3 years' experience, knowledge accounting, $13. Stationery, 509 9th Av.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, (24;) college education; experience in selling, purchasing, correspondence; some bookkeeping knowledge; executive ability; enthusiastic, alert; moderate compensation with reliable concern with opportunity for advancement. B 344 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write J. Rupp, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young; experienced; own repairs; moderate salary; references. Morris. Telephone Rhinelander 9747.

CHEMIST and Chemical Engineer, university graduate, desires position with chemical plant; one year's laboratory and manufacturing experience in disinfectant company; can handle men; best of references. Energetic, J 3 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, TYPIST, (not stenographer,) bookkeeper, assistant manager; experienced; age 27; competent, respectable; don't answer unless responsible concern, position ready and you actually want me now; willing to prove my worth; give me a chance. B 337 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Electrical-mechanical; technical expert with ten years' experience; $30. B 296 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.
Competent engineer, machinist, millwright; general plant maintenance; 38; sober. G. W., Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE POSITION OF TRUST as CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY or ACCOUNTANT is desired by a thoroughly experienced man, aged 27, college graduate; excellent references. J 36 Times.

HOTEL CLERK AND BOOKKEEPER.—Day or night; long New York City apartment hotel experience; absolutely unquestionable references; clean man seeks clean position; American; 45; married; no family. Parr, 575 Riverside Drive, Apartment 3.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese, neat, competent, general houseworker; take entire charge bachelor's apartment or small family; long experience; references. J 85 Times.

MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE MAN.—Interview solicited; long mechanical experience; references. J 88 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, all around office man, open for responsible position. J 72 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Qualified by extensive experience managing, collecting, renting; energetic, dependable young real estater seeks connection. J 27 Times.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG MAN, (31,) GOOD APPEARANCE, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH ESTABLISHED CONCERN TO LEARN LINE AND BECOME SALESMAN; NO INVESTMENTS OR INSURANCE. B 326 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, HIGH-GRADE, NOW EMPLOYED, OPEN OCT. 1, SEEKS INTERVIEW WITH MANUFACTURERS INTERESTED. Z 297 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, married, (32,) possessing excellent business and personal qualifications, desires meritorious line or live specialty. J 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced traffic purchasing capable all-around office man wants permanent employment; salary reasonable to start. J 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; age 22; good references; moderate salary. J 83 Times Downtown.

VALET. — JAPANESE VISITING VALET WISHES FEW MORE PLACES. J 86 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years, ten years purchasing agent, charge of production and stock department, seeks position with reliable firm where ability and conscientious effort will result in advancement. J 77 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) neat appearance, general office assistant, assistant bookkeeper, accurate at figures; three years' high school education; moderate salary. M. Levitt, 110 W. 17th St.

YOUNG MAN, capable, refined, with excellent sources of stock market information, wants evening position; trustworthy. B 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) good education, six years' business experience, various capacities, exporting; competent, reliable. Rose, 443 East 78th.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 6 years' clerical, stockroom, salesman exp.; honest, energetic, reliable; salary no essential object. J 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) with 13 years' experience in the wholesale grocery line, desires position. M. S., 331 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; experienced; transcribes accurately and neatly; understands bookkeeping; $12. Henry Heerschap, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

MOVIE BAN MODIFIED AS PARALYSIS WANES

Dr. Emerson to Permit Theatres to Admit Children Over 12, Beginning Monday.

NEW CASES DROP ONE-THIRD

Health Department Expects to Announce Definite Date for Reopening of City Schools.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Wednes-day.	Deaths Yester-day.	New Cases Wednes-day.	New Cases Yester-day.
Manhattan ...	7	10	27	26
Brooklyn	5	6	27	25
Bronx	3	4	11	3
Queens	7	1	13	6
Richmond	..	..	1	..
Totals	22	21	89	60
Total of deaths to date.....				1,932
Total of cases to date.....				8,042

The new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday were nearly one-third fewer in number than those reported on Wednesday, and the health authorities were led to predict further big drops in the daily reports in the immediate future. The daily average of new cases for the first four days of last week was 107, while for the first four days of this week it was 66.

August, however, will remain the worst month of the epidemic. In June there were 313 cases and 63 deaths, in July 3,457 cases and 779 deaths, and in August 4,004 cases and 1,082 deaths.

Health Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that he would permit the motion-picture theatres and other places of amusement to admit children more than 12 years old on and after next Monday, Labor Day, and he so notified License Commissioner Bell, who was out of town, but who, it is believed, will today amend his order to the motion-picture men and others, in accordance with Dr. Emerson's opinion. The original order prohibited the admission of children under 16.

Motion-picture men were jubilant when they heard of the Commissioner's decision. All of them have suffered and many of them have been forced to close their doors because of the restriction on children. It is thought that on Sept. 25, or whenever the schools open, the last restriction will be removed.

School Registration Announced.

Concerning the opening of the schools, Dr. Emerson yesterday sent this letter to William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education:

This department is definitely of the opinion that the public schools should not open for pupils under 16 years of age before Sept. 25.

While it is now our opinion that it will be safe to open the public schools on that date, it is possible that a further postponement may be deemed advisable, if the epidemic should subside less rapidly than we now expect. A definite decision regarding this may be expected not later than the 11th of September.

Upon receipt of the letter Mr. Willcox issued the following schedule for the school registration and opening, which, he said, would stand if no change in the date of opening were made:

	Reg'trat'n. Sept.	Reg. work to com'ce.
Day elementary schools	20, 21, 22	Sept. 25
Day high schools	20, 21, 22	Sept. 25
Even'g elementary schools. (no change)	25	Oct. 2
Evening high and trade schools	18	Sept. 25
Day, trade and vocational schools	20, 21, 22	Sept. 25
Training school for teachers, (no change)	.. .. ..	Sept. 11

High school make-up examinations will also be held during the week preceding the opening of the schools. Particulars can be obtained from the principals. The Health Department considers that it will be perfectly safe to hold such examinations that week.

As already announced, teachers will be expected to report as follows: Principals and clerks, Sept. 6; all other regular teachers, Sept. 11. Substitutes who are serving in vacancies, vocational and trade teachers and other regularly employed teachers paid by the day for actual service will be expected to report to their schools for assignment and for conference with their principals on the Friday preceding the opening of the schools. If there is no further postponement of the date these teachers should report Sept. 22.

Wells College Opening Delayed.

Wells College at Aurora-on-Cayuga, N. Y., will open on Oct. 12 instead of on Sept. 21 because of the epidemic. Entrance examinations will begin on Oct. 9. The delay in the opening of Cornell University is for two weeks, until Oct. 9. The West Side Y. M. C. A. will prolong Greenkill Camp for Boys in the Catskills from Sept. 2 to Sept. 25.

Seventeen children and two adults who had recovered from infantile paralysis yesterday voluntarily gave more than three pints of blood at the New York Orthopedic Hospital, 420 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Fifty-three new cases of infantile paralysis and twelve deaths were yesterday reported in the State outside of the city, making the total State cases to date 2,040 and the total deaths 224. The new cases were in these places: Wappingers Falls and Aqueboguc, five each; Riverhead, Freeport, and Yonkers, three each; Rochester, Wright, Liberty, Garden City, Cedarhurst, Oyster Bay, two each, and Stockholm, Southold, Bayshore, Great Neck, Fabius, Staatsburgh, Oswegatchie, Beacon, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Fallsburg, Salisbury Mills, Queensbury, Greensburg, Arlington, and Theresa, one each.

Forty new cases were reported in New Jersey.

George Punton, the son of John Punton, one of Andrew Carnegie's chauffeurs, has infantile paralysis at Brick House, Mr. Carnegie's Summer home near Stamford, Conn., according to a dispatch last night. Mr. Carnegie is cruising off the Newfoundland coast.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Sarah Devlin, 15 Broome St.
May Doyle, 101 Charles St.
—— Amarano, 318 E. 84th St.
S. Pinsak, 94 St. Mark's Place.
Sadie Rimer, 324 E. 19th St.
Edward Hoins, 331 E. 9th St.
John De Virco, 603 2d Av.
—— Lasero, 330 E. 12th St.
M. Freedman, 45 E. 8th St.
S. Rutrous, 156 W. 28th St.
—— Forbes, 227 W. 40th St.
Mary Jorgensen, 339 W. 26th St.
—— Cramberd, 480 E. 74th St.
H. Casos, 340 E. 74th St.
A. O'Brien, 306 W. 118th St.
—— Henderson, 146 W. 83d St.
M. Ercolan, 149 W. 108th St.
Theodore Davis, 1114 W. 137th St.
Peter Gallouh, 48 W. 110th St.
—— Hess, 264 W. 143d St.
George Weimrab, 48 W. 117th St.
James Lavelle, 298 W. 149th St.
Milton Goldberg, 2 W. 118th St.
Harry Vigots, 1,932 2d Av.
Julius Pushowitz, 56 E. 103d St.
Lena Baradi, 1,219 Madison Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Leon Brochan, New York Foundling.
Charlotte Kuster, 109 Lawrence St.
James Morano, 316 East 84th St.
Frederico Cicarelli, 8 Van Dam St.
Pearl Zallud, 46 West 110th St.
George Pierce, 358 West 128th St.
Joseph O'Beirne, 305 West 11th St.
Jacob Stitzer, 1,104 Park Av.
Arthur Lazerourice, 434 East 72d St.
Marie Zurfis, 265 Audubon Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Alfred Bachman, 778 East 176th St.
Henry Nielson, 1 Hollers Flat, East Chester.
Alfred Risolo, 2,714 Hughes Av.

DEAHHS—BRONX.

Robert Cohen, 977 Simpson St.
Dorothy O'Donnell, 160 East 188th St.
Carmella Borchin, 651 Crescent Av.
Anna Ryan, 345 East 135th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Annabell Santanoll, 774 Grand St.
E. Marks, 260 Keap St.
Joe Berrenbaum, 191 McKibben St.
William Somers, 15 Russell St.
Katherine Gedhold, 86 Throop Av.
Stanislava Obrsky, 135 North 8th St.
Barnett, Davis, 354 South 1st St.
Abraham Flam, 247 Hart St.
Curtis Brant, 120 Hull St.
Isidore Aschincky, 880 Gates Av.
Eleanor Beta, 283 Moffatt St.
Avis Browne, 1,444 Pacific St.
Julius Liebman, 1,885 Prospect Place.
Rachel Autory, 568 Ralph Av.
Isaac Schwartsblau, 186 Throop Av.
Edith P. Purando, 56 Weldon St.
Nullus Cohen, 8,749 Bay 13th St.
Leo Cohen, 205 Bay 10th St.
Edw. Francis Norris, 2,248 83d St.
George Holmberg, 883 58th St.
Joseph Dunn, 249 53d St.
James Williams, 249 Navy St.
John Guyer, 358 Hamilton Av.
John Seymore, 21 Argyle Road.
Kenneth Backus, 180 E. 32d St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Harry Draunstein, 182 Floyd St.
Morris Durroff, 1,586 East New York Av.
Herbert Preuscht, 305 Wyckoff Av.
Jos. Stallone, 393 Lorimer St.
Edith Pierando, 86 Welden St.
John Seymour, 1,021 Argyle Rd.

NE WCASES—QUEENS.

Thomas Toomey, 412 Grand Av., Astoria.
Joseph Herbert, 11 Robbe St., Astoria.
William Dinkelbloam, 429 Globe, Av., Jamaica.
James Seehan, Louis St. and Old South Rd., South Ozone Park.
Elizabeth Brady, 77 Drew Av., Union Course.
James Lindow, 16 Stubing Place, Sea Side.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Emil Nica, 38 Jay St., Jamaica.

Three patients in Manhattan and one in the Bronx reported as suffering from poliomyelitis were yesterday discharged as no cases.

BRACE FUND TOTALS $20,321.

Little Girl Sends $10 Received from Scarf She Made and Sold.

The Department of Health yesterday announced the receipt of $411 in contributions for its brace fund, making the total amount received $20,321.24. The contributors were:

Hollywood Golf Club, $205; Mrs. P. W. Wildey, $100; A. D. Bendheim, $50; Mrs. A. B. Ausbacher, $25; Clarence R. Wilson, $10; J. Schutz, $10; Children's Paralysis Fund, $6, and Taubelle and Irving Neiman, $5.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $434.13 from its readers for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. The contributors were:

Card party, Ridgewood Inn, Redding Ridge, Conn., $77; Mr. and Mrs. W., $50; L. A. C., $50; proceeds of a dance held at The Homestead, De Bruce, N. Y., $34; E. J. A. I., $25; Anonymous, $20; Selma Lichtenstein, (in collections of $6.60 from the children of St. Nicholas Avenue and 172d Street, and of $7.40 from the employes of B. Stern & Sons, 632 Broadway,) $14; Lucy W., Jane H., and Mary H. Norton, $13.50; Ruth F. and Ira L. Oppenheimer, $10; Anonymous, L. C. Norris, M. L. M., W. P. Salluttwaite, Mrs. von Palmenberg, M. T. M., and Mrs. H. Barry, $10 each; "From Two Little Girls," $10; Sadie Pinkelstein, (8½ years old, embroidered a scarf and sold it,) $10; proceeds from a play dramatized and acted by Constance Ober, Doris Dobbs, and Miriam and Virginia Green, $5.48; Charles, John, and Caroline, $5; Jules Schwab, Jr., 1 year old, C. A. Fischer, O. Quineche, and David Stone, $5 each; Punch and Judy show presented by Baynham Whitney, 6 years old, and John Donovan, 11 years old, $2.65; Anonymous, $2.60; Mary and Sarah Stockton, $2; fair by Mary Fauth, 5 years old, $2; Frances R. and Albert W. Packard, $2; Max Bleyer, $2; Mrs. F. N. Pendreigh, $2; Baby Mirian, M. M. Upjohn, M. S. W., Billie H., and H. B. M., $1 each.

THE TIMES also received $15 from Mrs. Kurrus in the name of her two children, Laura and Theodore Kurrus, for the Brace Fund Committee, of which Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., of Bernardsville, N. J., is the Chairman.

Smith College Delays Opening.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Smith College authorities announced tonight that the opning of the college would be postponed from Sept. 21 to Oct. 5 because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis.

McMILLAN EXPECTED SOON.

Will Arrive in Sydney Late This Month, Danish Mariner Says.

News was received yesterday that Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, who left this country in 1913 in charge of an expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History to find "Crocker Land," expected to arrive at Sydney, N. S., about the end of September.

According to Marius I. Nyeboe, a Danish shipowner, who is now in New York studying conditions, the explorer and his companions will return in one of his steamships, the Denmark, which was specially chartered to fetch them. He said that he had received a cable dispatch from Copenhagen informing him that the Denmark started from South Greenland for Etah on Aug. 1, where she was to pick up Dr. McMillan and his party, and on the way back the steamship was to call at Thula. Knud Rasmussen's Greenland station, to take on board Dr. Hovey and his assistants from the motor schooner George B. Cluett, which was reported fast in the ice.

The Captain and crew of the Cluett would remain by her in the hope of getting the vessel off when the ice melted. It is expected that Rasmussen, who has spent two years in Greenland, engaged in mapping and exploring work, will also return on the Denmark.

At the American Museum of Natural History yesterday it was said that no message had been received so far from the explorers. The Denmark had been chartered to go to the relief of the "Crocker Land" party, but the officials did not know when the explorers would return to New York.

WOMAN SUES DOOLING.

Witness Says Assistant District Attorney Persecuted Her.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, former head of the Board of Elections, was named as defendant yesterday in a suit for $40,000 filed in the Supreme Court by Leonora E. Reinhardts. She asks damages because, she said, the defendant forcibly entered her room at the Continental Hotel, Newark, with two men, said to have been policemen, and after detaining her there all night had taken her to New York and turned her over to the District Attorney of New York County.

This happened on the night of July 17 and the morning of July 18. She said that Dooling told her that he would send her to prison if she did not say what he wanted her to. She also objected to the nature of the questions she was forced to answer.

Mr. Dooling denied the charge, and he gave out a statement in which he explained his actions in the case. He said that a Mrs. M. Moore had written complaining that a physician was about to operate in violation of the law. Later Mrs. Moore called at his office and said that a trained nurse had been attacked. Still later Miss Reinhardts was detained in Waverly House as a witness in the case. Being ill, she was placed in the German Hospital. Two days later she went away in an automobile with two men. Detectives found her in Newark, and she was shadowed there and on her return.

Chinese Premier Accuses Japanese.

PEKING, China, Aug. 31.—At a secret session of Parliament today Premier Tuan Chi-jui, replying to inquiries about the recent clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Cheng-Chiatun in Eastern Mongolia, said the Japanese were the aggressors and fired the first shots. The Premier added he was doing his best to maintain the dignity of China in settling the difficulty.

FLYING BOATS BRING GUESTS TO LUNCHEON

Two Come from Atlantic City in Two Hours and Two from Long Island in Ten Minutes.

GIRL AS 'HYDRO-AEROMAID'

Flying Yacht Club Hears Peary Plead for as Many Aviators as There Now Are Chauffeurs.

Six of the 800 guests who attended the aviation luncheon given by the Harlem Board of Trade yesterday at Pabst's Harlem Casino to celebrate the birth of the New York Flying Yacht Club came in their flying boats from places distant from the city. This is said to be the first time that guests have gone to a luncheon by the air route.

The first to arrive was Beryl H. Kendrick, who, with his mechanic, J. D. Davis, left Atlantic City, N. J., at 8:30 A. M., and arrived at the Flying Yacht Club station, 129th Street and the Hudson River, at 10:30. They made the trip at an average of sixty-five miles an hour, and would have arrived earlier, but they got lost in a fog, from which they emerged to find that they had mistaken Staten Island for Coney Island. Being out of gasoline, they stopped at Perth Amboy for a fresh supply. The boat attracted much attention as it swung up the Hudson and came down off Edgewater, where Kendrick tied up to a buoy under the Palisades.

Lawrence B. Sperry, with Ripley Bowman, another aviator, was the second to arrive. He left Amityville, L. I., at 12:02, and, circling over Coney Island and Fort Hamilton, came by the Battery and up the river, making his landing shortly before 1 o'clock. As he volplaned to the water both he and Bowman threw their hands up and let the boat make its own landing. The Sperry stabiliser brought it down as softly as the alighting of a feather.

Ten Minutes from Long Island.

David McCullough came in exactly ten minutes from Port Washington, L. I. With him was Robert Edgren as a passenger.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Harlem Board of Trade, was toastmaster at the luncheon, at which were Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America; F. T. Davison, Captain of the First Squadron of the New York Aerial Coast Patrol; Edward M. Hagar, President of the Wright-Martin Aeroplane Company; Louis H. Fehr, Secretary of the Park Board, and several others spoke.

In the centre of the speaker's table was a plaster model of the trophy to be awarded by the Flying Yacht Club to the aviator who wins the around-Manhattan race. Miss Pearl Palmer, who posed for the "Hydroaermaid," which is the central figure in the trophy, posed on the balcony over the toastmaster. The trophy will be cast of gold and will be worth more than $5,000 when finished. It was designed by Alexander Popini.

In his speech Admiral Peary pleaded for the Aerial Coast Patrol. He explained its purposes as the first line of defense, with its aviators patrolling all coasts of the country, and said America would be impregnable if these patrol aeroplanes were supported by enough battle aeroplanes, which could fight off attacking fleets. He was loudly applauded when he said, "We need not tens, not hundreds, but thousands of aviators. We should have an aviator class as numerous as our present chauffeur class."

Mr. Hawley congratulated the Flying Yacht Club on its enterprise and paid Congressman George Murray Hulbert a high tribute for his work in Washington for aerial preparedness.

Peary Takes a Flight.

Following the luncheon, the guests were taken to the flying boat landing station and saw Sperry take Admiral Peary for a flight, from which they landed with their hands up. Then Sperry took a moving picture man for a long flight, flying around Governors Island, up the East River, under the bridges, and back by way of the Battery.

Kendrick dropped his mechanic and started with Lieutenant J. Homer Stover of the New Jersey Naval Militia at 4:55 P. M., for Sea Girt, N. J., where he was to take part in target practice. Lieutenant Stover bore a letter of greeting from Mr. Fowler to Governor Fielder of New Jersey.

As his machine swung down the river, McCullough, with F. Trubee Davison, took the air, and the flying boats went down the Hudson side by side, gradually rising until they passed the Battery at about 1,000 feet. This pleased the crowds that thronged Riverside Drive and they applauded loudly.

During these evolutions Frederick Radsey of 130 West 128th Street tried to drown himself from the rocks off the landing stage. He walked into the water and lay face down before any one discovered his intention. Then Police Sergeant Frank A. Dunn of the West 125th Street Station went after him. Radsey resisted and Harry N. Atwood, an aviator, had to assist them out. Dr. J. Gardner Smith gave first aid and he was arrested and taken to the police station.

TENDING BRITISH GRAVES.

King George Thanks French People for Work Done in This Matter.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—King George took advantage of his recent trip to France to visit some of those sacred spots which are the last resting places of fallen British soldiers. If anything were lacking to cement the sympathies of the French and English it would be supplied by the care with which the French people are tending the graves of the British. Long before the French Government decided to constitute the British burial grounds British territory for all time, the people of France took it upon themselves to tend these graves, and when the English Graves Registration Commission began its survey on the field of the Marne, it found that the rural population had facilitated the work by naming and numbering all the graves they possibly could, and by keeping them in order.

King George, during his recent visit to France, himself saw how this had been done, and specially thanked some of the Maires and cure's who had helped. Many burials took place out of consecrated ground, and although the work of transferring buried bodies from casual graves to recognised cemeteries, wherever possible, is proceeding, there remain many graves yet untouched. The British Red Cross Society has caused all these graves to be marked with a permanent cross, and the French people keep them freshly supplied with flowers.

King George had a quick eye for these wayside burial places, and every time he saw one he never failed to raise his hand to salute. Once, standing bareheaded at a nameless grave, he quoted Rupert Brooke's matchless lines:

There's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England.

HAY FEVER VICTIMS HEAR NEW REMEDIES

Dr. Laidlaw and Dr. Tuthill Send Advice to 1,000 Sufferers Gathered at Bethlehem, N.H.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 31.—As has been its custom for forty-three years, or since Henry Ward Beecher discovered in Bethlehem, N. H., a refuge from pollinosis, the United States Hay Fever Association began its annual convention here this afternoon. Possibly 1,000 persons, annually exiles from their homes and business, attended the first session of the convention and gave testimony of the extraordinary spread of hay fever and its allied ailments in the United States.

However their sufferings may affect the risibilities of others, few of those who addressed the delegates spoke in a humorous vein. An estimate furnished by P. F. Jerome of New York City, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, placed the number of persons in the United States afflicted with pollinosis at more than 1,000,000, of whom more than 25,000 live in New York State. Annually as the Summer season approaches as many of these sufferers as can afford it forsake their homes and business and take refuge in localities where they can breathe without discomfort and pain. Some go to Canada, some to Lunenburg, Vt., which is aspiring to rival Bethlehem as a Mecca of immunity; some to the mountains in the West, and others to the desert; but most of those who live along the upper Atlantic seaboard and adjoining States come to Bethlehem in the one hope being to be where there are no golden-rods or weeds to charge the air with pollen and where even the growing of flowers is not encouraged. Many of those who sat in the convention this afternoon had been coming here for a generation.

Almost the sole reason for holding the conventions in this hamlet is to discover remedies that might alleviate suffering among those who have not the means for leaving their city homes, but no positive cure for hay fever has yet been discovered. Several new remedies were suggested at the convention today. Four of them were offered to the convention in papers prepared and sent to Bethlehem by Dr. George Frederick Laidlaw and Dr. Theodore Tuthill of New York City. One of the remedies suggested by Dr. Laidlaw, an internal one, was the fluid extract of a plant unknown, it was said, to modern practice, but appears in no text, ancient or modern, Dr. Laidlaw asserted in his paper. On the American prairies the children gather its gummy juice for chewing gum, and the burning of this resin contributes to the black smoke of an American prairie fire. This plant is the resin weed, and is known as the compass plant or pilot weed. It is called the compass plant because the large lower leaves point north and south and the resin weed because of its resinous juice that exudes from the stem. Dr. Laidlaw said the weed was used at one time for horse medicine, but that it would cure about three-fourths of all cases of rose cold and hay fever for which it was administered. Symptoms would be relieved, he wrote, by taking five, ten, twenty, or thirty drops of the fluid extract of resin weed four times daily in a little water after meals and on retiring.

A paper offered by Dr. Tuthill attracted much attention because he was for nearly forty years a sufferer from hay fever. The treatment suggested by him was to inject patients with a fluid derived from mixing certain poisons. A decided difference of opinion, however, developed among the members of the association as to the efficacy of serum or vaccine treatments. The debate arose over an advertised remedy. H. D. Spreen of Pearl River, N. Y., one of those who had taken this treatment, insisted that he had been greatly benefited after being a continuous sufferer for more than eighteen years, and his indorsements were supported by W. H. Warren of Easton, Penn., a conductor in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. J. G. Williamson of New York City, a lawyer, who is also one of the pioneers in the colony here, refused to be convinced, however, and Adolph Hopkins of Philadelphia asserted that he had taken twelve injections of a serum and had not been helped.

Mrs. Simeon Ford said in a letter to the association that her son, a long sufferer, had apparently been cured by taking carbonate of soda in fifteen-grain doses after each meal.

The convention today was presided over by John R. Pinover of Brooklyn, the President.

SAYS WOMAN STOLE $75,000

Miss Michaelis, with One Firm 23 Years, Held in $25,000 Bail.

Judge May in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday fixed bail of $25,000 for Miss Henrietta Michaelis, who pleaded not guilty to three indictments charging forgery. She is 40 years old, and for twenty-three years was confidential bookkeeper with the American Rattan and Reed Manufacturing Company of 208 Norman Avenue.

District Attorney Lewis said she was accused of defalcations approximating $75,000 in three years. She resigned her position last May when shortages were discovered in the accounts. She is charged in the three indictments with the theft of $1,650.

TWO RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Both Destroyed by a Submarine in the Gulf of Bothnia.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Russian steamers Wellamo and Sten II. have been torpedoed in the Gulf of Bothnia, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Wellamo was of 1,050 tons gross and 200 feet long. The Sten II. was 227 tons gross and 101 feet long. Both were owned in Helsingfors.

REPRIEVE SAVES HIM FROM DEATH TODAY

Bambrick, Convicted of Killing Policeman Dapping, May Get New Trial.

WOODS PHONED GOVERNOR

Man and Woman Told Prisoner's Relatives They Were with Him at Time of Murder.

An eleventh-hour reprieve has saved Thomas Bambrick, alias O'Neill, from the electric chair in Sing Sing today. He was convicted of killing Policeman George Dapping in the Manhattan Casino, Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, a year ago. Governor Whitman telegraphed to Warden Osborne from Hornell, N. Y., late yesterday afternoon staying the execution and giving until Sept. 11 for the presentation to the courts of new evidence which it is asserted, will prove that Bambrick did not commit the murder.

News of the Governor's action was taken to Bambrick in the death house, where he was preparing for his death this morning.

"Gee, but that's good news," was his fervent comment.

The Thomas J. McManus annual picnic and ball was held in the Manhattan Casino on Sept. 23, 1915. About an hour after midnight there was a fight, shots were fired, and Policeman Bishop and Dapping went in to stop the trouble. There were more shots and both fell wounded. Dapping died in the hospital.

The police arrested Bambrick who, they said, was running away from the place. He gave his name then as Thomas O'Neill and his address as 1,498 Eighth Avenue. Both name and address were false.

Doubts as to the guilt of Bambrick are said to have been expressed first by Father Cashin, the prison chaplain, and later, after a talk with the prisoner, Alexander Karlin of 320 Broadway, Bambrick's lawyer, also became convinced that a mistake had been made. Father Cashin is said to have spoken to Police Commissioner Woods when the Commissioner visited Sing Sing on Wednesday.

The alleged new evidence was told to Mr. Karlin by Patrick Bambrick, the prisoner's father, and Mrs. Mary Ryan, his sister. The story told by the lawyer involves the names of a woman and her husband living in West New York, N. J.

Yesterday, for the first time, Bambrick told me that this woman was sitting at a table with him when the shooting took place," said Mr. Karlin. "Her husband was sitting at another table and could testify to that effect. I immediately sent two investigators to West New York. They telephoned to me that the man and his wife were coming to New York, but later they changed their minds and wanted me to come to them. I went there this morning and found that both had gone away without leaving word when they would return.

"Bambrick's father and sister told me that the woman came to see them after the shooting and told them the story. She said that after the shooting Thomas said: 'This is no place for me. The cops will pick me up on my record.' When Bambrick started to leave he was seized, blackjacked, and arrested."

The lawyer said that Bambrick had not told his story before because he had believed the person who did the shooting would come to the front. Mr. Karlin would not confirm a report that the police had the name of the man Bambrick accuses.

FORD SUIT TO U. S. COURT.

Federal Judges Will Hear Film Co.'s $1,000,000 Damage Claim.

Upon the application of Henry Ford through Crisp, Randall & Crisp, the damage suit brought against him by the Vitagraph Company for $1,000,000 was transferred yesterday from the Supreme Court to the Federal District Court. The transfer was agreed to by William A. Ulman for the Vitagraph Company.

The moving picture company asks damages because it alleges that Ford in one of his "peace" advertisements charged that the moving picture, "The Battle Cry of Peace," was inspired by and in the interest of Hiram Maxim and others engaged with him in the manufacture of ammunition.

Bars Professor from Wife's House.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 31.—Under an order issued today by Vice Chancellor Backes, Frank L. Critchlow, Professor of French in Princeton University, is temporarily barred from his wife's house in the college town and must show cause here next Tuesday why he should not be permanently restrained from entering it. Mrs. Critchlow said she was deserted in 1913, after two years of married life, but that she had become owner of the house previous to that time. She had been leasing it to Princetonians, and she alleged her husband broke into the house and claimed it as his property.

Confiscate Issue of The Masses.

C. M. Rogers, circulation manager of The Masses, was arrested yesterday morning in the offices of the magazine at 33 West Fourteenth Street, and all copies of August Forel's "The Sex Question," as well as the September issue of the magazine, were confiscated. Mr. Rogers was taken to the Jefferson Market Court for a hearing of the case, when he was paroled until Sept. 12. The arrest was made on a charge of circulating indecent literature, brought against the magazine by John S. Sumner of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, successor to the late Anthony Comstock.

SEEKS VICE WITNESSES.

Assistant District Attorney Smith Goes to Boston.

Determined to obtain the testimony of important witnesses who he declared had been compelled to leave New York by friends of white slavers and policemen now under indictment, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, in charge of District Attorney Swann's vice investigation, left yesterday for Boston, where he learned fifteen fugitive witnesses were hiding.

"I am sick and tired of this intimidation of people who can be of assistance in this investigation," he said, "I have positive information that two detectives from the Third Inspection District have been going the rounds of the Tenderloin, threatening and frightening our witnesses. I'll get the testimony of these people if I have to follow them around the earth."

Mr. Smith, who expects to be absent until Monday, intimated that a sensational arrest might follow within the next two days. He also declared that this was the first of a series of trips he expected to take to cities where he knew witnesses were staying.

On indictments handed down on Tuesday by the Grand Jury Isidore Heller, otherwise known as Izzie Pearly and Nathan Palistinsky, who is also known as London were arrested on Rivington Street yesterday by Detectives Hughes and Van Leer, attached to the District Attorney's office. Both were arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions and remanded to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail. According to Mr. Smith, Heller and Palistinsky were partners of David Parish, now under indictment, assisting him in the white slave traffic on the lower east side where Parish is said to have held almost absolute sway. The two men were indicted upon the testimony of Rose Trush, seventeen years old, Bessie Snipper and Jacob Solomon. The Trush girl, Mr. Smith said, testified that she was placed in a house two years ago by one of the men. She became a cocaine addict during that time, she told the Grand Jury yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Smith sent her to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, as she was suffering from the loss of the drug. Bessie Snipper, who is twenty-one years old, told the Grand Jury a similar story.

POULTRY PRICES HIGHER.

Kosher Butchers Ask District Attorney to Investigate.

District Attorney Swann was asked yesterday by the Federation of Hebrew Retail Kosher Butchers to start an investigation into the recent advance from 17 cents to 25 cents a pound in the price of live poultry. The members assert that the New York Live Poultrymen's Association, which they term the trust, has arbitrarily boosted prices, giving as a reason the threatened railroad strike.

The District Attorney sent a letter to the association notifying them that he would give them until Tuesday to prove that an impending strike gave a legal right to raise prices. Otherwise the cases will be presented to the Grand Jury.

Leather Shops Still Idle.

Max J. Spiegel, President of the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers of the United States, took exception yesterday to statements that had been printed alleging the return to the shops of the striking leather goods workers. "So far as we know," he said, "there are only two independent shops which have made any agreement with their men to return to work. The association members, who produce 90 per cent. of the leather goods made in this city, have not in any one of their shops made any arrangements for the continuance of work during the strike. The members have decided to continue to ignore the demands of the union."

Mrs. McAdoo Very Much Better.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 31.—The condition of Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of the President, who is ill here with typhoid fever, tonight was so improved that the attending physician, Dr. W. G. Schauffler, announced he would issue no further bulletins unless there should be a turn for the worse.

WEST OPPOSES EAST FOR BAR PRESIDENCY

Spirited Contest On for the Leadership of the American Association.

BORAH MAKES AN APPEAL

Urges More Interest in Legislation by Attorneys—Assails Congressmen Under Retainers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A spirited fight for the Presidency of the American Bar Association was begun today by Senator George Sutherland of Utah and Walter George Smith of Philadelphia. The election is to be held tomorrow.

Lines have not only been drawn as to locality, but also include political parties, the Republicans supporting Senator Sutherland, while the Democrats indorse Mr. Smith. Supporters of Mr. Sutherland point out that the Far West has never had a President of the association.

In a paper by Senator W. E. Borah of Idaho which was read by Senator Sutherland, as Mr. Borah was unable to be present, a plea was made for a more general interest in legislation on the part of the country's lawyers. The purpose of legislation would be served more fully, he said, were the same impartial care exercised in its framing as was given to its interpretation by the courts. Senator Borah's paper in part was as follows:

"Our courts are being constantly assailed for constructions placed upon statutes, but, candidly, the marvel to me is, in view of the influences which surround legislation, the careless and indifferent manner in which bills are drafted, the selfish and sinister influences which warp our statutes in the making, that the courts have done as well as they have in interpreting them. If the American bar would look upon our great statutes somewhat as the great lawyers in private life looked in on affairs in 1688 and 1787 it would be a wholesome influence, the extent of which could be measured neither by time nor words.

"You say this is a great deal to ask, a great deal to expect that men turn aside from their personal concerns to help with the work which others have been selected to do. But I reply there is a vast amount at stake, and further give it as my deliberate opinion that these institutions of ours cannot be kept intact if we are to depend alone upon those who hold public office.

"The difference in responsibility between a man in public office and the citizen in private life is one of degree only; but if the lay citizen owes something to the public, far greater the obligation of a lawyer. Almost every conceivable question, almost every matter of moment to the citizen at this time involves in some way a knowledge of the law and the training which enabled us to adjust well-known legal principles to our new industrial and social conditions.

"A member of Congress is in an indefensible position who is called upon to legislate concerning those matters in which his clients may have an interest and which may concern them vitally. Men do not give large retainers to the men engaged in public service in order that these men may more thoroughly look after the public interest. They give them because they expect them to be amenable to reason in an emergency and in order that they may be sufficiently conservative in not yielding to that radicalism which takes alone into consideration the public interest.

"I venture to prophesy that the people will in due time insist that their representatives in Congress shall stand as free from the relationship of client and attorney with reference to all those matters upon which they are called to legislate as now characterizes the great tribunal which passes finally upon the constitutionality of the laws which we make."

Dr. F. J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, in a paper read to the association, advocated the establishment of a school, not for the education of lawyers for the practice of the law, but for the study of jurisprudence, in which greater attention would be given to the solution of the many legal and political problems now increasingly arising.

Dr. Goodnow, whose subject was "Private Rights and Administrative Discretion," said that the great changes in our economic and social life made such an institution necessary. He suggested that it might preferably be established in connection with one of the large universities.

3 Specials

Friday and Saturday Only

Shirts 95c

Final clean-up of our regular stock of Wallach Shirts that were $1.50, $1.65 and $2.00.

Athletic Underwear 69c

Sleeveless Athletic Shirts, knee drawers. 4 numbers of our regular $1.00 grades.

Athletic Satin Stripe Union Suits $1.20

Sleeveless, knee length. Our regular $1.85 and $2.00 ones of fine white madras.

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246-248 West 125th St.

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HARLAN, 2¼ IN.
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EASY TO PUT ON AND TAKE OFF. STAY CLOSED IN FRONT 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.

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Why not for Labor Day

You still have time to get a Hart Schaffner & Marx suit at a reduced price—Best selections at $16.50, $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50.

One of our Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits at $18, $20, $22.50 or $25 is also a splendid investment.

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Chalmers "Master Six" $595

We have just received from our shops, completely overhauled, the following Chalmers "Master Sixes" which will be sold at the astonishingly low price mentioned above.

One 7-passenger touring:—Brewster green body, primrose wheels; a handsome combination, cost $2400—now $595.

A 5-passenger touring:—dark green and vermillion wheels; a car of real comfort and luxury. Cost $2400—$595.

There are also many others on hand of these superior Chalmers "Master Sixes" in stock colors, that are rare bargains at—$595.

A "Master Six" Limousine, beautifully upholstered, in imported broadcloth, complete appointment; equipped with 5 wire wheels, and in every respect a most luxurious closed car for the fast approaching cool weather—Cost $3850—now $1250.

Never again may such an opportunity be presented to the New York public to secure a Chalmers "Master Six" at the above price.

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